The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 272.

REAL ESTATE.

PARK PROPERTY IS THE BEST.

We have now for sale 300 Lots within two blocks from the South Park, and several fronting on the Park, all very cheap and on easy terms of payment. Also 200 Lots near Twenty-sixth-st., at from $750 to $1,050, in five payments, and only 6 per cent interest. Also 100 Lots on the West Side, between Wood and Lincoln-sts., very cheap.

Houses and Lots of all prices, and in all parts of the city.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building.

THE

Desirable Residence

And Lot 50x125 feet,

S. W. COR. OF W. WASHINGTON & LINCOLN-STS.,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Afternoon, May 22, at 2 o'clock, on the premises,

Will be sold the very desirable dwelling No. 69 West Washington-st., containing 9 rooms, bath-room, gas fixtures, &c. The house is heated by steam, and has all modern improvements. Grounds ornamented with trees surveyed, and inclosed by an iron fence; good 5-story barn on lot. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Surroundings first-class. It is the property of little furnished.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest at 7 per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO., R. E. Auctioneers,
Office 181 East Madison-st.

JACOB C. MAGILL,

REAL ESTATE,

81 & 83 CLARK-ST.

Acres, Houses, Lots.

We have a long list of acre property, dwellings, and lots. Access to exchange for residences; also residences for sale. See list in for sale columns of Sunday Tribune.

TEXAS LANDS.

500,000 ACRES

of the best farming, grazing, and timber lands in the world, for sale in tracts to suit purchasers, at $1.25 per acre. Title warranted.

Texas has now direct communication with the West, and 400 miles of railroads are now completed. The population is rapidly increasing, and the present prosperous condition of the State offers opportunities for investments, which must prove extensive within the next three years. Full information and lists of lands furnished to parties wishing to purchase on application at

JOHN F. FRANCIS & CO.,
181 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Two Lots on Michigan-av.

One of three to 21 feet front, near Fourteenth-st., and the other to 25 feet front, near Thirty-first-st.

These Lots are Very Desirable,

And if closed within a few days we are authorized to sell at a considerable below their value. Title perfect and terms reasonable. Also, a large amount of other property, both city and suburban, for sale on terms to suit all classes of capitalists and others desiring to invest.

SHEPPARD & STREETER,
Room 3, No. 126 East Madison-st.

$5,500.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

A new house, finely finished, with gas, cistern, and barn for 3 horses, beautifully situated on Forty-first-st., west of Langley. See the property and judge for yourself to-day.

Call on owner, J. L. McKEEVER, 183 LaSalle-st., Room 16, or any evening, 37 University-place.

FOR SALE,

by C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 181 East Madison-st.,

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Acre Property at

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS!

☞ Call and examine list.

ATTENTION!

The horse railway will run to North-av., on Milwaukee-av., this summer.

NEW SUBDIVISION

For sale. Great bargains in business and residence lots fronting on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood, Girard, and Rit Garvey-sts. Street pavements and all other improvements on Milwaukee-av. paid by the present owner. For further particulars and maps apply to

JACOB WEIL & CO.,
Corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE.

Lots and Blocks in vicinity of new car works of C. & N. W. R. W. Co., on Kinzie, Fulton, Lake, and other streets. Easy terms of payment. Trains leave Wells-st. Depot every day (except Sunday) at 7:30 a. m. and 12 m., stopping at car works.

J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Great bargains in Dwelling Lots in desirable locations on the West and South Sides. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
141 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 183 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. House and Lots for sale on easy terms.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

LAWNDALE.

To be sold cheap for cash, a neat 1½ story cottage house on Millard-av., near the water; furniture for sale. Apply to MILLARD & DECKER, Room 3 Republican Building, LaSalle-st., or to J. C. MOORE, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

Two very desirable lots on Warren-av., near Stanton. Very cheap for cash if sold immediately. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
141 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated eminent Monday evening, May 19, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on Red Cross degree. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights!

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. Special conclave Monday evening, May 19, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in K. T. order. By order of the E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

The regular communication of Oriental Chapter of Rose Croix will be held at the Masonic Temple on Monday evening, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

A. P. A.

The Members of Garden City Lodge No. 7 American Protestant Association, are requested to attend at their hall, No. 14 Clark-st., on Monday the 19th, at 7:30 p. m., for business and installation of officers and other matters will be transacted.

A. BERGER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Members of the West Side-ish Lodge No. 676 are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge Room, corner Chicago and Robey-sts., Sunday the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., to attend the funeral of Brother I. Bass, of Kedzie Lodge, Kendalia, Ill. Members of other Lodges are cordially invited.

J. T. AFFLERBACH, N. G.

DRY GOODS.

MANNHEIMER BROS.,

224 & 226 West Madison-st.,

Will exhibit, during this week,

Special Bargains

IN

DRY GOODS

AND

SHAWLS.

100 Pieces Camel's Hair Cashmeres, 50 cents, worth 75.
200 Pieces Mignonette Mohairs, 40 cents, worth 55 cents.
100 Pieces Satin Striped Canton Cloths, 50 cents, worth 75.
200 Pieces Japanese Silks, 50 cents, worth 75.
100 Silk Striped French Ottoman Shawls, at $10.00, cheap at $15.00.
500 Llama Lace Points, Fichus Marie Antoinette, Fichus Trianon, Fichus Lambelle, and Llama Lace Sacques, at half their usual value.

We have also received 1,000 Pieces Yack Ribbons, in Gros Grain, Moire Antique, Roman Stripes, and Plaids, at 65, 75, 90 cts. and $1.00.

25,000 Yards Hamburg Embroideries at half price.

The above goods we secured at Importers' Auctions, and buyers will appreciate on examination.

MANNHEIMER BROS.

FINANCIAL.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

OF CHICAGO,

At the Office of the Germania Bank,

Corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

This Savings Bank is now fully organized and ready to receive deposits.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will be paid, or credited on accounts on the first days of January and July of each year.

Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. daily, except on Sundays and holidays, and on Saturdays and Mondays from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m.

FRANCIS LACKNER, President.
C. KNOBLESDORFF, 1st Vice-President.
GEO. VON HOLLEN, 2d Vice-President.
WM. T. HALLER, Cashier.
LOUIS SCHIFFLIN, Assistant Cashier.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Lead, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

6 per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a bank free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

CHARLES H. BROWER. E. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,

98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 for $130.20 (age 35) annually, for the first five (5) years, in that sterling old Company, the United States Life, of New York.

JNO. L. D. BRISTOL,
Gen'l Agent, 168 Washington-st.

WE HAVE FUNDS FOR LOANS

On Real Estate in Chicago.

JACOB WEIL & CO.,
N. W. corner of Dearborn & Madison-sts.

$10,000.00

Fourth National Bank Stock

FOR SALE AT PAR.

Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO.,
10 Portland Block.

$10,000.00

Union Hide & Leather Co.'s Stock

For sale at very favorable rates.

Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO.,
10 Portland Block.

Money to Loan.

In sums to suit, on Chicago real estate.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
Room 9 Tribune Building.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRAZIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR GOODS.

F. CAMPBELL'S Hair Store,

76 EAST MADISON-ST.,

NEXT TO McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAUNDRY.

DOREMUS'

STEAM LAUNDRY,

205 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.

☞ Offices, 215 and 673 West Madison-st.

SILVERWARE.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

We have a very large stock of the celebrated "GORHAM" STERLING SILVERWARE, in Morocco Cases and Black Walnut Trunks, made expressly for Wedding and Anniversary Presents. For originality of designs, purity of metal, and perfect finish, these goods are unequaled; and we offer them at extremely low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.

W. W. KIMBALL

Has removed to his

NEW PIANO WAREROOMS,

105, 107, 109 State-st.,

CORNER ADAMS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PIANOS AND ORGANS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.

COAL DEALERS,

Have Removed

Their Main Office to

130 LA SALLE-ST.,

Bet. Washington and Madison-sts.

Have telegraphic connection with yards, and can fill orders with promptness and dispatch.

REMOVAL.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.,

COAL DEALERS,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR MAIN OFFICE TO

71 WASHINGTON-ST.

Docks at 13 Kingsbury-st., cor. Kinzie, and foot of East Sixteenth-st.

HORATIO PRATT, Agent.

REMOVAL

OF

CHAS. SCHOBER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

Chicago Lithographing Co.,

TO

LAKESIDE BUILDING,

CORNER ADAMS AND CLARK-STS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRESCO PAINTING.

SCHUBERT & KOENIG,

ARTISTS IN FRESCO,

217 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

Orders for fine Fresco Painting solicited. As proofs of skill refer to the new Sherman and Pacific Hotels.

MORSE,

MANUFACTURER OF

GOLD PENS,

97 Clark-st., cor. Washington.

M. M. MILLER,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

Has removed his Law Office to 81 and 83 South Clark-st., Opposite the old Court House.

GEO. B. NIKODEM,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Fine Cigars,

NO. 179 EAST MADISON-ST., Central Union Block.

WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS.

John L. D. Bristol, General Agent of the Old United States Life Insurance Company, 168 Washington-st., desires to contract with twenty experienced solicitors for Chicago. Best brokerage, with an additional cash advance for renewals from my own pocket. No "guarantee" or "salary men" need apply.

Will suspend soliciting and be at office all day Wednesday.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

GILES, BROTHER & CO.

Will open, this week, special attractions in the way of beautiful New Jewelry and appropriate Weddings and Birthday Presents. Our advantages in Europe and this country give us unusual facilities, and we have now reduced our prices to a point below competition.

Diamonds AND Jewelry!

No old stock. New styles at old prices. Diamonds and Pearls of all sizes set and unset. Elegant Coral Sets, just received direct from Naples. New Amethyst, Topaz, and Cameo Rings and Lockets. New Neck Laces, Opera, and Guard Chains.

AMERICAN and GENEVA

Watches.

The finest imported styles of Ladies' and Gents' Watches, Jurgensen, Nardin, and Roman; Repeaters and Sporting Watches; superb "United States" Stem-Winders. Full line of the noted home productions of Elgin in cases of our own make. Howard and Waltham Watches at cost.

SILKS.

CHENEY BROTHERS,

Silk Manufacturers,

Mills at Hartford and South Manchester, Connecticut,

SALESROOMS,

477 BROOME-ST., N. Y.

Have now opened a store in New York, exclusively for the sale of goods of their own manufacture, consisting of

Dress Silks, Black, Colored, and Striped Gros Grains.
Parasol Silks, in all shades and widths.
Marcellines and Florentines.
Foulards, all colors and grades, for Hat, Cap, and Fur Linings, and Millinery Purposes.
Black and Colored Gros Grain Ribbons.
Sash Ribbons and Belts.
Machine Twist and Sewing Silk.
Trams, Organzines, and Fine Patent Spun Silks, for Silk Mixture Woolens.

Particular attention will be paid to orders for any special kinds of Silk used by manufacturers, either in woven fabrics or silk in the skein or on spools.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

"MY BLOCK."

That most elegant of all the Buildings in the New Chicago, is now completed, and for rent, AS A WHOLE, or subdivided to suit a number of tenants. Said Building has a basement 102 feet front by 138 in depth, with six full stories, 82 by 130, situated on Washington-st., within three blocks of fourteen of the largest Banks in the city, and within four hundred feet of the Wonder of the World, as Dry Goods men (Field, Leiter & Co.), and two hundred feet of the "largest and most elegant" and successful Millinery Establishment in the country (D. B. Fisk & Co.), with two Elevators, and equipped up to modern times. Inquire at the Building, or at 267 Michigan-av., or address Box 103, Post Office.

N. P. WILDER.

FOR RENT.

Store 89 Clark-st., with very large room in rear suitable for wholesale or manufacturing business.

HENRY F. GEORGE,
Rooms 10 and 12, 89 Clark-st.

TO RENT.

An elegant, large store, splendid light, every convenience, suitable for any business; have no use for it: will rent it cheap. Apply on premises, 77 Dearborn-st., corner of Randolph.

TO RENT

At 47 LaSalle-st., corner of Randolph, 2 rooms 16 by 21 on first floor for $40 per month; 2 rooms in front on second floor, same size, $30; rooms 12x14, $16 to $18 each; all well lighted and heated in good style. Apply to

WM. H. CONDON & CO., Room 4, 35 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

LIBRARY AND OFFICE INKSTANDS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Mathematical

INSTRUMENTS

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Opticlan,
82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

"SPORT!"

Fine Tweed Rods, Hies, etc., and fishing-tackle in every style. French Cordes and Scientific Reminders.

HIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
203 Wabash-av.

LIENARD ORNAMENTS

Of the Nineteenth Century. Ornaments for Fresco-Painters, Sculptors, Carvers, &c., at

L. SCHICK & CO.'S,
No. 169 East Madison-st.

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CHROMOS

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THE ART EMPORIUM,

167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

T. GOWDY, Proprietor.

LADIES' SUITS.

BICKERTON & JEFFERY,

36 East Washington-st.,

Bet. State-st. and Wabash-av.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, May 17, one of the most complete assortments and elegant stocks of

LADIES' SUITS,

POLONAISES, AND CLOAKS,

In Plain and Embroidered Linen, Batiste, Tasso, Cloth, and other new materials, for Spring and Summer Wear.

Striped Silk Suits.
Plain Silk Suits, in two shades.
Black Silk Suits.
Colored Cashmere Suits.
Black Cashmere Suits.
Challie Col'd Alpacas & Bl'k Alpacas.
Black Cashmere Talmas, Dolmans, Fichus, and Tabb Mantles.
"PARASOLS" in every variety.
Ladies' and Misses' CORSETS.
Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

Our CLOAK and DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT is in charge of the most competent artists, and a perfect and sure fit, latest style, and the best work is guaranteed.

Our prices will always be found the lowest in every department.

We make LADIES' GARMENTS a Specialty, and invite special attention to our stock. It will be found the most complete in the city.

FURNITURE.

Furniture!

The Largest Stock,

The Finest Goods,

AND

The Lowest Prices

AT

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.'S,

267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

BLANK BOOKS.

THE OLD CUSTOMERS OF

MILLARD & DECKER

CAN HAVE THEIR

Blank Books

DUPLICATED by sending us the numbers inside the covers. We have purchased the

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

Formerly owned by Messrs. M. & D. and are now making

THE BEST BLANK BOOKS

Ever offered to the business men of Chicago.

GET OUR FIGURES BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE.

Murray, McDonald & Johnson,

111 MADISON-ST.

OPENING.

MILLINERY OPENING!

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 20 and 21, at J. H. HARVEY'S, 282 West Madison-st. Please examine our styles, and compare prices.

282 West Madison-st. 282

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO SEWING MACHINE DEALERS,

Agents and Operators.

Your attention is called to the New Perfect Eureka Ruffler, for Pleating, Gathering, and for making Tucks and Frills. It is the best Sewing Machine Attachment ever brought out for Trimming Dresses and Underwear in the present fashion. All are invited to call and examine it in operation, at 156 State-st., second floor. Is adapted to all the leading machines, and is the only perfect Ruffler ever invented. Agents wanted in every city and town in the United States.

All orders must be addressed to

O. C. CHASE,
General Agent for the United States,
156 State-st., second floor.

NOTICE.

The CHICAGO SPRING WORKS will occupy, by 1st of June next, the new buildings now being erected for them at Melrose.

The Removal will cause but little delay in the delivery of orders on hand, for which we ask the indulgence of our customers. Our office, until further notice, will be at the old stand 125 South Clinton-st.

F. M. ATKINSON,
President and Superintendent.

CARPET CLEANING.

CARPETS CLEANED

Thoroughly, without injury, by R. A. EDWARDS & CO., 253 & 255 South Canal-st.

BOSTON CARPET CLEANING!

44 AND 46 W. ADAMS-ST.

Branch 815 Twenty-second-st. Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid better than can be done at any other place in Chicago.

A. N. HAMMINSON & CO.

IRON FOUNDRY.

SCHILLO, COSSMANN & SENN,

IRON FOUNDRY,

87 TO 95 WEST POLK-ST.,

Furnish HEAVY and LIGHT BUILDING and MACHINERY CASTINGS on short notice. Call for estimates. Counter Brackets, Coal Hole Covers & Baker Furnaces for sale.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

Goddard's "Golden Bulls." Sole Agent J. HICKSON, 1270 State-st. N. B.—The best FAMILY FLOUR in the market.

THE TURF AND FIELD.

The Dexter Park July Meeting an Assured Success.

Improvements Making—Some of the Stables that Will Be Represented.

The Most Desperately-Contested Base-Ball Match on Record.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK JULY MEETING.

The advent of bright, sunny weather has been hailed with peculiar satisfaction by the turfmen at Dexter Park, who have been seriously hindered by the backward spring in training and working their horses, in preparation for the July meeting. Now the business of getting ready will begin in earnest, and the ensuing month will be a lively one. The same brightened condition of things enables the Dexter Park Association to proceed with many important improvements on the track and appurtenances. The running course is being straightened, widened, and graded, so that it may be drained as effectually as the trotting track, which is now in fine order, being considered much "faster" and better than ever before. A new stand for the judges and reporters is to be constructed. It will be placed about 100 feet south of the present stand, thus giving a longer stretch for the send-off before the first turn is reached. This will be of great value in getting away after the word is given. A considerable portion of the southern end of the grand stand is to be set apart for the occupancy of ladies. It will be comfortably fitted up, and, in connection with the other stand and the club-house balconies, will afford most eligible and attractive accommodations for the fair sex. The pool stands are to be wholly removed from the quarter stretch, and placed either at the north end or in the rear of the grand stand—anywhere, so that the selling may be conducted privately, and not obtain the offensive prominence that it has hitherto enjoyed. All these improvements, and many others of minor importance, are most excellent, and will tend greatly to enhance the comfort and enjoyment of the patrons of the races. They should not stop here, however. Inasmuch as the complete success of the July meeting is assured beyond peradventure, the Club should see to it that extra accommodations are provided for spectators. Ten thousand people can be taken care of very well with the present facilities, but in case 20,000 should assemble on any one occasion,—and it is more than probable that the attendance will reach that figure during the races,—it is difficult to imagine what would be done with so vast a crowd. Some provision should be made for them, for they will surely be there on one or more days during the meeting.

We have said that the success of the meeting is assured beyond peradventure. It is already known that the attendance of horses from all parts of America will far exceed that of any other meeting ever given at Dexter Park. There will be one hundred race-horses alone, not to mention the trotters, which are to be here in great numbers. The judicious position taken by the Club with reference to the difficulty between the Trainers' and Drivers' and the National Association has secured the warmest good will of the former, many of whom have written to Mr. Simpson, the Secretary, assuring him that they would bring their horses to Chicago if they had to trot them for nothing. Positively all the great trotters of America will be here. The horses will bring the spectators, and so the success of the meeting is a fixed fact.

Mr. Simpson is daily in receipt of letters from turfmen all over the land, notifying him of their intention to enter their horses in the July races, and bespeaking stable accommodations. Among the well-known stables which are certain to come, the Southern States are represented by T. G. Moore, W. Jennings, Geo. C. Cadwallader, A. Dibrell, E. Harrison, E. Warwick, H. Van Liew, Fred. Lloyd, G. B. Warwick, T. G. Bacon, and others, all of them containing the most noted of racers. Ohio will contribute the stables of Blandy & Son, of Zanesville, and O. P. Chaney, of Canal Winchester; Wisconsin, those of Mr. Barnes, of Beaver Dam, and Mr. Douglas; and the Illinois stables include those of Gen. Rowett & Bro., Messrs. Powers and Reynolds, Gray, Barrou, Simpson, and others. John Demas and the Chappells will represent Michigan.

THE KENTUCKY RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 17.—The spring meeting of the Kentucky Association closed to-day. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The result of the first race, mile dash, purse $100, free to all, was:

Robinson's Florence	1
Thomas' Trouble	2
Stewart's Hummer Bird	3

Time—1:47.

Second Race—Consolation purse, $150, mile heats for beaten horses:

Reynolds' Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland	1 1
Thomas' Trouble	2 2

Time—1:48, 1:48¼.

Third Race—Sweepstakes, for all ages, three mile dash, $500. For this race, which was the event of the day, there were seven entries. Five started:

McGrath's Susan Ann	1
Harper's Extract	2
McGrath's Jury	3
Reynolds' Clarina	Not placed.
Buford's Malakoff	Not placed.

Time—5:32.

THE NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—In the last day of the Nashville races, the first race was a handicap hurdle, mile and a half over six hurdles:

Emma Samson	1
Glenrose	2
Hatchinson	3

Time—3:10.

Second race, Maxwell House stake, two-mile heats.

Seven entries, two started:

Joe Johnson	1 1
Jack Frost	2 2

Time—3:44½; 3:43½.

Third race, two-mile heats:

Euchre	1 1
Carrington	2 2

Time—3:34; 3:33½.

Fourth race for beaten horses:

Flash	1 1
Bonnabie	2 2
Glenrose	3 3
Alice McFall	4 4
Red Fox	0

Time—1:48½; 1:47¾.

Red Fox threw his rider at the quarter pole, and broke his arm. This is the most successful meeting at this course for more than twenty years.

BASE BALL.

THE PHILADELPHIAS VS. ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—An enormous crowd witnessed the second game between the Philadelphia and Athletic Clubs to-day, fully 6,000 people being present. The weather was cloudy and threatening rain, which at one time fell for a few minutes during the game, but did not last. The Philadelphias were the favorites at 100 to 80. The Athletics scored one in the second inning by means of Clapp's one-base hit and a three-base hit by McMullin. The Philadelphias scored one run in the third and two in the fifth inning through a couple of bad errors by Fisher at right field, and base hits by Malone and Meyerle. In the sixth inning McBride voluntarily exchanged positions with Fisher, who pitched during the balance of the game, three men having been given their bases on called balls, and six base hits—three of which by Cuthbert—were made off McBride's pitching in the first five innings. The Athletics tied their opponents' score in the eighth inning by McMullin and Anson's two hits and an excusable error of Meyerle's. In the ninth inning, with two men on the bases and two out, Murnan made a most extraordinary running catch and blanked the Quakers, and the Athletics being also blanked, a tenth inning was begun, amid the most intense excitement. A couple of wild pitches gave Treacy a run after two hands were out, Fisher's errors thus giving the Quakers all the runs made so far. In the same inning the base hits by McMullin, McBride, and Anson earned a run for the Athletics, again tieing the score. Both nines were blanked in the eleventh and twelfth innings, Murnan being the only one to reach first base and being caught napping there. A close decision was against him. In the thirteenth inning Fulmer reached first by Sutton's muff, and was sent home after two men were out by good base hits by Zettlein and Cuthbert, thus giving the Quakers the game, as Anson was the only one to make a clear hit for the Athletics, although the score might have been again tied but for the umpire decided as foul a seemingly fair ball hit by Fisher. The game was one of the finest ever witnessed. The fine batting of Cuthbert, Anson, and McMullin, the infielding of Fulmer, McGeary, Fisler, and Sutton, and the out-fielding of Murnan, Cuthbert, McMullin, and McBride being the main features. The umpiring throughout was very poor, and the Athletics decidedly suffered the most thereby, one of the men being put out on called strikes, and four bases given on called balls to the Quakers. The following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—Second game of the championship series between the Athletics and Philadelphias, both of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.	R.	B.	P.	A.	*Athletic.*	R	B	P	A
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	4	6	0	McGeary, s. s.	1	0	0	6
Addy, 2 b.	1	0	3	1	McBride, p.	0	1	2	1
Malone, c.	1	1	7	0	Anson, 1 b.	0	4	21	0
Meyerle, 3 b.	0	2	0	0	Fisler, 2 b.	0	0	4	7
Boniet, r. f.	0	0	2	0	Fisher, r. f.	0	0	0	0
Fulmer, s. s.	1	0	3	8	Sutton, 3 b.	0	0	2	7
Treacy, c. f.	1	1	1	0	Clapp, c.	1	1	5	0
Mack, 1 b.	0	0	15	0	Murnan, c. f.	0	0	3	0
Zettlein, p.	0	2	2	3	McMullin, l. f.	2	3	2	0
Totals	5	10	39	12	Totals	4	9	39	21

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—5
Athletic	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—4

Runs earned—Philadelphia, 0; Athletic, 1.
First base on errors—Philadelphia, 5; Athletic, 2.
Base on called balls—Philadelphia, 4; Athletic, 0.
Umpire—Scott Hastings, Baltimore, Md.
Time of game—Three hours and five minutes.

A LOCAL AFFAIR.

All members of the Amateur Base Ball Club are requested to attend the annual meeting of the Club, Tuesday, May 22, at 8 p. m., at No. 141 LaSalle street.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Mr. W. B. Curtis, of Chicago, holder of the challenge scullers' medal of the New York Athletic Club, is here upholding his claim to the medal against several challengers. In the race last evening he easily defeated Mr. Rathbone, and during the early part of next week he is to pull against Mr. McCready.

CHARLEY WILSON'S BENEFIT.

On Thursday afternoon next Mr. Charles H. Wilson, one of the most deserving members of the dramatic profession in Chicago, will have a benefit at Hooley's Theatre. Miss Laura Keene, Mr. Edwin Adams, and the prominent members of all the local companies have kindly consented to assist, and there should be a full house. The following programme will be given:

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Count Joe	John Dillon
Margery	Kate Meek
Lady Plato	Alice Sherwood
Sir William Evergreen	J. W. Norris
Lord Plato	H. A. Webber
Capt. Blenheim	W. B. Arnold
John Thomas	G. H. Waite

Recitation by Miss Laura Keene.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Mary Mortimer	Octavia Allen
Mrs. Pontifax	Clara Stoneall
Lieut. Kingston	James O'Neill
Admiral Kingston	E. M. Favor
Dennis	John Dillon
Short	H. A. Webber

Recitation—"Sheridan's Ride," by Mr. Edwin Adams.

THE MAID OF MUNSTER.

Kate O'Brien	Phillie Glover
Susan	Sydney Cowell
Bess	Georgie Gibbons
Charles Peyton	W. H. Power
Sir Lawrence	J. B. Bruham

MR. LORING'S STATEMENT.

Mr. F. L. Loring, a boot and shoe dealer at No. 116 West Madison street, whose name was rather unpleasantly connected with "an outrageous assault" upon the person of Mr. G. B. Kane, of the ink-making firm of Kane & Co., mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, claims to have been entirely misrepresented. He states that in answer to an advertisement he called on Kane, some time ago, for the purpose of exchanging a watch for a lot. Kane produced a map of the city, and pointed out the streets on which the real estate was situated. Loring went with a friend to take a look at the property, and, being satisfied with it, returned and completed the exchange, receiving a deed from Kane's dead. Supposing that the latter was an honest man, he neglected to examine the paper until after he returned from an Eastern trip. Then he discovered that the deed was for a valueless lot in the swamps of Calumet. He immediately sought out Kane, and demanded a proper exchange, or the return of his watch. Kane said the exchange was correct, and in accordance with the advertisement. Loring denied this. Kane then called him a liar, and struck him in the face. For this affront Loring whipped him. Mr. Loring says that this was all there was to the outrageous assault; that he can prove that his statements as to Kane's honesty are correct, and that he will bring suit to recover damages.

PERSONAL.

Norman Finite, of New York, is at the West Side Briggs.

H. C. Colgate, the New York "Soap Man," is at the West Side Briggs House.

Gen. E. A. Paine, Monmouth, Ill., left the West Side Briggs House last evening, for his home.

William Hurst, Manchester, England, left the West Side Briggs House yesterday, for San Francisco.

Prof. G. W. Bliss, the dialectic reader and delineator of character, will give a select reading at the Union Park Congregational Church, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. T. J. Kinsella, formerly Deputy Collector at this port, and now United States Special Treasury Agent at New Orleans, is sojourning in the city for a few days.

The silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William Meglade took place last evening at their residence, No. 127 West Jackson street. There was a large gathering of friends, and several valuable presents were made.

Dr. W. H. Woodyatt will deliver a lecture at the New Jerusalem Temple, corner of Washington street and Southwestern avenue, to-morrow evening on the subject of "Light." It will be for the benefit of the organ fund.

B. F. Underwood, the liberal lecturer, will speak upon "Christianity and Rationalism Contrasted," at Rice & Jackson's Hall, corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Rev. J. C. Peck, the recently appointed pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver his popular lecture, "Pluck versus Good Luck," before the Library Association of his church, on Tuesday evening. Prof. Mathews will give an organ incidation.

Yesterday morning Chapin & Gore, through their counsel Mr. W. L. Hirst, Jr., pleaded guilty, before Justice Banyon, to the charge of violating the 11 o'clock law. They were fined $20, and costs, and, thereupon, gave notice of an appeal to the Criminal Court.

Gen. Stiles, Coronar Stevens, the City Attorney, the Recorder, Commissioner Sheridan, Justice Banyon, and several other of his personal friends waited upon Dan O'Hara, yesterday, to see the last of the beaming countenance before he transported it across the ocean to cast a refulgence over the Vienna Exposition. The main topics of conversation were Dan's departures and Banyon's chances for the Chief Justiceship. Only one sorry face was visible; that of a *Times* local, whose hints as to the propinquity of Foley's, and the propriety of a libation, at somebody else's expense, was generally disregarded. On arriving at headquarters, in response to his city editor's inquiry as to his success, the reporter with the mustard thirst said: "Couldn't do anything, sir; not even a drink, not a cigar, not so much as a German-silver shirt-stud," whereupon word was sent to the Briggs "that they hadn't anything to go into the safe just now; thank you all the same."

A SERIOUS MATTER.

The Police Will No Longer Tolerate Deliberate Violations of the 11 O'Clock Ordinance.

Until the Law is Repealed, Mr. Washburn Will Enforce Its Provisions.

The Third Attempt of Messrs. Chapin & Gore to Defy the Officers Unsuccessful.

One of the Proprietors and Six Bartenders of the House Taken Into Custody.

Great Excitement and Confusion In and Around the Establishment Last Night.

Chapin & Gore having refused on two occasions to recognize the ordinance in obedience to which the saloons should be closed at 11 p. m., became the representatives and champions of the opposition, thereby winning the sympathy of those who believe the ordinance to be oppressive, unconstitutional, dangerous to the liberties of the people, subversive of free government, undermining the foundations of the Republic, and all that sort of thing. It was generally understood that the ordinance would be deliberately violated a third time by the same parties last night, and in anticipation of the event, which might or might not have resulted in serious trouble, an immense crowd gathered in the gorgeous saloon. The time was, say, half past 10. The place was crowded. The sports were there. The gamblers were there. The fast young men were there. The men who take a pride in going home in the morning stupid with drink were there. Politicians were there. Aldermen Clarke, Tracy, and Cullerton were there. All were drinking. Most of them were pretty well "set up" about that time. They were then "three sheets in the wind," to use a nautical phrase. They were in a state of swearing inebriety. They made it a special point to drink deep and often. That was their mode of showing sympathy with the proprietors. The barkeepers were kept busy, Mr. Gore, who was quite cool, had his hand pressed by all the bloods in town as they sauntered in to witness "the fun." The minutes flew. In the short intervals between drinks, the drinkers speculated on what would take place. Some predicted that the police would not come, that they would be afraid of the crowd, and Mr. Gore's "pluck" in violating the law was extolled in superlative and sometimes profane terms. The Almighty was called upon in innumerable instances to condemn the eyes of the Council, of the Mayor, of every man who believed that 11 o'clock was late enough for a man to drink. As 11 o'clock approached, the excitement rose, and the crowd pressed around the counter roaring for their favorite beverages, the usual invitation from one to another being "Will you violate?" They violated. Five minutes past the hour came, and no police. That was sufficient reason for another drink, and as many as could get near the bar "violated" once more. At this time they took a particular delight in "violating." Stolen whiskey, like stolen watermelon, is sweet. Suddenly there was a movement in front, and the crowd turned its attention to Sergeant Buckley, who marched up to the counter, followed by two policemen, and ordered the barkeepers to cease dispensing liquors, to put on their garments and go with them to Police Headquarters. Some three hundred persons, in various stages of intoxication, pressed up against the counter, calling for drinks, and insisting upon being served. Buckley was as cool as a cake of ice. He waited until the drinks under consideration when he entered were disposed of, and in spite of the tantalizing slowness of the barkeepers, maintained his composure until one of them began to supply new orders. This roused the blood of the "warrior race" in Mr. Buckley, and he peremptorily ordered, Piper, Litzen, and Geary to shut down. They did so, and began to wipe down the counter. The counter must have been unusually wet, for they rubbed it until they took the shine out of its polished surface. Mr. Gore approached and told the boys to clap on their coats and come along. Gore had already been arrested. The barkeepers then began to put on their coats, and, had they been going to a wedding or a funeral, they could not have consumed more time in the performance of that simple operation. All this time the crowd was indulging in comical remarks, the amount of comicality depending somewhat in the amount of drink, some men never being comical until they are half tight. The crowd was quite good-natured, however, and no attempt was made to prevent the arrest of the three martyrs behind the bar. It was the first time they had been heroes. It was a new and trying situation to place them in so suddenly. At last the majesty of the law prevailed, and, in spite of the drink, in spite of the profanity, in spite of the jeering crowd, Piper, and Litzen, and Geary were marched off in company with Gore. They went outside to carriages, were driven comfortably to headquarters, and put under bonds.

That it was the intention of the firm not only to deliberately violate the ordinance, but to show their utter contempt for it, was proved by the fact that as soon as Piper, Litzen, and Geary quitted their posts, barkeepers from the Clark street branch went behind the counter and took their places. These were Mike Boardman, "Little Frank," the cashier, and another young man. A man named Murphy, who is known pretty well "around town," as the saying is, volunteered his valuable assistance. Now the crowd *was* in ecstasies. That was a *coup d'etat* worthy of Chapin & Gore, and everybody was so pleased that he asked everybody else to "violate." Vic Barothy was the first to call for a bottle of wine. Who Vic Barothy is nobody cares, but, as he won the distinction of calling for the first bottle, let him have the honor. The bottle was drank, and some gallons of fluid were carefully stowed away inside numerous vests, and all were as happy as a big sun-flower, because the policemen were outwitted. Like all human joys, it was shortlived. Superintendent Washburn had provided against this very contingency, and in a very few minutes another squad of officers, headed by Capt. Hickey and Sergt. Ebersold, entered the saloon, and, going directly behind the counter, put an immediate veto on the dispensing of liquor. One policeman stood by each bartender, and they dared not budge. The crowd hooted and swore. Some cried "Put them out," "Pitch out the ——," "Give 'em ——." One gentleman, under the inspiration of several straight whiskies, threatened that the policemen and their superiors would "get out of the way this fall, you bet." "By ——, give us a drink, we're thirsty," exclaimed a gentleman with black whiskers and red nose. A saloon-keeper in the crowd put the following conundrum: "What right has dose bolismans to go behind a man's counter and dake charge of his broberdy?" No head was sufficiently level to give a satisfactory answer. All this time Boardman was counting the money in a leisurely manner, but the persistent appeals of the excited audience brought forth no whisky. Finally Boardman finished his financial calculation, and in a spirit of bravado faced the crowd and swallowed a drink. This heroic act was rewarded with a cheer that made the glassware jingle, and the effigy of Mr. Wentworth to turn pale. But what a fall for his countrymen! The drink had hardly reached its resting place in Mr. Boardman's inside before he was on his ignominous way to the station in charge of a "minion of the law."

It was now a few minutes to 12, and, as the second set of bartenders marched out of the saloon, the original set marched in again, having given bonds for their appearance. The crowd having waited fifteen minutes for a drink, were impatient, and expected something to irrigate their parched interiors at the hands of the newly-arrived officials of the establishment. In that they were disappointed. By this time Mr. Gore had reached the conclusion that there were more policemen in Chicago than bartenders in his employment, and wisely concluded to give up the unequal contest. He invited the policemen "To get out of here, —— —— you," promising at the same time to close his premises. The policemen who throughout carried themselves with courage and discretion in the performance of their duty, took no notice of the insulting words, and quietly walked out. Mr. Gore was cheered. It was not a cheer so much as an inebriated yell. He marched down the middle of the saloon, saying: "Gentlemen, the bar is closed—12 o'clock." To the barkeepers: "Boys, don't wait on anybody." The crowd filed out, saddened and vexed. They had assembled to witness the subjugation of the officers of the law, and a violation of the law itself. They saw the officers of the law behave like gentlemen, and the law once more vindicated. Soon after the lights were put out, and "all the guests departed."

The police were under the personal command of Superintendent Washburn, who remained outside and gave his orders. He had sufficient men to have suppressed any violence that might be attempted. Happily no disturbance occurred, though there was gathered on the premises the materials out of which corpses and funerals are furnished, and on which Coroners and undertakers thrive.

Messrs. Chapin & Gore have been conspicuous heretofore for their ready submission to the law, and their example has had a salutary effect upon the smaller dealers. They professed to be law-abiding citizens and saloon-keepers. In this case they have been guided by bad advisers, by men holding high position under the City Government, and by lawyers. Their action does not indicate a vicious disposition on their part to outrage the law and set the lawful authorities at defiance. Had they adopted their usual course they would not have entered a contest in which they will inevitably be defeated. A law, whatever it is, remains a law until it is repealed, and should be obeyed by all good citizens.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

Fatal Quarrel Between a Man and His Wife.

The Former Stabbed by the Latter With a Dirk-Knife.

The sensibilities of our Sunday morning readers must be shocked by the relation of the details of a stabbing affray, which occurred at 11 o'clock last night, and which, at an early hour this morning, promised to become a terrible murder.

About the hour named Officer Daniel Hogan was patrolling his beat, on Jefferson street, near Carroll, when he was startled by loud cries "Police! police!" which seemed to proceed from the intersection of the the two streets above referred to. Hastening thither he found a large and excited crowd of persons collected in front of a two-story frame house, situated at the south side of Carroll street, three doors from Jefferson. Upon inquiring the cause of the excitement, he was informed that a woman named Ellen Larrison had fatally stabbed her husband, Louis Larrison, while the two were engaged in a drunken brawl.

The officer demanded admittance to the house, but was refused. He, however, was not to be thwarted, and was finally admitted. When he got inside, a sight which beggars description was presented. On the floor of a small, squalid-looking apartment, lighted by a tallow candle, lay the injured man, in a pool of blood. He was unconscious, and supposed to be dead. His shirt, over the breast, was saturated with blood, which flowed from a gaping cut in the stomach. The maddened woman who made it raved about the apartment, and tore her hair, and acted as if her anger was not yet appeased.

The officer at once took her under arrest, and, fearing that the crowd outside would endeavor to rescue her from his custody, made off with her by a back door to the Union Street Station.

By this time Officer Tom Maloney arrived at the scene of the affray, and took charge of the wounded man. Doctor William C. Frazier was dispatched for, and but for his timely arrival the man would doubtless have immediately died, as he was sinking rapidly. The physician at first said that he would die within a few hours, but after the wound had been dressed, the pulse of the injured man increased, and slight hope of recovery was entertained. At 1 o'clock this morning his condition was unchanged, and there seemed little hope of his recovery. The weapon used was a large dirk-knife, the blade of which penetrated the stomach, and cut through the lower portions of the left lung.

Several persons, who lived in the same house with the quarrelsome couple, were interviewed by our reporter. The circumstances which attended the stabbing seem to be as follows:

Larrison, who is employed in some capacity by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, came home at 7 o'clock last night, somewhat inebriated, and asked his wife to get supper. She refused, and the refusal resulted in a fight. It seems they agreed to bury their difficulty in four quarts of ale, which Mrs. Larrison says they drank together. Their difficulty was renewed, and Mrs. Larrison tried to settle it by laying a poker heavily on her husband's head. He then called her some very uncomplimentary names, and she, maddened by liquor, snatched the dirk-knife from a table, and thrust it into her husband's intestines. He fell over, with an oath in his mouth, and was motionless for a few moments after he fell. He then tried to get up, when she forced him down, and, from her own account, held him to the floor. All this time the wound was bleeding freely, and when the woman was brought into the station, her hands were covered with blood. In the station she raved and cursed, and said she would hang for Larrie Larrison any day. When told that he was dead, she laughed aloud, and demanded that she be hung at once. She is well known to the police as an old offender, and a more brutal-looking woman can hardly be imagined. Her husband is a Norwegian, and is said to be more respectable than his wife, though neither of them have borne good characters. She is Irish, and is his second wife. They have three children, the oldest being but 7 years of age, and the youngest 3.

ON THE RAIL.

Progress of the Southwestern-Bound Congressional Excursionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., May 17.—The Congressional party has reached the Indian Territory, and will be in Texas to-morrow. The party that left Springfield for the entire journey consists of the following: W. R. Evans, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, of Galveston; John W. Dwyer, Attorney of the road, having charge of the excursion on behalf of the railroads; Charles W. Clisbo, Reading Clerk of the House; Senators Bogy of Missouri, Ramsey of Minnesota, Flannigan of Texas, Cooper of Tennessee, and two daughters; Representatives F. G. Bomberry, of Alabama; W. G. Haines, of Arkansas; Phillip Cook, of Georgia; Jasper D. Ward, Charles B. Farwell, H. C. Burchard, Franklin Corwin, G. T. Fort and wife, G. T. Bauer, William H. Ray and wife, John McNulty and wife, J. S. Martin, Isaac Clements, S. S. Marshall, Illinois; W. E. Niblett, S. J. Wolf, J. M. Wilson, John Cobwin, Mrs. J. Casson, J. N. Tyner and wife, Jasper Packard, G. S. Orth, of Indiana; A. R. Cotton, William Lougheridge, John A. Kasson, Jackson Orr, Iowa; S. A. Cobb and lady, Kansas; E. Crosslin, C. W. Milliken, John D. Young, Kentucky; J. H. Sypher, L. A. Weldon, C. B. Darell, Frank Maury, Louisiana; M. V. Field, George Willard, J. W. Begoli, O. D. Conger, N. B. Bradley and wife, J. A. Hubbell, Michigan; Jason Niles, George C. McKee and wife, Mississippi; E. O. Stanford, Erastus Wells, W. H. Stone, R. A. Hatch, R. P. Bland, H. E. Havens and lady, T. G. Crittenden, A. Corning, A. H. Buckner, Ira B. Hyde, Missouri; William B. Small, New Hampshire; J. W. Hazleton, Amos Clark, M. L. Ward, and Ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, of New Jersey; David Wilbur and David B. Mellish, of New York; L. B. Gunckle and wife, C. N. Lamison, L. T. Neal, John Berry, M. T. Sprague, Ohio; W. Crutchfield, Tennessee; D. C. Giddings, A. H. Willie, Texas; John A. Smith, A. M. Davis, Thomas Whitehead, Virginia; C. G. Williams and wife, G. W. Hazleton, J. A. Barbor, C. A. Eldridge, J. M. Rusk, A. S. McDill, Wisconsin; the New Orleans Committee, Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Judge M. H. Kennard, B. C. Clowry, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Josiah Fogg and wife, James B. Eads and daughter, George Barnes, Charles M. Ellard, W. C. Buchanan, and other citizens of St. Louis. Most of the party will go on to New Orleans and Memphis from Galveston.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—Base ball: Athletics, 12; Mutuals, blank.

BOSTON, May 17.—Base ball: Atlantics 12; Bostons 11.

FOREIGN.

A Few of the Causes of the Financial Panic in Austria.

Growing Opposition to Bismarck's Church Policy.

The Government Troops in Spain Experience More Reverses.

AUSTRIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Figures show that the total creation of new securities in Germany within the last twenty-seven months is 3,051,000,000 guilders, or equal to $1,220,000,000. Of this total 208,500,000 guilders consist of State and city loans, which are presumably good, and not to be reckoned in any respect as speculative issues. The creation of new banks represents 1,008,600,000 guilders, or $404,000,000, an amount closely approaching the entire capital of the National Banks of the United States. The issues of railroad securities, bonds and stocks amount to 516,100,000 gilders, which, as it is equal to only $90,000,000 per annum, can hardly be regarded as an excessive issue during a period of legitimately extensive railroad construction; still behind the expansion there appears to have been a very substantial improvement in the trade of the country.

The consolidation of the Austrian Empire seems to have given birth to a new era of prosperity, and special efforts have been made to develope the rich resources of Hungary, the result of which appeared in 1871, in an increase of about 100,000,000 florins, or 20 per cent in the imports and exports, respectively, of the Empire. It is believed that this real prosperity has been one of the causes of the excessive speculation. The German bankers of the city, nearly all of whom are in telegraphic correspondence with Frankfort, Berlin, and other European capitals, unanimously report comparative quiet on the other side, and agree in the statement that if there have been failures in Vienna, they have occurred among smaller and uninfluential concerns, whose weal or woe is of but slight interest to the commercial world.

It appears that the wild spirit of speculation which now and then afflicts America, has reached the Austrian capital, and unnatural inflation has been followed by the natural result. Thus far, the suspension of no important bank is reported, and it is affirmed that there is no necessity for apprehension, the trouble being confined to the minor firms. No sales of American securities have been ordered by German bankers in consequence of the reputed stringency abroad.

GERMANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A Berlin correspondent, under date of the middle of April, presents a curious condition of affairs already developed in Germany by the anti-monastic legislation of Prince Bismarck. The writer says the Jesuits have found a fresh ally in Prussia and the ranks of the enemies of the new ecclesiastical legislation are swollen by combatants whose loyalty hitherto has been unswerving. Herr Von Gerlach no longer stands alone as a Protestant opponent of the Chancellor's policy. A portion of the Protestant aristocracy of the old provinces of the kingdom have passed over into the camp of the enemy. In Pomerania and Silesia a bitterness of antagonism has revealed itself which was never suspected. These facts have excited much comment in Germany. The official papers openly accuse the Protestant clergy of the Eastern Provinces of becoming the allies of the Ultramontanes, and the ministerial difficulties of Prince Bismarck are not decreasing.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, May 17.—Don Carlos has written to Gen. Dorregarray, congratulating him upon the result of the late engagement at Puente de Eraul, and announcing that he will soon assume the personal command of the field.

PERPIGNAN, May 17.—A Carlist journal published here announces that Don Carlos entered Navarre on the night of the 14th inst., and took command of an army numbering 15,000 men,—with whom he is resolved to conquer or perish.

It is also stated that Don Carlos has concluded a loan of 400,000,000 reals with English bankers, and has promised to make Ollo a Field-Marshal, and Dorregarray a Lieutenant-General.

Intelligence has reached here of the total defeat in Aragon of the Spanish troops.

CUBA.

HAVANA May 16.—The vomito is increasing. In view of the exposed condition of the passengers of the steamers Jumala and Yazoo, the consignees have asked permission to transport them to New York on the steamer leaving to-morrow.

Francis H. Millen, an Irishman claiming to be an employe of the New York Custom-House, and a newspaper correspondent, on returning from the insurrectionary district to Manzanillo on Monday, was imprisoned, but released yesterday.

The proposition of the Government to enact half the import and export duties in gold is opposed by the merchants.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 17.—The resignation of Goulard and Jules Simon has been accepted by the President. Their successors will be moderate Republicans or Left Centre party. It is thought that the Ministry of Public Worship will be re-established.

PARIS, May 17.—Several journals have been fined for publishing the letter of Felix Pyat, addressed to the President, and printed originally in the London *Times*. The *Peuple Sovrain* has been suppressed for publishing an editorial criticism on the National Assembly.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 17.—John Shedden, President of the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, was crushed to death last night at Cannington Station on the return of the special train from the Coboconk land sale.

ITALY.

ROME, May 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the religious bodies in Rome by a vote of 385 against 13. Fifteen Deputies were absent. The second clause, with an amendment granting the Pope 400,000 lires annually for the maintenance of Generals of the orders, was adopted by a vote of 220 against 193.

ROME, May 17.—The health of the Pope is improving rapidly. He gave a grand reception in the Vatican to-day. A large number of pilgrims are expected to-morrow from Florence. Disturbances are feared, and the garrison has been reinforced.

Recent Mine Disasters.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May 17.—Everything is quiet about the Drummond colliery to-day. A number of men are engaged carting away the earth with which various openings were filled. No fresh names were added to the already long list of missing. Mr. Drummond, President of the Company, says immediate steps will be taken to organize men, and provide work about the surface for those willing to remain, and will do all in their power for them.

HALIFAX, May 17.—A relief meeting for the widows and orphans by the Drummond colliery explosion was held here to-day. A large amount was subscribed, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions.

NEW YORK, May 17.—London papers announce that the last survivor of the calamtry at the Wynnstay colliery, Ruabon, Peter Darlington, son of the manager, is dead. There is no one now left to tell how the explosion was caused. A searching investigation will be made by the authorities.

Mysterious Death.

WALDOBORO, Me., May 17.—Dr. P. R. Baker, of Warren, was found dead this morning, shot through the heart, at a house near Warren. About 2 o'clock an unmarried woman named Mink called at a neighboring house, declaring that Dr. Baker shot her, but as there were no wounds she was supposed to be delirious. Soon after daylight Dr. Baker's carriage was discovered at the woman's house, and the neighbors on entering found the doctor's dead body.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—A fire on the corner of Walnut and Pearl streets, which occurred at noon to-day, was not so disastrous as at first thought it would be. The loss on the stock of Meis & Meyer and McNamara & Co. will probably not be over $10,000. The only damage to the building was in the roof, and will amount to about $1,500. Insurance on stock, $40,000, principally held in home companies, the Commercial, Citizen, Enterprise, Farmers', Miami Valley, and the agencies of Owen Owens and Evans, Cassilly & Co.

DETROIT, May 17.—A fire in Cheboygan destroyed two buildings belonging to E. Nelson and Crookson & Jessup. Nelson's loss was $5,000; Crookson & Jessup, loss $3,000; McArthur, Smith & Co., $3,000; Rosenblood, merchant tailor, $3,500. No insurance.

NEW YORK, May 14.—By the burning, of Clark & McDonald's stables in East Forty-first street to-night, a number of horses perished.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Money was easy all day, and prime mercantile paper is in good demand at 7@9 per cent. The bank statement on rising averages for legal tenders shows that the banks have now $4,970,275 above the 25 per cent reserve which National Banks only are required by law to keep on hand. The State banks have a percentage of reserve to liabilities of 24.14, and National 27.53, the average reserve of the two classes being 27.12. The banks have increased their accommodation to borrowers an average for the week of $3,386,500.

STOCKS

were alternately weak and strong during the early part of the day, but after 1 o'clock the market assumed greater strength. A moderately large business was transacted in the principal shares at advancing prices. At the opening, quotations were ¼ to ⅝ per cent below the closing figures of yesterday. There was a much less active business in Erie, and the changes were less frequent than usual.

GOLD WAS ACTIVE

and higher. The report cabled this morning that the Bank of England had advanced its rate to 6 per cent is not generally credited here. It was reported that the leading bear operator had taken in a large quantity of gold to-day for the purpose, as was supposed, of giving the stock market another twist next week.

GOVERNMENTS

were strong but closed dull.

FAILURE.

There were rumors afloat on the street this afternoon that a Southern correspondent of a New York bill-drawing firm had failed, and that overdrafts on Liverpool against cotton had been discovered. The losses were variously estimated at £50,000 to £120,000 sterling.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Holders have advanced their prices, under orders from the South and West. The higher prices asked check the local and shipping demand. Good superfine and shipping extras are salable; sales, 9,800 brls; receipts, 6,355 brls. Wheat stronger for common and medium qualities, which are in fair demand; choice qualities firm and scarce. The absence of freight-room prevents the filling of orders for June. Sales reported of 80,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee, for first half of June, at $1.71, for home use. Sales, 72,000 bu; receipts, 55,525 bu.

PROVISIONS.

Pork moderately active in a jobbing way, and prices steady. Sales, cash and regular, of about 250 brls at $18.00 for new mess for future delivery. May held at $18.00@18.25, with $17.50; receipts, 148 packages. Cut-meats generally very quiet, and prices consequently more or less nominal. Dry salted shoulders, 7⅛c. Some inquiry for fresh meats, and sales of about 2,000 pcs at 11⅛c for hams, 7c for shoulders, and 9c for bellies. Receipts, 636 pkgs. Bacon very quiet, and prices unsettled; long clear quoted at 9¼@9½c, and short clear at 9⅝@9¾c, without business. Lard moderately active and easier; Western on spot for May, 9¼@9⅜c; city, 8¾@8⅞c. For future delivery, business reported embraced, last evening, 1,000 tcs May, 9¼c, and about 3,000 tcs June at 9⅜c. For contracts to-day, 250 tcs June, 9c, and 250 tcs July, at 9⅝c. Receipts, 679 pkgs.

VAN BUREN.

Why He Was Removed from the Commissionership to Vienna—Reckless Expenditures, Bribery, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A Washington special says: In reply to the solemn assertions contained in an affidavit of Gen. Van Buren, late United States Commissioner to Vienna, the Secretary of State says that in Liberty street, New York, is a restaurant kept by John Sutherland, who distinctly states and affirms to the authorities of the State Department, and has stated to three prominent gentlemen of New York, who have made affidavits to the fact, that Gen. Van Buren came to him and offered him a place in the Exposition at Vienna if he would agree to divide the profits. Neither the President nor Mr. Fish entertain a doubt regarding the truthfulness of this assertion, and, if they had doubts of this, there is other testimony of even stronger character. Mr. Fish also says that the statement that Mr. Van Buren's Assistant Commissioners were appointed on his (Secretary Fish's) recommendation, is utterly untrue. Mr. Van Buren was allowed to select his own men, and every one of the old board was appointed at Van Buren's request. Mr. McElrath, especially, was Mr. Van Buren's friend and adviser; yet when Mr. McElrath was requested to investigate the charges against Mr. Van Buren, he telegraphed to the State Department, upon investigation, that the charges were true, and asked not only Mr. Van Buren's, but his own suspension. The fullest confidence and discretion were reposed in Mr. Van Buren, and no removal would have taken place had not the President and Secretary Fish been certain of the necessity of such action. Mr. Fish was Mr. Van Buren's friend from the outset. He did all in his power to advance his appointment, and feels as keenly as any man to-day the disgrace brought upon the country.

VIENNA, May 17.—The investigation into the charges against the suspended American Commissioners has been completed, and the details forwarded to Washington. The inquiry shows that the Congressional appropriation is nearly exhausted, and that $30,000 was charged as expended on the roof of the sewing-machine department, when actually it should not have been more than one-tenth that sum. Other reckless expenditures were proven; also charges of bribery, etc. Goods are arriving rapidly, and it is expected that the American department will be ready by June 10.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterians—Proceedings of the Assembly in Session in Baltimore—A Disposition Manifested to Investigate the Publication Board—Proposed Reorganization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17.—The feature of to-day's session was the debate on the resolution offered by the Rev. James Dunn, requiring from the Board of Publication a detailed financial statement. The Assembly has manifested a purpose to press hard this Board, and discover whether it is managed on sound business principles. There is no evidence of fraud or extravagance, but rather of carelessness and a purpose to create a close corporation of Philadelphia Presbyterians. When the issue was made, to-day, Drs. Booth and Backus spoke very plainly of the continued refusal of the Board to present proper accounts. The latter gentleman said that no body of men, however respectable, were justified in expending the Church's money and not accounting therefor. The Western members are especially hostile to the Board's recent conduct, and many of them express an intention of rebuking its arrogance. Their first move will be against the proposed periodical for gratuitous circulation, which, it is said, is designed to satisfy the editorial proclivities of certain officials without involving their private fortunes.

Phillip Schaff to-day secured from the Assembly the surrender of an entire evening next week to the hearing of addresses in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance, which meets in New York next October. This is a pet measure of Dr. Schaff's, and he was sent to the Assembly to represent it.

One of the most important matters to come before the Assembly is a plan for the consolidation of the Boards of the Church, and a simplification of its machinery. Several papers on this subject were offered to-day. There is now too much friction in the workings of the Church, as compared with the products of eleven boards and committees, all with salaried officials and separate Treasurers to perform a work which might be entrusted to four. Undoubtedly the present Assembly will remedy this matter.

To-morrow all the Presbyterian pulpits and many of other denominations will be filled by delegates. Dr. Crosby will preach in the Central Church in the morning, and in the evening a woman's missionary meeting will be held.

All the Chicago Commissioners but Judge Williams have arrived. By mistake only the name of the Rev. C. L. Thompson was reported to the stated clerk, and he is only recognized in the formation of the committees.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day received a report from the committee appointed to prepare the Book of Praise, announcing its completion. The report was referred to a special committee.

A proposition to establish a professorship of missionary instruction was referred to the Committee on Theological Seminaries.

A resolution that when a minister becomes disabled by age or disease he shall be placed by his presbytery on the retired roll of honor, was referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

The report on the conflicting claims of the Church at Jacksonville, Fla., was placed on the docket.

A number of papers from different presbyteries on education, denaissions of the ministry, observance of the Sabbath, &c., were read and referred.

The Rev. Dr. H. A. Baird, presenting the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, now in session in Huntsville, Ala., was introduced by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, and made an address. He hoped the day would soon come when there would be but one Presbyterian Church. The Cumberland Church was ready to meet the Northern Church in any negotiations for that end. If this Assembly should deem it proper to appoint a committee to consider any proposition relative to reunion, the Cumberland Church would do the same, and their consultations might result in healing the differences of the churches.

The Moderator said it gave him great pleasure to welcome in this Assembly the representative of the Cumberland Church, and he had no doubt his suggestions in regard to reunion would prompt a generous response.

The Assembly took a recess of fifteen minutes.

On motion of Mr. Pierson, of Detroit, a committee, composed of Drs. Nelson, of Lane Seminary; C. A. Dickey, of St. Louis; J. P. Smith, of Baltimore, and Elders George S. Drake and J. S. Farrar, were appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Cumberland Church on the subject of reunion.

The report of the Board of Publication was approved.

A resolution was adopted that the Board of Publication make a detailed financial statement annually, and the Assembly adjourned till Monday at 9 a. m.

The Southern Presbyterians.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—The Presbyterian Assembly of the United States assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and was opened by Moderator Smith. Prayer by ex-Gov. R. W. Patton, of Alabama.

The Moderator announced the following additions to committees:

Bills and Overtures—The Rev. L. Johnson, W. M. Hannah.

Judicial Committee—John Stuart.

Theological Seminaries—The Rev. R. Cooper.

Sustentation—W. B. Hamilton, the Rev. J. H. Lepps.

Foreign Mission—The Rev. S. E. Axson.

Publication—The Rev. W. A. Wood, A. A. Sproul.

Education—The Rev. W. Pinkerton, the Rev. L. J. Martin.

Evangelistic—The Rev. W. H. Carson.

Systematic Benevolence—Rev. J. C. Denwiddie, C. H. Smith, Rev. W. A. Carter.

Foreign Correspondence—L. L. Halloday.

Sunday Schools—W. J. Locke, J. S. Ramsey.

Dr. Baird, of the Committee on Publication, read the Secretary's annual report. The report is printed, and is very voluminous. It refers to the publication of the works of the Church, and contains a long dissertation in relation to a benevolent institution for the printing of religious tracts and books, located at Richmond, Va., under the management of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication. The report of the Treasurer of the Committee was then read.

The Committee on Overtures and Bills reported an overture from Sao Parilo, requesting that means be taken to Christianize the Jews. The report was adopted.

The same Committee reported a memorial from the Presbytery at Memphis, asking a committee of members of the Assembly to address a circular letter to members of the Church to encourage family prayer. Report adopted. The Assembly next took up the question of the naming of the next place of meeting. The second ballot resulted in the election of Columbus, Miss. Adjourned.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

The Farmers of LaSalle County Refuse to Indorse the Nomination of Craig for the Circuit Judgeship—The Knox County Farmers Waking Up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 17.—The Convention of Farmers' Clubs and Granges of LaSalle County, a long-expected and important political event,—for it was one,—held here to-day was well attended. Out of the thirty-six townships in the county, thirty were represented by full delegations. The President of the County Society, John C. Armstrong, of Mission, was in the chair.

The proceedings opened with prayer. After adjusting a little matter of paying $1 each for membership fees, W. W. Gilman, Esq., of Mendota, arose to question of privilege. He said he had been grossly slandered. The Ottawa *Free Trader* had charged him with having fixed up a bogus delegation from LaSalle County at the Princeton Convention. He pronounced the charge false, and desired the Convention to refute the slander by adopting the following resolution.

Resolved, By the LaSalle County Farmers' Association, that the farmers' granges and clubs of LaSalle County, endorse the nomination of A. M. Craig, made at Princeton, for the Supreme Judgeship of the Fifth District.

Wrangling and confusion followed for an hour. Motions and counter-motions came thick and fast, when at last a motion to table was carried by a vote of 35 for to 23 against. So Craig was not indorsed by the Farmers' Convention of the populous County of LaSalle.

A motion to appoint delegates to a proposed Convention to choose a candidate for Circuit Judge was also made, but lost sight of.

The Committee on Resolutions finally reported that it was inexpedient to introduce any question in the Convention foreign to the immediate interests of the farmers, which was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

The friends of Judge Lawrence believe that a resolution could have passed indorsing that gentleman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 17.—The address from the Knox County Farmers' Association to their fellow-farmers of the Fifth Judicial District, has fallen like a bombshell in the nest of the trainers of Mr. Craig in this place. As a railroad attorney he has an unenviable reputation, having defeated the anti-monopolists of Galesburg in their efforts to secure a competing railroad from that point east, and the farmers are going back on him strong. The men who have him on training are getting alarmed, and well they may, for, instead of being the candidate of the farmers, it is getting pretty generally to be understood that he is in the interest of Bryant, Stevens & Co. Craig is now traveling around the District, in the garb of a farmer, in soiled clothes, slouched hat, and stogy boots, and pretending that he can and will do wonderful things when he gets on the Bench.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 17.—At the Princeville Republican Convention to-day, Judge H. B. Hopkins was chosen a candidate for Circuit Judge by acclamation.

SPRINGFIELD.

Decoration-Day—A Good Day's Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The Grand Army of the Republic made arrangements, at a meeting held to-night in the Senate Chamber, to decorate the soldiers' graves at Camp Butler, near this city. There are about 800 soldiers buried in the cemetery, and heretofore there has been an abundance of evergreens and flowers to bedeck their graves in a profuse and becoming manner, but as yet but few flowers have made their appearance, and there is a great scarcity of evergreens, and the question was, what could be substituted. There seems to be a scarcity of flowers and evergreens throughout this section of the State.

The Springfield Rolling Mills made yesterday over 136 tons of railroad iron. The Company claims this to be the greatest amount of work of that kind ever performed in the same length of time.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, May 17—8 p. m.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, a slowly falling barometer, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, increasing cloudiness, rising barometer, and occasional rain. For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Western Gulf States. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, northwesterly and northeasterly winds, higher pressure, warmer and partially cloudy weather. For Canada and New England, northerly winds, higher pressure, and partly cloudy weather. Reports are missing from the Pacific coast.

NEW YORK.

A Horrible Double Murder Committed by a Negro.

A Painful and Sickening Record of Criminal Debauchery.

Brief Biography of a Distinguished Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The suburban campaign for the auction sale of real estate is now fairly opened, and, in the opinion of the most experienced dealers, bids fair to surpass any season since 1869. It has been estimated that about 200,000 salaried men, young merchants, and artisans in New York find it expensive and unsatisfactory to rear families in tenement and boarding-houses, and need healthy and economical homes in the suburbs.

Dr. Decortez, who destroyed himself in Brooklyn, was unmarried, a native of Barcelona, Spain, and in his 34th year. He graduated at the University of Bahia, Brazil, and also at Oxford, England. A friend of Decortez recently committed suicide in Hartford, and this, coupled with pecuniary embarrassment, produced excessive despondency. Decortez was a man of very high intellectual attainments, an excellent linguist, a profound observer, and a graceful writer, but was unable to earn a livelihood. He was of an ancient line of Spanish aristocracy.

At 7 o'clock this morning the barkeeper of a low negro dance-house at 69 Sullivan street, rushed up to a policeman in an excited manner, and asked him to come inside. In a privy in the rear the officer found a large pool of blood two inches deep, in the centre of which was lying a razor. Blood was spattered on the walls, and marks of bloody fingers were on the door-posts. The officer tracked drops of blood from the pool to a hallway, corner of Broome and Sullivan streets. Satisfied that a great crime had been committed, he hurried to the Police Station and reported to Capt. McCullough, and a platoon of men in civilian dress at once began a thorough search of the neighborhood. Meantime an immense crowd of excited blacks and whites gathered around, and dicussed the mystery. At 10:40 o'clock a negro rushed into the police station and said that Mary Jane Sullivan, of 57 Thompson street, had been killed by her paramour, who had fled. Proceeding thither, the officers clambered up two pairs of stairs, and found a young white woman lying on a bed, dead, and covered with bruises. They ascertained that she had been living with a colored calciminer, named Jim, alias Joe Jackson, and that he had disappeared. His bank-book and several other articles were also missing. The row of houses of which No. 57 is one is known as "Nigger Alley," and is peopled by negroes and their white mistresses. Besides the dead woman, two other young white women, also mistresses of Jackson, were in the room, and were arrested as witnesses. The wounds on the corpse were evidently inflicted by some heavy blunt instrument like an ax-handle, which was found on the floor. None could have been done with a razor, and there was no connection between the body and the pool of blood in the privy of 69 Sullivan street. The police formed a theory that Jackson had caught her in the act of unfaithfulness with another colored man in the latter place, had killed him with a razor, hidden his body, drove her home, murdered her, and fled. All the facts since ascertained seem to bear out this horrible theory. When the Corroner and his assistants arrived at the house of death they found such a crowd assembled that it was with the utmost difficulty they elbowed their way to the door. The interior of the miserable shanty was so densely packed that a strong force of police was found necessary to clear the way to the room where the body lay. It was that of a young woman of 23, with beautiful features, slim, but elegant figure, rather below medium size. She had long, dark silken hair, dark complexion, and dark eyes. She lay on her side, near the front edge of the bed, and was covered only with a chemise and coarse brown horse-blanket. A deep cut was found over the right temple. The nose was swollen as if by a blow. Both eyes and the right cheek were discolored, and the face, neck, and chemise were stained with blood. Near the right elbow was an abrasion surrounded by discoloration as if in warding off a blow from a club. This arm lay across the body, and the other was partly outstretched as if in the act of supplication for mercy, an act which the open mouth strongly suggested. The skull was not fractured, but death was found to have resulted from compression of the brain by a large clot of coagulated blood from one of the external arteries, which had been ruptured by a blow on the temple. From the large quantity of coagulated blood around the heart, and the rigidity of the body, it was concluded that she had lived two or three hours after receiving her injuries, and had died about 4 o'clock. The jury was impaneled, and a formal inquest is to be held on Monday. The Coroner then took the informal deposition of the witnesses captured by the police.

Alfred Wilkes, colored, testified that he was in the liquor-store at Broome and Sullivan streets, at midnight last night. Deceased entered, and, after partaking of a glass of ale, had a bottle filled with whisky, with which she was about leaving when Jackson came in. On seeing her he shouted, "You d——d b——h, what are you doing here." Deceased answered "Nothing." Jackson then said, "Get out of here," and struck her across the back with a club, which witness identified as the one found on the floor of the room in which the corpse lay. Jackson drove her out and followed, and witness heard them talking in loud and angry tones outside. Jackson was perfectly sober at the time.

Nellie Crummel, washerwoman of Jackson's harem, testified that the murdered woman took the missing pictures and clock to her house for safe keeping several days ago. She said Miss Sullivan wandered into Jackson's room while drunk three months ago, and lay down on his bed; that she had lived with him since. Miss Sullivan had wealthy relatives in Philadelphia, some of whom visited her a few days ago and wanted her to go home with them, but she refused.

Jackson's two other mistresses denied any knowledge of the tragedy. One of them, Lottie Armstrong, described the light-handled razor with gilt letters on it owned by Jackson. The Coroner showed her the razor found in the pool of blood. It is light-handled, and has on it in heavily-gilt old English letters: "The Old English Razor." She was startled, but strove to throw doubts upon its identity. The keeper of the dance-house and his barkeeper could not recollect whether Jackson was in the place last night, although they acknowledged that he was a nightly visitor. The Coroner subsequently visited the privy at 69 Sullivan street. Dr. Cushman estimated the quantity of blood in the pool at three pints, and gave it as his opinion that it poured out suddenly from some main artery. He carried off a vial full for analysis. All the witnesses, except the washerwoman, were locked up in the House of Detention.

Late to-night a Philadelphian, on hearing the washerwoman's testimony, visited the room in which the body lay, and identified it as that of Miss Cad Gibson, daughter of a wealthy tin merchant of that place. Previous to her attaining her sixteenth year, she was a lovely and accomplished young lady, greatly beloved and respected. About that time she fell a victim to the wiles of a scoundrel, and so degraded did she become in an astonishingly short time her name became the by-word in military camps stationed around the City of Brotherly Love. It is said that in one year she made $20,000 by prostituting herself to soldiers, whom she so greatly demoralized, that the authorities were compelled to take her in hand. A policeman was sent to arrest her. He caught her one Sunday evening, and was escorting her to the police station, when they suddenly met her father, mother and sister returning from church. Cad began to scream, and, the old gentleman recognizing her voice, flew to her assistance. The policeman brained him with a club, and kicked and beat his prostrate body in a brutal manner, after which he locked the young lady up. The next day Mr. Gibson preferred charges against the officer, and, after the trial, he was dismissed from the force. Miss Cad thereupon turned around and became his mistress, and lived with him a long time. Then she suddenly disappeared, and the next heard of her she was at Omaha, leading a life of shame. Thence she went to Chicago, and, after staying there a while, returned to Philadelphia. Not long ago she again disappeared, and nothing was known of her whereabouts until a few days ago, when her relatives tried to induce her to return home. A couple of years ago, Cad's sister Mary, also a beautiful and accomplished young lady, disappeared. A Philadelphian found her to-night mourning over her dead sister's body, a bloated, filthy wretch, mistress of a negro. The investigation is still going on. The authorities hope to catch the murderer before morning.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Archibald, on being questioned to-day in regard to the charges against him, acknowledges that all the facts alleged may be true, but denies that he has received any benefit. He says that anything that may have been done, was done by his clerk, Mr. Frazer, on his own responsibility. Mr. Archibald promised to look into the matter.

[To the Associated Press.]

An attempt was made to-day to place the Atlantic National Bank in bankruptcy, but Judge Blatchford decided that the Bankruptcy Court had no jurisdiction.

John McHalpine entered Peter M. Dingee's house, No. 165 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, early this morning, and, when discovered by Miss Dingee fired two shots at her. He then attempted to escape, but Mr. Dingee held him until the police arrived. Two other men, found in the neighborhood, and supposed to be confederates, were arrested.

The examination of George MacDonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, was continued to-day.

The funeral of Nixon, hanged on Friday, will take place to-morrow. Large numbers of curious people visit the house where the wake is holding.

The *News* says: Suit has been commenced against Daniel Drew, the capitalist, about a very delicate matter in which a woman is concerned.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had its annual meeting to-night, and the reports showed it to be in a flourishing condition. Henry Bergh was re-elected President, and Henry Clews Treasurer. Gov. Dix is among the Vice-Presidents.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER COLORED CADET.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—At a competitive examination in Norfolk, Va., to-day, for a West Point cadetship, there were about twenty candidates, fifteen being white and five colored. Congressman Platt, to whom the selection was referred, decided in favor of a colored boy named John W. Williams, as having passed the best examination. Williams is a colored boy about 18 years of age, who was born in slavery. He has been at school for five years only.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Gen. Ben Green, son of Duff Green, who claims to have originally obtained the charter of the Credit Mobilier Company, and who still claims to be the lawful owner of a majority of its stock, proposes, as soon as the Government files its bill in the suit against the Union Pacific, to himself file a bill asking that he may be made a party to the suit, in order that his rights and interests may be protected.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S FINANCIAL THEORY.

A letter received here from a well-informed gentleman, who is now in New York City, says there is reason to believe that Judge Pierrepont will decline the Russian mission. He seeks a higher place, that which is now held by Judge Richardson. Of this the President has long been advised, but for various reasons declined to give Pierrepont the coveted honor. So much was Pierrepont's heart in the Treasury, and so confidently did he expect to succeed Boutwell, that he visited the various bankers and leading capitalists of Europe not long since, and from them gathered the information that a United States thirty or fifty-year bond at 4 percentum interest could be readily sold in Europe. The capitalists preferred a long time bond, at a low rate of interest, to a short time bond at 6 or 7 per cent. It will be readily inferred from this statement that Judge Pierrepont has a financial theory directly at variance from that of the Administration. He would cease paying off the public debt, as is now done, and postpone its payment for thirty to fifty years; but what his plan is for providing a sinking-fund or other measure for ultimate liquidation of the debt does not appear. The prediction is that he will decline the mission to Russia; or, if he accepts it, it will be accompanied with an understanding that his resignation may be expected within six months. Pierrepont will thus gain the distinction, the prestige in which he delights above all things, save the dollars, which will make the way smooth to his larger ambition.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

From a person who recently talked with the Hon. William M. Evarts upon the subject, it is defined that Mr. Evarts would not seek the office of Chief Justice of the United States, but would gladly accept it if the President should tender him the nomination.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Balances in the Treasury to-day: Currency, $5,181,838; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,515,000; coin, $74,[illegible]; including coin certificates, $26,201,400.

CLAIM REJECTED.

The umpire of the Spanish and American Commission, Baron Lederer, has decided adversely to the claim of Prefecto de Rajas against Spain, which involved $125,000. Rojas, a native of Cuba, filed his intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 28th of September, 1870. The treaty with Spain for the settlement of the wrongs and injuries to citizens of the United States since the commencement of the present insurrection in Cuba was concluded on the 12th of February, 1871. The umpire held that Rajas was not a citizen within the meaning of the treaty; therefore the Commission had no jurisdiction, and the claim is dismissed. Six or eight other cases fall on similar grounds.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Edward Palmer Indian Agent for the Grand River Agency, Dakota; Robert N. McLaren, United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota; and John Tillson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Fourth District of Illinois.

THE PRISONER O'KELLY.

The Secretary of State this evening received a telegram from Gen. Sickles that the Spanish Government has ordered the Cuban authorities to release O'Kelly to Spain.

THE KICKAPOOS.

Minister Nelson informs the Department that the Mexican Government expresses its willingness to do everything in its power to promote the removal of the Kickapoo Indians, who have wandered over the border, to such reservation as our Government may indicate. The necessary instructions have been sent to the local authorities of the Mexican States near the boundary line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington.

The Committee sent to the Red Cloud Agency to prepare the Indians for the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, report that they have seen a number of representative Indians and whites. They are not decidedly hostile, though they are certainly opposed to the project. They want no white people other than traders on their lands. W. B. Webb has filed in the equity court a petition for a mandamus on the Secretary of the Interior, to compel him to issue a patent for certain lands in Kansas. This land is part of the Osage ceded lands, and it is said the case is a test one, in which 200,000 or [illegible] acres are involved.

Lost on the Atlantic.

Several large cases of French bronzes, and other articles of virtu, belonging to Giles, Bro. & Co., went down with the ill-fated Atlantic, but their duplicates, ordered by telegraph, are already in the Chicago Custom-House, and will be opened by the firm this week, together with some rich jewelry and diamonds selected by the junior Mr. Giles in Paris.

A Short-Hand Class.

A class for the study of short-hand writing is to be formed in the Metropolitan College, Madison street, near Clark, on Tuesday evening next. Mr. M[illegible], the teacher, has been highly spoken of by the press, and is a practical short-hand reporter. The opportunity should be embraced by young men desiring to learn the art.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 17—2 p. m.—Consols for money, 93½; account, 93¾; 5-20s, '65, 91½; do '67, [illegible]; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89; Erie, 47¾.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been advanced 1 per cent, and is now 6 per cent.

PARIS, May 17.—Rentes, 54f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, [illegible]. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d. [illegible] 27s 6d.

Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 38s.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 17.—PASSED DOWN—Props [illegible], Badger State, Oceanica and barges, Hercules [illegible] barges, Ontonagon and barges, Sun and barges, [illegible] of Port Huron and barges; schrs Conrad Reid, [illegible] side, Kate Winslow.

PASSED UP—Props Philadelphia, Empire State, [illegible], Jeness, Huron City, Colorado, Neptune and barges, Tawas and barges, Eclipse and barges; schrs [illegible] can Union, Sawyer, John Muir.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, May 17—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props [illegible] dia, Fayette; bark Tanner; schrs Greenwood, [illegible] Lamb, Nabob, Home.

PASSED DOWN—Props Annie Young, W. T. [illegible] and barges; schrs Helfenstein, Express.

ARRIVED—Prop Arizona, which was [illegible] flats, arrived here for repairs.

WIND—Northeast.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

Why "The Tribune" Interfered in Mr. Storey's Behalf.

Day before yesterday THE TRIBUNE published some statements relative to an alleged attempt on the part of a young man by the name of Flanders, then in the employ of Messrs. Burling & Adler, to "influence the judgment of," or to bribe, a young man connected with the *Times'* local staff. Yesterday, having room for a little fiction, the statement of the young man himself was published. The reporter who called on him, though drilled into decorum by long attendance at religious meetings, was hardly able to control his risibles while listening to the young man's defense. It was like listening to Mike McDonald swearing that he had never dealt anything but a square game.

The object of THE TRIBUNE was a purely benevolent one. It cared neither for Flanders nor the *Times* reporter, nor Burling & Adler, but it did feel regret that an old and weakening man like Mr. Storey, whose income diminishes as his years increase, should be plundered of jewelry to which he, if any one, was entitled. Of the *Times*, with a decreasing subscription list, cannot live except by resorting to those devices which sticklers for decency and morality call blackmailing, then the profits resulting from doing that kind of business ought to go to Mr. Storey alone. He is the one who gets thrashed—not his subordinates. Why, then, should he not handle the cash? So THE TRIBUNE very kindly pointed out to Mr. Storey the leak in his exchequer. Common humanity demanded it. If one sees a vagrant, rank with disease and broken down by age, hobbling along the street, while two or three scampish boys are trying to pick his pocket of the few coppers it contains, it is one's duty to inform the vagrant that the Philistines are upon him, even if one knows that the object of his kindness will turn around and curse him for his information.

But the editor of the *Times* declines to look around at the little boys. Possibly what he calls "the senility of old age" has come upon him, and has weakened his judgment. More probably, however, it is due to the peculiar turn of his mind. Mr. Storey is a singularly suspicious man. He suspects all who are around him. He believes in the honesty of no man. Distrust of all who surround him is his controlling motive. But the inconvenience of this is, that when an honest man goes to him and tells him one of his subordinates is dishonest, he at once suspects the honest man, and generally tells him it is none of his infernal business what the employes of the *Times* do. He knows very well what his subordinates are, but he thinks they fear him, and that they set too much store on their places to take any extra risks. He is unwilling to acknowledge that his underlings can deceive him, and, therefore, denies that they have done so. So in the present instance, Mr. Storey, ashamed to have it understood that his men have been trading him out, chooses to deny the whole matter, and to brazen it out by accusing others. These accusations are made simply to raise a dust, under cover of which his subordinates may escape.

The *Times* in its plea says the studs were costly but the design was vile, such as gamblers or horse-jockeys might fancy. It was an injudicious allusion on the part of the *Times*, for the fact is that Flanders picked out that particular style because he was acquainted with *Times'* reporters' habits, and the way in which they spend their money. Flanders, being a young man about town, knew very well that *Times* men were in the habit of frequenting gambling-houses for the purpose of playing faro and other pleasing games. It may be remembered that, a few months ago, two reporters of that paper were arrested while gambling at Hankins' place, on West Madison street, and shut up in the West Side Police Station for some hours. On that occasion, instead of paying their fines like little men, they attempted to make it a test case, and to establish the grand principle that they were there as reporters. So they amuse themselves on the day of the trial by swearing to a number of statements which they knew to be untrue, being aided therein by their friend the dealer, who, after the Judge had let them off, very honestly stated that the young men had been playing. There are doubtless cases where false swearing is permissible or laudable even—to save the reputation of a woman, for instance. Whether it was proper in this case is for the professors of ethics to say. But then a man fresh from a gaming-house, still damp from a wet cell, and fearful of being fined $20, does not stop to consult the ethical code.

Nobody has much compassion for gamblers. A person who preys on them is not looked on with much indignation, and yet is is a contemptible business. *Times* reporters were in the habit of dealing with the gamblers in the following ingenious way: They would go to a house, and inform the proprietor that no mention would be made of his place in the *Times*, and the police would not be hounded on to pull it, provided—provided what? Why that they would give the reporters a handful of chips, and allow them to amuse themselves. If the man did not listen to reason, the attention of the police was called to his house, and the *Times* performed the public duty of denouncing corrupt and inefficient officers who allowed A B to go unwhipped of justice. If the man handed over the chips, the *Times'* boys sat down and played. If they lost, they lost nothing. All they had when they left the room was clear gain. Then the *Times* said that C D kept a gaming-house, of course, but it was a very quiet, respectable one, with nothing of the brace-game about it, sir. Now, Mr. Storey's paper did that praising; why should not Mr. Storey have had those chips?

Flanders knew about all this. He had seen *Times* men on the street, and was familiar with their loud and gorgeous style of attire, the velvet, the jewelry, and all the other paraphernalia of an "oiled and curled Assyrian bull." Flanders was all right; he dealt square; he sized his man well enough; the only trouble was, that he did not double the dose. Homeopathic bribery is the meanest form that homeopathy can assume. On the 4th of April Flanders administered the first dose. From that time till the 15th of May the *Times* steadily praised Burling & Adler's plans, and then it quit. Naturally, for there was no repetition of the dose, and the first one had lost its power to move. But Flanders could not repeat, and, therefore, was left out in the cold. The *Times* man got the studs—which were by rights Mr. Storey's studs—and he wore them pretty steadily until the 15th of May. They were admired in the office, and he was congratulated on their possession. Locked up at the Briggs House! Nonsense! That was an afterthought, like the story of the gambling reporters, that they went to the gambling-house on Madison street on journalistic business. The only remarkable feature about this transaction is, that the bribe was returned. This is as surprising as if one of the celebrated "nineteen" were to have refunded. The fact is, the clerks at the Briggs House are not as accommodating as the West Side faro-dealer. They do not remember that any such package was ever in their vault.

It will be seen that these young men are ingenious. They have made money out of a paper which barely supports its owner. They have used, and fooled, and tricked, and robbed a suspicious, untrusting old man, and all the evidence in the world cannot bring him to see it. Still, after all, it is his own funeral. If he likes it, no one can object. If he prefers to be treated as he now is, well and good. This paper went out of its way to tell him, and he is ungrateful, which is not only impolite, but wrong, for it tends to discourage similar kindness in others.

From Saturday's Evening Mail.

Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this son of York, who runs the city department of the *Times*, and immolates architects' clerks upon the altar of public virtue. As it was with Pomeroy, so it is with Flanders, and the "evening red" of the glory which rests upon the Kansas branch of the house of York now sweetly lights the classic features of Mr. Walker, of the *Times*. It is sad to think, however, of the possible result if the design of the now historic sleeve-buttons had not been so "loud." If Flanders had sent something modest in design—a daisy or violet crushed in blushes, for instance—the result might have been different. Another sad feature in the case was the "astounding grammar" of Mr. Flanders' notes. Mr. Walker alludes to this touchingly in the *Times* this morning. He says: "There *was* knocked together one of the most disheartening exhibits of discouraging rhetoric, astounding grammar, and the handsomest assortment of even-handed lies that *were* ever hammered out of the patient English language."

No wonder "a question or two bubbles up," or that "an accession to their desires" is impossible for those illiterate whelps who dare to approach the *Times* man with the combined disadvantages of discouraging rhetoric, astounding grammar, and loud sleeve-buttons.

reputation of selling fine goods at low prices, and there is reason to believe that they are now prepared to offer greater inducements than ever before.

The Old Bankrupt.

The 10,000 customers of the old bankrupt shoe house, 157 South Clark street, will be pleased to learn that the establishment is again open, and, as before the fire, tremendous bargains are being offered in boots and shoes. The concern in old times enjoyed the

Saved by a Babcock.

Talcott's two-story frame building, No. 671 State street, was saved from fire by the use of Babcock Fire Extinguishers, in the hands of the City Hook and Ladder Company, yesterday.

The Riverside Hotel.

The Riverside Hotel will be open for the reception of guests for the summer on June 1. The refectory is now open for transient guests.

MARRIAGES.

KUEBLER—M'AULEY—At the residence of the bride's parents, 170 West Monroe street, May 15, by the Rev. Canon Knowles, J. Charles Kuebler and Jennie McAuley, both of this city. No cards.

LLOYD—PRICE—In this city, May 10, by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, W. Lloyd and Jennie H. Price, both of Chicago. No cards.

HOLLAND—GILBERT—At Rockford, Ill., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. D. M. Reed, Mr. E. E. Holland, of Chicago, and Miss Haidee Gilbert, of Rockford.

GIBSON—MITCHELL—At Canajoharie, N. Y., May 15, by the Rev. R. R. Williams, Mr. W. D. Gibson, of Chicago, and Miss Gertrude L. Mitchell.

STUART—COUGHLIN—May 15, by the Rev. Father Madden, Mr. John Stuart and Miss Catherine Coughlin, both of Chicago.

MERRITT—HILLIER—May 11, 1873, by the Rev. W. H. Thomas, Mr. Charles W. Merritt and Miss Theresa Anna Hillier, all of Chicago.

PACKHAM—BURLINGAME—At Black River, Ohio, May 15, 1873, by the Rev. B. F. Noakes, Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Elyria, Harry M. Packham, of Chicago, and Miss Maria Louisa Burlingame of Black River. No cards.

ANDERSON—RUSSELL—In Mendham, New Jersey, May 15, 1873, by the bride's father, Rev. S. K. Russell, W. W. Anderson, of Chicago, and Miss Alice S. Russell of New York City. No cards.

DEATHS.

SWEETSER—The burial services of Holmes Webster Sweetser will take place at Rosehill to-day, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

CALLAGHAN—On Friday, May 16, 1873, at her late residence, No. 258 Maxwell-st., Mary Ann Merriweather, wife of Owen Callaghan.

Funeral will proceed, Sunday, 18th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m., to the Church of the Holy Family; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

THATCHER—In Champaign, Ill., of cerebro spinal meningitis Maud Amelia, aged 6 years, only child of D. C. and R. M. Thatcher, of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Chicago.

Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

WOOLLACOTT—At Lake View, on Saturday, May 17, Frank, infant son of John J. and Sarah Woollacott, aged 1 year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, to proceed to Graceland Cemetery, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WALKER—In this city, on Friday, May 16, 1873, Maggie, only daughter of Mrs. Eliza Walker, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Funeral from No. 115 South Jefferson-st. to-day (Sunday), at 11:30 a. m.; thence to St. Patrick's Church and Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

WHITMAN—May 16, at 12 o'clock p. m., Lucy Stearns Whitman, daughter of Freeman I. and Emily M. Whitman, aged 9 months and 23 days.

Funeral to-day, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., from 737 West Adams-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Rochester and Syracuse papers please copy.

LUTKIN—On the 17th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, 105 Wood-st., Mrs. Hannah S. Lutkin, aged 81 years.

Racine papers please copy.

CHAPMAN—At Warsaw, N. Y., May 15, 1873, Frank G. Chapman, formerly of Chicago.

LEONARD—At her late residence, 73 North Halsted-st., Mrs. Ellen Leonard.

Funeral Monday, at 1 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

BURK—On Saturday, May 17, at 7 o'clock, p. m., at her residence, 418 West Taylor-st., Mrs. Margaret Burk, of childbirth.

Her remains will be taken from 418 West Taylor-st. to the depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Wisconsin Division, and from thence to Harvard, Ill. Funeral will leave residence at 9 a. m. Monday morning.

KEOHANE—At his residence, No. 154 Ohio-st., on Friday, May 16, of consumption, Daniel Keohane, native of Ardfield, County Cork, Ireland, aged 34 years, 10 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, 18th, at 11 o'clock. Will proceed to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BRACKETT—In this city, of typhoid pneumonia, Kate Maude Brackett, aged 4 years and 7 months, daughter of Henry C. and Mary A. Brackett, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Funeral Sunday, at 12:45 p. m., from 696 Wabash avenue. Friends are invited.

HATS.

HATS

GENTS' DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS,

Including many Novelties for Spring and Summer Wear, at

BISHOP & BARNES',

State & Monroe-sts.

LADIES.

Preserve your Furs from Moths by sending them to BISHOP & BARNES, opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel, for safe keeping.

BUSINESS CARD.

"MERCHANT TAILORING."

GRANGER, of Clark-st., 128 and 130, up stairs, is still in the ascendant in selling those Scotch Tweeds at nominal figures, combined with the finest cloths, for the most potent reasons, at such unusual low figures for cash.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—100 GOOD CANVASSERS IMmediately to sell new and staple goods at retail and wholesale. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 16, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO BOOK AGENTS—NOW ready, new and additional inducements. New way of running subscription books. Agents selling thousands. More agents, male and female, wanted. Address Union Publishing Company, 236 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT CHAS. Beck, wholesale dealer in books and prize packages, has removed to 152 East Quincy-st.

AGENTS WANTED, AND CANVASSERS TO CALL at 150 State-st., second floor, and examine the new Perkins' Eureka Ruffler, for gathering, ruffling, making flounces, and trimming underwear. It is adapted to all the leading sewing machines, and is acknowledged by operators to be the only perfect ruffler ever invented. O. C. CHASE, General Agent for the United States, 150 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT I HAVE A patent worthy of their attention. 117 Madison-st., Room 26.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR MME. COSTIN'S NEW Perfect-Fitting Dress Charts. Patterns cut. 280 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE IMMEDIately; Hewitt Fluting, Polishing, and Band Iron combined, patented 1873; fluting any length, selling fast. 179 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE: SAMples free, and $10 a day easily made. BRAY & CO., Drawer 151, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HERE, THERE, AND everywhere, on this, that, and many a thing. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CORNER CLOCK and Bracket. First-class men only. Entirely new; sells rapidly. Call from 9 to 12, over 220 East Kinzie-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY for the Ladies' Own Magazine and chromo "Just One." Agents readily net $5 to $10 a day. M. C. BLAND & CO., 287 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SINGER OR GROVER & BAKER FAMILY OR manufacturing machine, warranted in complete order, at half the usual price; no trouble to show them. 328 Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

A NEW IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON SEWing-machine, handsome case, cost $85 but a short time since, price $35. 7 East Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW $60 WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWing-machine, with all attachments, and warranted perfect, for $35. Call 22 Gold-st., after 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW ELIAS HOWE C manufacturing sewing-machine for leather or any heavy work. Address L 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WHEELER & WILSON SEWing-machine cheap for cash. Apply in grocery store, northwest corner Oak and Larrabee-sts.

FOR SALE—SEWING-MACHINE WORTH $115, perfect, for $45. Also furniture. Northwest corner Carroll and Peoria-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ONE WHEELER & Wilson and one Eliptic Sewing-Machine. 144 North Clark-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

PALMER'S COMBINATION ATTACHMENT FOR all sewing-machines; excels all others both in variety of work and simplicity of construction; has already obtained a large sale in other places. Ladies wanted to canvass. J. J. THOMPSON, General Agent, 150 State-st., city.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFfice of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFfice, No. 134 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 264 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINE in exchange for dentistry. Address L 61, Tribune office.

WANTED — CANVASSERS FOR SEWING-MAchines, both male and female, to call and examine the new Perkins Eureka Ruffler. It sells rapidly, and at a large margin. Agents wanted for every city and town in the United States. O. C. CHASE, General Agent, 150 State-st.

$15.00 FOR CHOICE OF TEN FIRST-CLASS sewing-machines in fine running order and but little used; also three as good as new, cost $60, for sale at $25 for choice. R. MAUCY, 73 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3 EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—VERY desirable rooms, with first-class board; private family. Splendid summer location.

9 GROVELAND-COURT, 2½ BLOCKS SOUTH OF Douglas-place, off Vincennes-av.—One large room, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; private family; terms moderate. References, etc.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT — ONLY TWO ROOMS left; can be rented furnished or unfurnished. A 1 day board accommodation; reasonable charges.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A FEW VERY DEsirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; references required.

19 CONGRESS-ST. —NEW BOARDING HOUSE just open. Rooms, single and en suite, with board. Day board $5 per week.

19 EAST HARRISON-ST.—NEW AND ELEGANT furnished rooms, with first-class table-board, at very reasonable prices. References exchanged.

24 OAK-AV., NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE, HANDY to steam and horse cars—Pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; good board; private family; terms reasonable.

35 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, with first-class board.

43 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT rooms or suite for two or four gentlemen with board; excellent locality, with lake view.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

47 AND 49 HUBBARD-COURT.—ROOMS AND board for gentlemen; accommodations for day boarders.

53 PECK-COURT—ONE MORE LODGING ROOM for single gentleman. Call Sunday or Monday.

75 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; also unfurnished rooms, suitable for offices or sleeping, on second floor; entrance Myers' Opera House, Room 16.

76 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished room, with alcove and two large closets; also single room for gentleman, with first-class board.

102 THIRD-AV. — FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-house, newly-furnished throughout. Boarders wanted by the day and week.

103 ELLIS-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, convenient to Hyde Park trains.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION CALUmet—A large pleasant room, handsomely furnished, closet, &c., suitable for two gentlemen, or man and wife. Also single room, good table board, at reasonable prices to permanent parties.

126 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs.—Finely-furnished room and alcove, with board, in a private family.

134 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT furnished room, on second floor, with board; for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with references.

135 DOUGLAS-PLACE—FRONT PARLOR AND bed-room, with board, furnished or unfurnished; also front chamber and other rooms, pleasantly located near the boulevards.

138 SEVENTEENTH-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain clean and comfortable sleeping-rooms and good board. Terms, $5 per week.

151 TWENTY-FIRST-ST. — TO RENT, WITH board; a back parlor, unfurnished except carpet; day boarders wanted.

187 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

264 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms until October, with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR young men. Also, large suite for a month.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished second story front room, with board; also, room for single gentleman. Barn to let.

287 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT room, with board, for gent and wife; also, two pleasant rooms on second floor for same or gentlemen; all furnished or unfurnished; accommodations first-class; references exchanged.

313 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT FURNISHED front rooms, with board; hot and cold water; also, a few day-boarders.

330 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—1½ BLOCKS SOUTH OF Grand Pacific Hotel—Boarders accommodated; building new, and fitted up with all modern improvements, baths, &c.

387 WABASH-AV.—$5 PER WEEK FOR FIRST-class day board; convenient to business centre.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms on second floor, newly furnished, to rent, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen. MISS FORSYTH.

418 WABASH-AV.—FOUR NICE UNFURNISHED rooms, with bath room; also double and single rooms, with board.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with superior accommodations; also, barn.

346 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., NEAR TWENTY-fifth—A few single men in a private family; terms, $6; reference required.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE DOUBLE OR SINGLE room, with first-class board.

453 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASant rooms; 3 rooms on first floor, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate price.

467 MICHIGAN-AV. — ONE FRONT ALCOVE room; also two parlors and square room, furnished or unfurnished, with board or without.

481 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, with hot and cold water, closet, furnished, with board, for two, at moderate terms.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also, day board. A good barn to rent.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth, a nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6; double rooms, $13.

499 WABASH-AV.—HAVING REFITTED THIS house, I have some beautiful rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. House has all modern improvements, and table first-class. Call Tuesday. MRS. ROBB.

506 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE, PLEASANT room, and two desirable single rooms, can now be obtained, with board. References required.

508 WABASH-AV. — PERSONS DESIRING A pleasant and quiet home will find elegantly furnished rooms with board at above number. Also day boarders accommodated at moderate prices. Table first-class. References exchanged.

520 CORNER WABASH-AV. AND HARMON-court.—Parlor on second story, 20x15 feet, suitable for three gentlemen, or for gentleman and wife; also single room. A few day boarders solicited.

524 WABASH-AV.—FOUR GENTLEMEN AND wives accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board. Also, a few day-boarders.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with closets, hot and cold water, etc. Also, a well furnished room suitable for two or more gents.

548 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife; also, room for single gentlemen; to rent with board; a few day boarders; references required.

550 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, with board. Also other rooms. A few day-boarders accommodated. Barn for rent.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE FRONT ROOMS, newly-furnished, with board, for families or gentlemen. References exchanged. Day-boarders received.

566 MICHIGAN-AV. — AN ELEGANT FRONT and rear room on second floor, furnished, with board for gents and wives or two gents.

575 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWELFTH-ST.—Elegant rooms, bath-room, &c., with first-class board. Day boarders taken.

577 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

584 WABASH-AV., FIRST HOUSE SOUTH OF Twelfth-st.—Pleasant rooms for a married couple or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH board; furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. Good day board.

599 WABASH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen may obtain desirable and nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board; few boarders; references.

604 WABASH-AV.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRAble rooms with board; also day boarders.

608 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND HANDSOME apartments, furnished or unfurnished; table board a specialty; none but first-class parties desired.

609 WABASH-AV.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT suite, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Two day boarders accommodated.

615 STATE-ST.—BOARDERS CAN FIND FIRST-class accommodations and terms reasonable by applying.

647 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF NICELY FURnished front rooms to rent, with board, suitable for four gentlemen, in a very desirable part of the city; also two single rooms; a few day boarders accommodated.

653 STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTEENTH—A FEW more boarders wanted at Bayley's Hotel. Board $5.50 to $6.50 per week. Call and see.

747 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board can be obtained; references exchanged.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished or unfurnished front alcove rooms; also single and en suite, with strictly first-class table. References given and required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with board; accommodations strictly first-class; references required.

759 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-st.—Furnished or unfurnished room, with board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with board; also back room suitable for two persons, two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

778 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board.

796 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, to rent to 2 gentlemen.

797 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT SUITE on second-floor; marble front; first-class board. Apply at once.

799 WABASH-AV.—ONE ROOM FURNISHED OR unfurnished to rent, with board, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen.

809 STATE-ST.—TWO SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms and one single room to rent, with board, at reasonable rates.

867 WABASH-AV. — AN ELEGANT ALCOVE room, with board.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN now be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board; would like also two or three table boarders; use of barn, if desired. MRS. SIBLEY.

953 AND 955 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with first-class table.

977 INDIANA-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT ALcove room, nicely furnished, or unfurnished, to rent, with board. Location and table first-class.

1015 WABASH-AV.—ONE ALCOVE ROOM ON third floor and two small rooms, with board; references required.

South Side—Continued.

1020 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, TWO ROOMS, with board; also a few table boarders accommodated.

1030 WABASH-AV.—ONE FRONT PARLOR EN suite, with first-class board.

1053 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can find board and pleasant rooms.

1070 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Front suite unfurnished; also pleasant furnished front room; both have large closets; no other boarders.

1105 PRAIRIE-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

1151 WABASH-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board, in house with modern improvements.

BOARDING — PARTIES DESIRING ELEGANT apartments and superior accommodations, on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., address X 14, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND VERY PLEASANT LARGE FRONT room, for a lady and gentleman, can be obtained in a private family near Union Park. Address X 19, Tribune office.

BOARDING — ON WABASH-AV. A PRIVATE house, newly fitted up, and strictly first-class family. Rooms may be had single or en suite, elegantly furnished, or may be had unfurnished for a few days. The house has all modern improvements, and within ten minutes' walk of the Court-House. L 51, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—THREE pleasant furnished rooms to rent, with board. Address F 25, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-FIFTH-st.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with first-class table board; 6 o'clock dinners. Address A N, Carrier No. 42.

NEAR CORNER TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. AND Calumet-av.—To rent with board in a private family, a large and small room, furnished, in brick house. Address F 15, Tribune office.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—PERMAnent board at reasonable rates; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

SOUTHWEST CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-third-st.—Front room, with board, for two gentlemen. Pleasant location.

TWO OR THREE COUPLE CAN FIND ELEGANTly furnished rooms, with board, in a private family on Michigan-av. Fine view of lake. The best of references given and required. X 34, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV. — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room with alcove. All conveniences. First-class board, if desired. Highest references. Address L 53, Tribune office.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; pleasant locality.

8 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—AT UNION PARK, WITH all modern improvements, board and splendid rooms for acceptable parties, in a private family, can be had.

9 CENTRE-AV.—A PLEASANT BACK ROOM, WITH board, suitable for two gentlemen.

11 CENTRE-ANV.—SINGLE GENT. ALSO, GENT and wife can have furnished rooms with good board at reasonable rates; day boarders accommodated.

11 AND 13 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR WASHINGton.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with first-class board; also day board.

12 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—SINGLE OR MARried gentlemen—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite, with or without board.

12 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—ONE GENTLEMAN can have a pleasant room with board in a small, strictly private family.

12 ABERDEEN-ST., FIRST DOOR FROM MADison—Nicely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board; also good barn to rent.

14 BISHOP-COURT—A PLEASANT ROOM, NICEly furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board.

17 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR one gentleman, also for one lady who is employed out through the day, in a private family.

19 NORTH SANGAMON-ST. — FURNISHED rooms with board for gentlemen or ladies.

19 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished rooms, en suite or single, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or four single gentlemen, with or without board.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS very pleasant, closet and gas, suitable for two or three gents, or gent and wife.

23 PIERCE-ST., WEST SIDE—GENTLEMAN AND lady or two gentlemen can have well furnished apartments, with board; also room for one lady.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADison-st.—One large, finely furnished room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board; also, one single room.

24 ASHLAND-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO rent, with board.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT—A HOME of comfort, elegance, and refinement; new, clean, and every convenience; terms reasonable. Suites and single now ready.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms.

35 WALNUT-ST., ONE BLOCK NORTH OF UNION Park—Pleasant front room, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; 6 o'clock dinner.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR CANAL—LONDON House—First-class board. Terms $5 and $5.50 per week. Day board, $4 per week. None but respectable persons need apply.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant room and board.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison, furnished room to let to gentlemen or ladies; $5 per week; also, good table board $4 per week; barn to rent cheap.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., NEAR MADISON—Pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board; location desirable, and modern improvements. Two or three day-boarders accommodated.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have board and pleasant room at $6 per week each; house new and well furnished; good neighborhood; private family.

49 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A FURNISHED room to rent, with or without board; strictly private family; references required.

53 SOUTH HALSTEAD-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., FIRST HOUSE north of Madison—Nice room and board for two gents in private family; new brick house, large closets, hot and cold water, etc.

56 PIERCE-ST.—2 DAY-BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated. Also, 1 lady boarder wanted to room with the landlady. Everything nice and quiet.

66 PARK-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, OR suite, with modern improvements, with board.

69 WEST MONROE-ST.—FOUR NICE, STEADY gentlemen can have two pleasant front rooms, first floor, with board.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with or without board; day boarders accommodated.

72 WEST LAKE-ST.—WANTED, A FEW GENTLEman boarders; good accommodations, and nice, furnished rooms; two blocks from Lake-st. bridge.

72 WALNUT-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

75 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST.—FRONT SUITE OF rooms to rent, with board, suitable for man and wife or four gents.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for four gentlemen.

78 BUNKER-ST.—TO RENT CHEAP — THREE nicely furnished front rooms with board; also a few more boarders wanted.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—THREE GENTLEmen can get board, with first-class accommodation.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARDING FOR A few young men, with good home comforts, where there are few others kept.

82 ASHLAND-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also a nicely furnished room suitable for two gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.— FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen, with or without board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. House first-class with modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

87 SOUTH HOYNE-ST., HALF BLOCK FROM the cars. A pleasant front parlor with board, for a gent and wife, in a private family; reference required.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, $5 and $5.50 per week; also day board at $3.50 per week. Rooms all light.

99 CENTRE-AV.—BOARD, HANDSOMELY-FURnished east front room, with alcove; house all modern improvements; family small; references exchanged.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — PLEASANT rooms to rent, with board.

111 THROOP-ST.—FOUR OR FIVE YOUNG GENtlemen, in a private family. Best of references required.

131 WEST PARK-ROW—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with board.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board; also day-boarders can be accommodated.

138 NORTH WOOD-ST.— ELEGANT APARTments with board, in an English family, for a married couple, near Union Park.

138 WEST ADAMS-ST. — TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board, for gentlemen or gentleman and lady.

140 WARREN-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, also single rooms, furnished, with good board, at reasonable rates, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Parties please call on Monday and Tuesday.

149 ABERDEEN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room to rent, with or without board.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen. Barn to rent in rear.

154 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—SELECT BOARDing-house.

155 CENTRE-AV.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; terms reasonable; pleasant location.

156 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO FURNISHED chambers to rent with first-class board. A few day-boarders wanted.

162 PARK-AV.—PERSONS DESIRING A PLEASant and quiet home will find a suite of front rooms in a pleasant neighborhood suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; no other boarders.

166 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A VERY PLEASANT front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board for two ladies or gentleman and wife.

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also day boarders wanted.

175 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.— FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms; also day board or lodging.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board. References required.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A FRONT ROOM and closet with board for two young men; those wishing a good home please call; terms very reasonable.

190 CARROLL-ST., NEAR CORNER OF GREEN —One or two boarders wanted, where there are no other boarders. $5 per week.

West Side—Continued.

187 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; furnished or unfurnished rooms. Day-board $4.50 per week.

192 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent with board for single gentlemen; also day boarders accommodated.

199 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHed suite of corner rooms, and boarding. Day boarders wanted.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. — HANDSOME ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for two. Also, room for young lady.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THREE YOUNG gentlemen or two young ladies and one young gentleman can be accommodated with board. First-class board; also 5 day boarders.

214 NORTH HALSTED-ST., CORNER FOURTH—$5 per week for good board and lodging.

215 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FEW DAY BOARDers can find good accommodations.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT single room, with good board, for a gentleman.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEORIA—TO rent, a furnished room with all modern improvements, with good board to man and wife, or two gentlemen.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, 2 single rooms, with board. Also barn to rent.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHed room for gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen; brick house, modern improvements.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — ROOM-MATE wanted for a young gentleman, with board.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEGANTly furnished front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Price reasonable.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board.

235 EWING-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor with first-class table for two gents, or would rent; terms, $6. A few table boarders wanted at $4.

243 MAXWELL-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with nice rooms and good board in a private family.

259 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT, NEATLY furnished rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

260 1-2 WARREN-AV.—RESPECTABLY FURnished rooms, moderate charges; healthy and quiet. References exchanged.

262 WARREN-AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife; also accommodations for two single gentlemen.

269 FULTON-ST., CORNER CARPENTER — front room and board for single gentlemen; also, day board for two gentlemen; all first-class.

290 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; day boarders accommodated on the most reasonable terms.

302 FULTON-ST. — PLEASANT AND NEATLY furnished front room; terms moderate.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room, with board, for two gentlemen; no other boarders.

311 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM and board for a single gentleman.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY PLEASant rooms, suitable for families; also day boarders.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF May, furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or single gents, with first-class board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE with board.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT rooms to rent, with or without board; house first-class.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY PLEASant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; references required.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

343 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed; board, $4.50 per week for double rooms; single rooms, $5; one front room, bedroom, and closet, furnished, suitable for lady and gentleman; other rooms, furnished and unfurnished, to rent, with board, at reasonable terms.

343 FULTON-ST.—NEW HOUSE, MODERN IMprovements; back parlor and bedroom off, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SEVERAL DEsirable rooms to let, with first-class board.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FINE, LARGE, front room, ground floor, and good board; modern conveniences.

362 WEST HARRISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and room, with closet and gas, for two or three gentlemen. Private family.

376 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A NICE SUITE OF front rooms, to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished; also nice small room, with board, for lady.

386 WABASH-AV. — ROOM AND BOARD $6 per week; day board, $4.50 per week.

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—HOUSE CHANGED hands, and now ready to accommodate a few genteel boarders with rooms if desired. Also pleasant room for gentleman and wife.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

414 WASHINGTON-AV., CORNER SHELDON-ST.—Large front room, with alcove off, hot and cold water, all conveniences; pleasant location.

426 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—LARGE AND ELEgantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, modern improvements; first-class board. Gentlemen with wives preferred.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE NICELY FURnished alcove suit, and one front parlor with first-class board. Call and see.

433 LAKE-ST.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements; terms moderate.

436 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, unfurnished, with board, for gentleman and wife. Call after to-day.

452 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF Sheldon—With board, a very desirable suite of front rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a pleasant room for two single gentlemen.

474 CENTRE-AV.—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS can be given to four gentlemen or man and wife.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE SUITE of rooms, with first-class board; day board $5 per week; also, room-mate for another gentleman; location No. 1, near Union Park.

509 WASHINGTON-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM Union Park, two doors from Ashland-av.—Large rooms, with closets, nicely furnished; also, front suite, unfurnished, to rent, with board. House marble front, with modern conveniences. Terms reasonable. Also, day board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room, with large closet, suitable for gentleman and wife; modern improvements; private family.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CHOICE ROOM WITH good board; room suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; hot and cold water in room.

598 WEST ADAMS-ST. — ONE LARGE FURnished and one unfurnished room with board for gent and wife and single gents. Modern conveniences, brick-house, private family, and first-class table. Terms reasonable.

600 WEST ADAMS-ST. — TWO SUITES OF rooms, with board, for single gents or gentlemen and their wives.

604 ADAMS-ST., 1 BLOCK WEST OF UNION Park—A choice front suite of rooms on second floor, unfurnished except carpets, with board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A large, pleasant front room to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged.

620 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with first-class board, and modern improvements.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT and side rooms, suitable for 3 or 4 gents, at $6 per week; house first-class. Also brick barn to rent.

633 WEST ADAMS-ST. — TO RENT, WITH board, very desirable rooms, singly or en suite. House just completed; has modern improvements.

657 MONROE-ST.—A PARLOR AND BED-ROOM to rent, with good accommodations and good board.

669 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FURNISHED rooms to rent, single or en suite, with or without board.

669 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor; also, rooms up-stairs, furnished and unfurnished, with board. Terms moderate. A few day-boarders.

736 WEST LAKE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, an unfurnished front room; also, a furnished room to young gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

850 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT WELL-furnished front room, with board for two gentlemen.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a private family on West Washington-st., near Oakley. Only first-class parties need address O 94, Tribune office.

A FURNISHED PARLOR WITH MARBLE MANtel, to rent, with board for two; terms, $16. Also a furnished room with two east windows, clothes-press off, with board for two; terms, $12 per week. Address or apply at 135 Walnut-st.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

TWO BLOCKS EAST OF UNION PARK—HANDsome parlors, and bed-rooms attached, bay-window, hot and cold water. Address W W S, Carrier 17, city.

TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN CAN FIND day board at a pleasant place on South Peoria-st.; terms reasonable. Address F 84, Tribune office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with good board and nicely furnished room in private family on Wabash-av. Terms reasonable. Highest references. Address L 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY BOARDER, WITH A WIDOW, on the West Side; terms reasonable. Address C P, 65 South Canal-st.

WEST SIDE—ONE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, for lady and gentleman, with board for lady. Address L 25, Tribune office.

North Side.

63 GRANGER-ST., FIRST FLOOR—FURNISHED front room, and board, for one or two gentlemen, in a good German family; references exchanged.

83 NORTH WELLS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NEW AND NICELY furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or ladies, with first-class board; this is one of the most desirable locations in the city, being within easy walking distance of the business portion of the South Side; references exchanged.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NICE PARLOR and bed-room on first floor, unfurnished except carpets, suitable for two or four gentlemen, or gentleman and lady, with table board; references exchanged.

205 RUSH-ST., BETWEEN HINSDALE AND White, nicely furnished rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, at $5 a week.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., THREE BLOCKS FROM State-st. bridge—A large nicely furnished front room suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; new house, with modern improvements; also a single room.

219 ILLINOIS-ST. — NICELY-FURNISHED front room, with board; suitable for two gentlemen.

North Side—Continued.

208 SEDGWICK-ST., 2 BLOCKS SOUTH OF DIvision-st. — Nicely-furnished rooms, airy and pleasant, with board, for single men, at $5 a week. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

276 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST.—A FEW STEADY boarders wanted in a private English family.

294 ILLINOIS-ST.—ROOM SUITABLE FOR TWO gentlemen, with board.

352 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room with first-class board.

383 NORTH CLARK-ST.—TO RENT IN A PRIVATE English family bed-room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, either furnished or unfurnished.

480 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—ELEGANT ALCOVE suite, with first-class board, in private family; references exchanged.

HANCOCK HOUSE, 95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Two very pleasant rooms, with board.

Country.

A FEW MORE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms for first-class families, with board, can be had at either of the two cottages in connection with the Matteson House at Evanston.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, two minutes' walk from depot at Hinsdale. ISAAC L. HINDS.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD AT MODERATE rates in a beautiful suburban town, 23 miles from the city. Address Box 63, Highland Park.

THE MAYWOOD HOTEL, AT MAYWOOD, IS open for guests; elegantly furnished rooms en suite and single. SARAH E. HUBBELL, Proprietor.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD AND the comforts of a home, can be had in Lake View. Address I J, Box 3030, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WISHES THE LOAN OF $50, FOR WHICH large room, good board (washing included) will be given at $9 per week. Address F 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GENTLEman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to board; can have the comforts of a home; also, washing done, if preferred; no other boarders.

2 OR 3 YOUNG MEN THAT WILL ADVANCE A small sum for good board, room (washing included), at $7 per week, address F 18, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, a parlor and two bed-rooms communicating, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, with first-class board; near Union Park. Address, stating terms and location, C 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—A QUIET HOME, WITH BEST OF CARE, for an invalid lady. Address, with location, &c., L 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EVANSTON, FOR THE SUMMER months, by a family consisting of gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; would prefer living with a private family. Address X 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; WOULD lease furniture for housekeeping in part payment. Address L 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—JUNE 1, BY A YOUNG GENT, IN A PRIvate family, where the comforts of a home may be had; must be in a good neighborhood, within ½ hour's walk of Court-House; on North, South, or West Side. Will furnish first-class references. Address, giving full particulars, S 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, on West Side, in private family, or where there are few boarders. Terms not to exceed $15 per week. Address X 7, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND CHILD; WEST Side, near Union Park. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

BOARD — WITHIN ONE MILE OF CLARK-ST. bridge by two gentlemen. Address, with terms and location, O 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN KENWOOD OR HYDE PARK, FOR gentleman, wife, and child 5 years old. Address X 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD. ADdress, stating terms, X 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND DAUGHTER 4 years old; South Side preferred, and where they have a nice yard. Address, stating price and location, X 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EVANSTON—TWO BED-ROOMS (ADjoining preferred), with board, for three adults; liberal price will be paid for suitable accommodations. Address L 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, A ROOM, WITH breakfast and tea, in a private family where there are no other boarders; will pay $8 per week. Address X 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, WITH a private family, on the South Side, convenient to business, and near the Wabash-av. line of stages. Address, stating location, etc., X 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—A LARGE ROOM, OR ROOM WITH ALcove, north of Twentieth-st., at moderate price, by three young men, who can give satisfactory references. No objection to North Side; 6 o'clock dinners. Address, stating location and price, X 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—DIAMOND PIN OR RING TO EXCHANGE for day-board on South Side, south of VanBuren-st.; restaurant preferred. Address or apply, G. EMMERTON, 55 South Clark-st.

BOARD — BY A YOUNG LADY, A CHEERFUL, furnished room, with board and the comforts of a home, in a private family, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts. Address, stating location and terms, X 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for a gentleman and wife, north of Twenty-second-st.; low terms. Address, with full particulars, D. WOODRUFF, 157 South Clark-st.

LOST.

LOST—REWARD — MEMORANDUM POCKETbook with some valuable notes and papers in it. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the West Side Briggs House. EDWARD BURNS.

LOST—A SERVANT GIRL LOST HER POCKETbook, containing about $20 (all she had), on Sunday, May 11, going or returning from 63 Thirty-first-st. to German Church, on Twenty-fifth-st., west of P. & Ft. W. R. R., via South Park-av., Calumet-av., Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-sixth-sts. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same to 63 Thirty-first-st. or Cook County National Bank.

LOST—SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG, RED COLlar and broken tail; answers to the name of Frankie. Liberal reward will be given by returning him to 77 and 79 Sixteenth-st., T. E. MORRIS' Livery Stable.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD PIN, WITH DARK HAIR in centre, on Monday last. A liberal reward will be paid for it at the Bank, corner Halsted and Twelfth-sts., or at No. 7 Groveland Park.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, BETWEEN TWENty-second and Twenty-eighth-sts., on either those streets or Michigan or Indiana-avs., a leather wallet, containing about $15 in money, and papers of no value but to the owner. The finder will confer a favor by returning to J G, 1298 State-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 12TH INST., BETWEEN Thirty-seventh-st. and Chicago-av., a roll of drawings for a house, marked "H. G. Howe, Architect." The finder will be rewarded for returning the same to H. G. HOWE, with W. W. Boyington, No. 87 Washington-st.

LOST—A LITTLE GIRL, 3 YEARS OLD, RED hair; had on dark calico dress; name is Lizzie Hayden. The person finding her will please bring her to 105 Fulton-st.

LOST—OPEN FACED GOLD WATCH, MAY 15, ON Twenty-second-st., or few doors down Wabash-av. Leave at 110 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—A BROWN MARE, PONY, WITH A HALter on, May 16, from corner Indiana and Reuben-sts. A liberal reward will be paid for returning the same to the owner at No. 313 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—A SMALL MASONIC PIN, AGATE SET with gold. A liberal reward for its return to 578 Washington-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 17, probably between the Sherman House and Michigan or Wabash-avs., a black lace fichu scarf. The finder will be satisfactorily rewarded on leaving it at the Sherman House.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A GREEN REP PARLOR SET, $100; CHAMBER set, $30; office desk (new), $25, no use for it. Call this day, at 1774 State-st., corner Egan-av., Room 1.

ELEGANT NICKEL SILVER WAITER, TEA-SET, coffee urn, caster, etc., finest plate, will be sold at a fearful sacrifice for want of use. 7 East Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN WILL sell furniture and give lease of house to 1st May, 1874; house with all modern improvements; situated north of Twenty-sixth-st., on Prairie-av.; rent of house, $160 per month; amount of furniture about $3,000; will be sold on credit if desired. Address X 77, Tribune office, for six days.

BLACK WALNUT PARLOR SET, CAMEL'S HAIR cloth, nearly new, for $60; also, velvet carpet, very nice. Inquire of T W, 10 Meridian-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF BED-ROOM furniture cheap for cash. Inquire at Fire-Proof Restaurant, 148 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FURNISHING OF A DEsirable marble front house on West Washington-st.; furniture, carpets, &c., all new; will dispose of same cheap for cash, purchaser to assume lease of house to May 1, 1874. Reason for selling, leaving for Europe. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE for desirable suburban real estate, household furniture, including parlor sets, carpets, and one first-class piano, all nearly new, and in excellent condition. Inquire at office of JULIUS BAUER & CO., 250-256 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A STEWART (450) COOK STOVE, good as new, has water-back and tin oven, good baker with either wood or hard coal; $40. Also a Florence sewing machine for $35 which cost $130. Address O 96, Tribune office.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of will do better at HODGES & CO.'S, 613 West Lake-st., than at any other establishment in this city. Call on us and see for yourself. We want $5,000 worth of second-hand carpets for which we will pay cash. HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st.

STILL WE CONTINUE TO SELL THOSE PARLOR suits at manufacturer's prices. Full new suits for $55 in hair-cloth or rep. Call and examine, and you will find a large assortment and 25 per cent lower than the lowest. 30 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BY A NEW MARried couple, a small house of furniture; will rent house if cheap. Address V 27, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A SELECT DEVELOPING CIRCLE OF 10 WILL BE formed about May 25, at 350 West Madison-st. Tickets for sale this week. Inquire of Drs. BROWN & CARROWAY.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MRS. C. M. GALE, MAGNETIC AND HOMEOpathic Physician, No. 129 Third-av.

MRS. A. G. WOOD, FORMERLY MRS. L. LOVERing, Clairvoyant and Magnetic Physician, 225 West Madison-st.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, of 929 State-st., has removed to 176 West Madison-st. Hours of consultation, 2 o'clock to 7. Gentlemen not admitted.

MRS. A. CROOKER, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic Physician. 297 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL SEANCE AT 788 WEST MONROE-ST., Sunday evening, 7½. Spirits seen, and described tests given. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. BELL, CLAIRVOYANT, 380 WEST MADIson-st.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. (Sundays excepted). Ladies only. Fee 50 cents. 303 West Madison-st., Room 46 upper floor.

MRS. E. M. TEED, PHYSICAL TEST AND BUSIness medium, 403 West Madison-st. Seance this evening.

N. FRANK WHITE, INSPIRATIONAL SPEAKER, at 30 Randolph-st., morning and evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WIDOW LADY OF EXPERIENCE, BUT NO capital, would take charge of a block on South Side for offices or sleeping-rooms, or would rent on easy terms and furnish them herself; has some nice furniture; best of references given. Address J W W, Box 8009 P. O.

AT NO. 330 WEST MADISON-ST., PUBLIC CIRcles Sundays and Wednesday evenings. Admission, 50 cents.

A GERMAN AMERICANIZED BUSINESS MAN, with some means, is ready to enter into any sound, honest business. Parties will please address L 80, Tribune office.

A PARTY HAVING A CAPITAL OF $4,000 OR $5,000 wishes to invest the same in some established and good paying business. Address X 17, Tribune office.

BOOKS!—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, LAW, AND medical libraries—single volumes, new or second-hand, of all kinds and in any quantity. Call or address THE OLD BOOK STORE, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 116 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' CASToff clothing, old gold and silver, and every description of personal valuables. Address ABRAHAM WILKINS, Money Loan office, 752 State-st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

CHARLES J. BISHOP, PROFESSIONAL ACcountant and expert bookkeeper; office established 6 years, now at Room 53, 87 Washington-st.

COLONY—ALL WISHING TO GO WEST, COME and see us. More members leave Monday night. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 169 Madison-st., Room 3.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS REPAIRED. SEND YOUR address, and they will be called for and returned free of charge. Northwestern Novelty Rubber Press Co., 183 East Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

DETECTIVE AGENCY—ANY PARTY DESIRING the services of a detective of 10 years' experience, with any reference required, address C 75, Tribune office.

DR. AKELY, 79 WEST MADISON-ST., CURES acute or chronic diseases without calomel or other noxious minerals.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

JUST RECEIVED—AT 91 SOUTH CLARK-ST., Eureka, Boston, and Toddy rye whiskies. They are very old and fine, and the first of these brands ever introduced into this market; and for sale only at 91 South Clark-st.

LARGER ROOMS AND BETTER ACCOMMODAtions at No. 169 West Randolph-st., up-stairs, for free trial of my discovery—the Sure Cure for Catarrh. Pamphlet 10 cents. Consultation free. Plenty of references. Dr. C. R. SYKES.

MR. AND MRS. ZORRA INFORM THEIR CUStomers and the public in general that they have removed to No. 253 Madison-st., northwest corner of Sangamon. They open with a large stock of the best French human hair. Prof. Zorra's treatment for all diseases of the hair and scalp greatly improved. Free consultation daily.

MISS E. H. ROGERS, DRESS-MAKING ROOMS 367 West Madison-st., Room 7. Fitting suits and garments a specialty.

NO HUMBUG—THE GREATEST INDUCEMENT for the investment of capital ever offered is at 76 Madison-st., Room 1. Time paid if not satisfied for investigating.

ON RECEIPT OF $1, I WILL SEND TO ANY ADdress perfect cure for diarrhoea. Cure in one hour or money refunded. THOS. HEALY, 287 South May-st.

PERSONS WHO WISH TO HAVE GARDENS OR parks laid out or managed, will do well to apply to the undersigned, who has graduated in Sweden at a Royal School for the Management of the Forest and Garden. Testimonials as to knowledge in the business will be produced. Address FR. AUG. RINGBERG, No. 43 Archer-av.

STOVES STORED—HOUSEKEEPERS AND OFFICE men can have their stoves stored and properly taken care of during the summer at VAN BRAMER & FLOOD'S, 384 State-st.

THE NOVELTY GLASS CUTTER, GENERAL Western agency and depot for supplying agents and canvassers, 128 South Clark-st., Chicago. J. T. WRIGHT, Agent. The best selling article in the market.

TO INVALIDS—I CURE CONSUMPTION IN THE first and second stages, also bronchitis, asthma, and nasal catarrh by the agency of oxygenized air, medicated vapors, and atomized fluids. The worst cases of catarrh cured in one month. Write or send for pamphlet on above diseases. Rooms at Kirkland Hotel, Dearborn-st., Chicago. M. PHILLIPS, M. D.

TO TRAVELERS—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF scientific education, speaking the English, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian, Turkish, and Arabian languages, having traveled already through the Continent of Europe, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt, wishes to accompany a family intending to travel. References of the highest order. Address O 77, Tribune office.

TROY LAUNDRY, 73 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., NEAR Madison. Family washing made a specialty. Work called for and delivered free of charge. G. WILLISEY, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE COUNTER-TOPS from 16 to 24 feet long, thoroughly seasoned, and are prepared to furnish work upon the shortest notice. MILLER, SCHAUB & CO., 129 and 135 North Desplaines-st.

TO BRICK-MAKERS—THE C., D. & V. R. R. DEsire to make arrangements for the consumption of material to be removed in making a slip, and will offer brick-makers great inducements in the way of cheap fuel, both wood and coal. No rental charged. Information will be given by A. C. JONES, 209½ West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO CORrespond, with a view to manufacturing agricultural implements, or to starting any legitimate manufacturing business in this place; native lumber plenty, and cheap; railroad communication in all directions, and a first-class market at our doors; a No. 1 point for a starch factory. Address GEORGE A. BAILEY, Corresponding Secretary Glenwood Manufacturers' Association, Glenwood, Iowa.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY, PLEASANTLY situated, wishes to have the care of two or three girls, between the ages of 5 and 14. Parents desiring a first-class home for their children can have an interview by addressing L 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THE BEST place to get first-class painting and calsomining done cheap is at D. NORTON'S, 630 State-st.

WANTED—NOTICE TO DEALERS IN COOPERage stock—dry-tierce staves and heading. Apply to T. M. SINCLAIR & CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY at Hyde Park.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN, AT LEAST 5 FT. 6 inches high, for U. S. Army, at 32 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCH-DOG. APPLY AT 355 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 125 DEARBORN-st., good houses to be moved; any party having a house that must be moved, we can furnish a purchaser.

WANTED—TO BUY, A 2-STORY HOUSE TO BE moved, cheap for cash, situated between Aberdeen-st. and Western-av., Harrison and Fulton-sts. Address L 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SAFE—I WILL PAY CASH FOR second-hand fire-proof and burglar safe, medium size. Address for one week, giving size, make, and price of safe, D F P, Tribune office.

WANTED—OWNERS AND INVENTORS OF GOOD patent rights, who wish to dispose of their territory, call on STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED — A LARGE-SIZED SECOND-HAND safe, good as new, and cheap. Address STANTON & CO., 975 Wabash-av.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, EMIGRANTS, young men, going West, to call at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., and get their outfits.

WANTED—MILITARY COMPANIES, SOCIETIES, and others to know they can obtain military equipments and fire-arms of all kinds very cheap at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—8 OR 10 CAST-IRON STALL FRAMES for stable. Apply to, or address OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCH-DOG; ONE THAT weighs from 30 to 40 lbs and not over 3 years old, and well trained. Address, stating price, etc., and where dog can be seen, F 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BUSINESS WITH stock of goods; will pay $2,000 in cash, $3,000 in gold watches and jewelry, and trade balance in South Side property. V 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD BUSINESS, has $1,000 in cash, and two good lots on South Side to trade. V 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—PORTRAITS TO PAINT, OR PHOTOgraphs to color in oil. Old pictures correctly copied or restored. Also drawing on wood. Address A. H. DOUGLAS, Box 366, city.

WANTED—LITERARY AGENTS TO SEND FOR circulars, or call from 12 to 2. JAMES P. SCOTT, 143 State-st.

WANTED—$1,000; MAY BE SILENT OR ACTIVE, with one who will do with equal interest for both parties; satisfactory references. Address 2613, Carrier 15.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO ADOPT a girl baby, five months' old; must be Roman Catholic. Call at 182 Huron-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A TICKET OR PASS to San Francisco or any point West. Address F 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis, on C., A. & St. L. R. R. Address F 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND CONfectionery for cash. Address X 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A LADY ROOM-mate. Terms moderate. Locality good. Address F 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SAVINGS OR COMMERCIAL BANK charter, or both, with legal status. A fair price paid in cash or stock. WM. F. BREWSTER, 154 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITTING OFFICE desk at a bargain. Address O 51, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 180 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—80X140, N. E. CORNER OF DILLER and Fulton-sts.; 50x140 on Fulton, east of Western-avenue, south front; 25x125 on Oakley-st., near Fulton-st., east front. ISAAC R. DILLER, No. 84 North Ada-st.

TO LEASE—CHEAP—100 FT. OF DOCK FRONT, one of the best locations on North Branch for a coal or wood yard. Inquire at 145 Kingsbury-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT EAST END OF ERIE-ST. bridge; upwards of 100 feet. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 88 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT (900 FT.) railroad facilities, P. C. & St. L., will pay more than three-fifths of the rent, to a lessee who will handle their lumber. Possession from June 1. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 28 Bryan Block.

TO LEASE—40 ACRES AND SMALL HOUSE, S. W. of Brighton; good land for gardening. H. C. MORRY, 77 Clark-st.

TO LEASE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A GOOD east-front-lot on Clark-st., near the Pacific Hotel and new Post-Office, for 30 years, no revaluation, at $800 per year. For particulars call upon EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 107 Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—80 FEET FRONT ON MICHIGAN-AV., the third and fourth lots south of VanBuren-st., on easy terms, for one or a number of years; lot of brick and stone to build with, also for sale cheap. The lots are close to the location of the building to be erected for the great Inter-State Exhibition for the Northwest, on Lake Park. Inquire at Room 28 Tribune Building, 2 to 4 p. m.

ASSIGNEE VS. RECEIVER.

The Late Commercial Insurance Company's Real Estate.

Assignee Jenkins Files a Bill Concerning Its Sale.

Yesterday, Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of the Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago, a bankrupt, filed a bill in the United States Court, of which the following is a condensation: Complainant avers that on the 9th of December, 1872, the Company was adjudicated bankrupt, and that on the 22d of March, 1873, complainant was appointed Assignee of the estate; that afterwards, on the same day, Register Hibbard executed and delivered to complainant an assignment of all the Company's effects; that on Oct. 9, 1871, the Company had policies outstanding amounting to about $12,000,000; that by the great fire of that date the liability of the Company was about $4,000,000, and such liability became an actual and fixed indebtedness; that at the time of the fire the Company's assets were $250,000; that, in fact, the great fire rendered the Company hopelessly insolvent; that the Company, in compliance with its charter, held real estate, among it the east 40 feet of Lot 3, Block 55, Original Town of Chicago, worth, without improvements, $70,000; that on the 14th of December, 1871, there was filed for record, in the Recorder's office of Cook County, a trust deed purporting to have been executed Aug. 14, 1870, by the Company, and running to H. W. Blodgett as Trustee, and Clark W. Upton as successor in trust; that said deed purports to be a conveyance in trust to secure the payment of the Company's bonds to the amount of $50,000, divided into sums of $5,000 each, payable in ten years from date of trust deed to the order of said Company, the said trust deed empowering the Trustee to sell the land on default of the payment of one or more bonds on giving sixty days' notice of the time and place of such sale, and authorizing him to pay such bonds as may have been negotiated by said Company; that neither Henry W. Blodgett nor Clark W. Upton knew of such trust deed until long after the insolvency of the Company; that it never was delivered to them; that they never accepted or received it; and that, finally, the same has ever been and is wholly inoperative, as a security for any amount; that all said bonds were delivered at the time of the filing of the trust deed to the First National Bank of Chicago as security for the indebtedness due the bank by the Company; but said bank claims that the bonds were delivered in the latter part of October, 1871, after said Company became insolvent, and were to indemnify the bank against advances before that time to the Company, to the amount of about $19,000; that some of them are secured upon said premises by the trust deed, for the reason aforesaid; that on Feb. 13, 1872, the firm of Whitney, Taylor & Co. exhibited their bill in the Cook County Supreme Court against the Company, Henry W. Blodgett, Clark W. Upton, and various stockholders; that said bill covered the interests of all others situated like complainant; that they bought the bill as simple contract creditors; that they never obtained any judgment, and consequently had no lien upon the real estate; that the matter was prosecuted for the complainants by William C. Goudy and George Chandler, solicitors; that on April 1, 1872, a portion of the defendants filed their demurrer; that summons was served on Feb. 13, 1872, on the Company, through William H. Kay, its President; that although Kay knew of the insolvency of the Company, and of the untenable grounds upon which complainants lay claim to real estate, he caused no defense to be made; that subsequently, without any argument of the demurrer, said bill was, May 30, 1872, dismissed as to all of the stockholders, except the Company and Henry W. Blodgett, and that at the same time a default was taken as to said Company and said Blodgett, and a reference was had to the Master; that said Blodgett had no interest in the proceedings, and did not recognize or assent to the trust attempted to be imposed upon him; that complainants, with Goudy and Chandler, and said stockholders and officers of the Company dismissed, colluded together, and that said stockholders and officers, to escape accounting for their wrongful conversion of the assets, agreed with the complainants not to interpose any defense, considering that the bill should be dismissed; that hereupon claims were proved to the amount of $81,919.90; that Joseph E. Smith was appointed Receiver, and was directed to make sale of the property, subject, however, to said incumbrance, to the extent of the bonds negotiable, sold, or disposed of by said Company under the deed of trust; that the decree of the Superior Court provided that any of the complainants, or their solicitors, might purchase, but that said decree did not find the amount of the said incumbrance, so that the premises might be sold at their reasonable value; that said Goudy and Chandler knew the amount of said indebtedness to said bank which said lands were given to secure, and could establish the amount of said lien, but that, intending to purchase the premises, purposely kept out of said decree the amount of the indebtedness to deter bidders; that the Receiver advertised the sale in an obscure newspaper known as the *News*, which had a miserable circulation; that the sale was made July 3, 1872, nominally to one Sidney Myers, for $17,250; that in October, 1872, Myers, by a special warranty deed, conveyed the premises to William C. Goudy, warranting said title only against his own acts; that Goudy conveyed the undivided quarter to George Chandler by a deed unrecorded, as orator believes; that the sale to Myers was merely colorable; that it was in fact for the benefit of Goudy and Chandler; that afterwards certain parties, intending to declare the Company bankrupt, filed petitions; but that said petitions were dismissed through Goudy and Chandler, who paid petitioners valuable consideration; that such acts of Goudy and Chandler et al. are a fraud upon the Bankrupt law; that the order of the Court dismissing should be set aside on account of the fraud before set out; that the deed of Myers should be removed as a cloud upon the title of complainant as Assignee, and that the deed to Goudy and the deed to Chandler should be declared null and void; that the amount expended by Goudy and Chandler about the real estate, including the pretended purchase of the bonds, does not exceed the sum of $30,000, about half the value of the ground, $70,000; that on Oct. 1, 1872, Goudy and wife delivered to Benjamin E. Gallup a deed of trust conveying said real estate to secure the payment of six bonds for $5,000 each; that Gallup at the time also knew of the fraud; that in the Circuit Court Gallup filed a petition to establish title, intending to cut off the rights of complainant; that this court should be enjoined from proceeding against complainant, it not having jurisdiction; that the Receiver has paid over to Goudy and Chandler $16,790, which should be paid over to complainant, and that they may be compelled to do so; that the Court should declare the transfer, pledge, or sale of bonds to the First National Bank in fraud of the Bankrupt act, and that the said sale may be cancelled; that the trust deed should be removed; that the decree appointing a Receiver and the order of sale should be declared void; that among other things, an injunction should be granted restraining Benjamin E. Gallup, William C. Goudy, and George Chandler from prosecuting the petition to confirm Gallup's title, and restraining the negotiation of the bonds described in said trust deed to said Blodgett.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

An adjourned meeting of property-owners in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards was held at the corner of Brown and Maxwell streets, last evening. The object of assembling was to hear the report of the Committee, appointed a week ago to consult with the Mayor and Board of Public Works in reference to sewers and improvements. There were very few persons present. The Committee reported that the Mayor seemed to understand the wants of the three wards, and promised to do all he could to secure the needed sewers. They had not seen the Board of Public Works, as none of the Commissioners could be found when the Committee visited the City Hall.

Speeches were made by ex-Ald. Bateham and Frank Lawler. The former urged the necessity for bridges or tunnels south of Harrison street. The latter considered the sanitary condition of the roads should be attended to first. On many of the streets, the people were obliged to shut their windows to keep out the stench. Gas lamps were also needed; the streets should be graded and paved. Sewers were necessary at once, so as to drain off the putrid water and prevent the formation of mud-holes and the poisoning of the air. It was decided to have another meeting at Workingmen's Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, on Thursday night next, and the following were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements and "stir up the people:"

Ald. Powell and O'Brien, ex-Ald. Bateham, Capt. William P. Cardwell, P. C. Feeny, ex-Ald. Rafferty, Thomas F. Bailey, William Frazer, Thomas Clowrey, John Mackesy, Patrick Clancy, Frank Meyer, John Shanley, Daniel O'Brien, Peter Shanguessy, Joseph McDevitt, Ald. Clowry, John Rierdon, Julius Knaub, James Clowry, T. T. Prosser, Mr. Spillane, James Lynch, Mr. Moller. The matters to be brought before the meeting are of vital interest to every property-owner and resident in the three wards, and every one should attend.

PLEASURE AND CHARITY.

Why Our People Should Patronize the Concert and Ball in Aid of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum.

On Monday evening, as has been previously announced, the lady managers of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum give a promenade concert and ball for the benefit of the institution which they represent. This institution has done its work so quietly that, although in active operation for over a dozen years, but little is known of it outside the immediate circle of its beneficent charity, except to the few directly connected with its management. Therefore it may not be amiss to bring it more prominently before our readers, by quoting from the last report issued before the fire, which contains a brief sketch of its origin and work:

During the spring of 1860 a few ladies, impressed with the importance of having a home for children whose mothers had only their daily earnings to supply their daily needs, established an institution, called the Nursery, where young children could be cared for during the hours of work, the parents bringing them in the morning and claiming them at night, paying five cents a day for this care. The use of a house originally leased for a ragged school, on Illinois street, near the Lake, was offered to the ladies and was occupied through the summer, when, the number of children having increased from six to twenty-five, a larger building was rented on Market street. In the spring of 1861, another removal was necessary, owing to the increase of applicants, and a house was taken on Ohio street. About this time the circumstances of many of the poor mothers made it a kindness to supply lodging for their children, and the plan of the institution was somewhat modified and enlarged to suit the need. To the older children were given the advantages of thorough training in vocal music and all the ordinary branches of a common school education. A carefully conducted Sunday School and a sewing school were also formed for the improvement of the girls. About this time a charter was granted to the institution by the Legislature. In 1862 the large house on the corner of Michigan and Pine streets was rented and occupied for two or three years, which in turn proving inadequate, a larger house of wood in the northern part of the city, near Lincoln Park, was rented, and here for several years some seventy-five children were carefully trained, cared for, and educated. These new quarters were so illy suited to the work of the institution, the risk from fire so great, and the rent so excessive, that the patrons made another effort, and secured the large lot just north of Centre street, running through from Halsted to Burling street, and commenced the erection of the present Home, a large structure of brick, thoroughly built, which was approaching completion when the fire came, burning the building then occupied, with all its contents, the Matron escaping with her large family of little ones and spending the first night on the prairie. The fire burned everything up to the block on which the new building stood, fortunately sparing it, and, on the following day, the children of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum about eighty in number, and of the Uhlich Orphan Asylum, a German institution, which had lost its building, numbering some thirty more, took possession of the unfinished building. The friends of the institution had raised by subscription and paid in on account of the lot and building some $25,000, but the fire had burned every church which had given aid, and the homes of more than nineteen-twentieths of its patrons,—leaving it an unfinished building and a large debt. In this trying emergency, kind friends from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh generously came forward and furnished the building with beds, bedding, &c., and the family of little ones was made very comfortable. Subsequently, the Relief and Aid Society came forward and finished the building, and contributed from its funds to pay its debts; to-day it does not owe a dollar, and has a lot and building worth $50,000.

The management is a strictly economical one; the monthly expenses of the institution are only $1,000 for a family of over 100 children, of whom only forty are paid for, but the means are not equal to the demand, and the managers now make an appeal to the public in behalf of the children who are institution, in behalf of the children who are there sheltered in a pure, sweet home, fed, clothed, and taught; while their parents are thus enabled to gain an honest livelihood, with the hope of reclaiming their own when able to support a family,—thus is the design of the charity fulfilled,—"to help the poor to help themselves."

Standard Hall has been very generously donated for Monday evening's entertainment by Mr. Lowenthal. Mrs. Chandler, of the North Side, has kindly consented to sing, assisted by several gentlemen belonging to the Apollo Club, whose concerts are among the pleasant reminiscences of the past winter; and Mlle. Broussais, a pianist of rare merit, who comes laden with high testimonials from Rochester, N. Y., will make her debut in Chicago, upon this occasion. A band of music will be in attendance to assist in making the evening a delightful one to the dancers, and all the other expenses of the entertainment have been handsomely sustained by Mr. Nixon, Messrs. Lyon & Healy, and Messrs. Culver, Page & Hoyne. The management now wait only the approval of a generous public to make their undertaking a decided success.

It is the end of the gay season; we shall soon disperse in search of varied summer recreations. Will it not be a pleasant thought to carry with us on our journeyings, that our last reunion was one where pleasure to ourselves and charity to the needy were united?

MR. TILLY'S DEFENSE.

The Designer of "Eureka" Comes to the Rescue of His Plan for the City Hall.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Certain statements having gone abroad in reference to the plan known as "Eureka, or No. 5" (now on exhibition in competition with others for the new Court-House and City-Hall), and such statements being at variance with the facts in the case, I desire through the columns of your paper to make such explanations in regard to said plans as shall prove to the public that the objections raised against it are absolutely without any foundation.

It has been asserted that plan No. 5, or "Eureka," was designed to extend eight feet beyond the building-line of the street, and that any attempt to shorten it up to make it come within said line would not be practical, as such a proceeding would destroy both its proportions and beauty.

By referring to plan No. 5 it will be seen that on Clark and LaSalle streets the main building is about, on an average, eighteen feet back from the building-line of the street, and about forty feet on Randolph and Washington, and the portices at each of the entrances are several feet back from this building-line; and that the only points of the whole design that touch the building-line at all are one corner of each of the four flights of steps that lead up to the entrances.

These corners of the steps extend beyond the building-line 4 feet 9 inches each, and were so placed in accordance with the city ordinance, which allows 5 feet for steps and areas beyond the building-line of all the streets that surround the city block. These corners, however, do not project so far into the streets by 1 foot as do the steps of the old City-Hall on both LaSalle and Clark streets, as can be seen at the present time.

These obnoxious corners can be removed, of which I must say I do not see the necessity, if required, by shortening the steps, which are 56 feet in length, or by throwing the steps back, between the columns of the porticos, to make them conform to the prescribed limits, and without any change in the design of the building proper.

It has been asserted that No. 5, or Eureka, calls for a building four stories high. This is not the case. The basement and first and second stories are arranged to accommodate the various offices required for the city and county, and several of the court-rooms. Above these, and occupying the upper portions of the building, are the following apartments, viz.: The Council Chamber and the Supreme Court room occupy one wing, in another wing is the large hall for holding public meetings, and in the other two wings are the principal court-rooms. All these halls and court-rooms have large and commodious galleries around them, with one row of windows below and another above them, so that while the exterior elevation treats this as two, the interior treats it as one story only. These halls are all made quite high in order to secure perfect ventilation, and afford ample room at all times for spectators, and at the same time preserve and secure the acoustic properties so necessary for public speaking.

To place longer windows in the upper story than are in the principal stories of a building, not only dwarfs it, in appearance, but is also a violation of proper architectural proportions and harmony of design.

Another assertion is, that the corridors in No. 5, or Eureka, are deficient in light. In refutation of this assertion, I will state that the inner end of each corridor receives light from the rotunda, and that this is lighted by thirty-two large windows in the dome, and at the outer end of some of the corridors there are two large windows, and in the others there are three; and, in addition to this, each pair of doors that open into the corridors are to have 63 square feet of glass, to bring the light from the adjoining offices, and every practical architect or builder must know that these sources are ample to afford all the light that will be required.

It is also stated that the central dome cannot be seen from the adjoining streets. While this is certainly true as regards any square building with a central dome, it is not true of No. 5, or Eureka, as the dome can be seen from either of the adjoining streets, opposite the open courts of the building.

By placing the vaults in the centre of the building, a firm foundation for the dome is made which must lessen materially the cost of its construction. The dome can also be made to serve the purpose of a ventilating shaft for the whole building, and by placing doors of iron at the inner ends of the corridors a fire originating in either wing can be confined to that wing entirely.

The last and final assertion is, that the building cannot be built for my estimate, viz.: $2,909,629. In answer to this I will say, that I am prepared to furnish responsible contractors who will complete the building for a less sum than my estimate, and will give ample security for the faithful performance of their contract.

THOMAS TILLY, Architect.

THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY.

First Open-Air Concert at Lincoln Park—A Favorable Beginning of the Season.

The first open-air concert of the season took place yesterday afternoon at Lincoln Park. The grass was green, the sun shone bright in a clear sky, but the wind, which came from the northeast or thereabouts, was superfluously cold for this time of the year. A little more caloric in the atmosphere would have improved it, besides adding to the comfort of the audience, and increasing its ability to appreciate the music. The audience was quite numerous, considering that the entertainment had not been adequately advertised. There was a fine selection of both sexes. They were of all ages, sizes, shapes, and colors; on horseback, in carriages, and on foot,—mostly on foot. They peregrinated all over the park, meandering in and out, around and about, up-hill and down hollow, like the walks. They did not sit on the seats beneath the shade "for whispering lovers made," because of the biting wind which induced locomotion in order to maintain the usual bodily warmth; because, again, there was no shade, the trees not having acquired their umbrageous growth; and, lastly, because there were not many lovers in the crowd yesterday. The Star-Spangled Banner was borne on the northeast breeze from the top of the flag-staff, the waters of the lake chanted their wild music on the beach; in the distance, the white-winged messengers of commerce danced along in the direction of Milwaukee, melody filled the air, children laughed and yelled, chaises rolled along the graveled walks, the eagle, better known as "the bird of freedom," flew around his capacious cage, the bear sat down on his hind legs and thought of his mountain home, the buffalo longed for the freedom of the plains, the moose chewed the cud, the policemen in their new gray uniform strutted around majestically, the boats floated on the water of the miniature lakes, the wolves hankered for a supper of some of the fat babies who gazed on them from the safe eminence of their mother's arms, and the vendor of ice cream was depressed in spirits because there were no customers for his cooling concoction.

The concert began at 3 o'clock, and was continued until 5. The Great Western Light-Guard Band made the music, which embraced marches, waltzes, polkas, galops, and selections from Leutner, Hermann, Verdi, and several other gentlemen who acquired fame and sometimes fortune in composing charms to soothe the civilized as well as the "savage breast." There were twenty-two pieces in the band, and Mr. Hoffman conducted the proceedings. Altogether, the concert was a success, and future concerts promise to be better. These concerts are a universal good. They attract the people to the park; they seduce them into breathing the fresh air, into taking exercise, into a study of nature away from the cares of business, into a temporary abandonment of the routine of life, all of which are beneficial to mind and body.

These entertainments will be continued throughout the summer, every Saturday, and when the weather grows warmer, every Wednesday also. The hours will vary with the season, at present from 3 to 5, and later from 4 to 7. The West Side will have an opportunity of enjoying the music at Union Park, the time to be specified when the concerts begin.

HE WOULD BE A JUDGE.

How the Unfaithful Bailiffs "Went Back" on Poor Mr. Ashton.

The fact that Samuel Ashton, County Commissioner, would like to be a Judge of some court, is patent to many people. He has made no attempt to conceal that he is a candidate, but taken advantage of every opportunity to advance himself toward the bench. One of his little schemes to win over to his side a very powerful influence has been unsuccessful, as will be learned by reading what follows: Several days ago a number of bailiffs in the different courts received a letter, of which the subjoined is a copy:

CHICAGO, May 13, 1873.—MR. ——: You are respectfully requested, and all the bailiffs of the —— court, to be present at a private meeting of friends, for consultation, in the Grand Jury room, on Saturday, the 17th inst. Please invite all the bailiffs of your court. Do not fail to attend. Respectfully, S. ASHTON.

The bailiffs of the courts, as most people are aware, are appointed by the Judges. Hence, is it not singular that a candidate should call in men who would be his subordinates to consult with him privately? The object of this conference was not divulged; but can there be any doubt that Samuel intended to secure the influence of the bailiffs to assist him in occupying an easy chair and drawing $7,000 a year from the County Treasury? Unfortunately the bailiffs failed to attend. Commissioner Ashton had the room prepared for their reception, and would have been very obsequious; but the "best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley."

To say that the Commissioner was disappointed would not convey an idea of his feelings; he was heartsick, and could not imagine why the bailiffs did not appear. Had he not worked hard for them, and used his influence to secure them the largest per diem possible? Hadn't he, when the Committee on Public Service reported upon the matter of the salaries of the county officers, made a motion to lay over for a week in order to obtain facts and figures to prove that the Committee recommended $100,000 too much? Hadn't he, during the interim, changed his mind, neglected to produce the facts and figures, and worked and voted to give them excellent salaries—more pay than their services were worth? What ingratitude! The Commissioner was unaware that the Bailiff and Deputy Sheriffs could not be depended upon. They do not like Sam Ashton, and hence obeyed the admonition of the sentinels posted to tell them to remain away. Had he secured their influence his prospects for Judge of the Circuit Court would have been good. Knowing all the saloon-keepers and the bummers who take an especial interest (for money) in elections, these Bailiffs and Deputy Sheriffs could easily put his name on several tickets (regular, opposition, and independent) and assist him materially in the race for the purse of $7,000 a year. The Judgeship is farther in the distance than ever, and the next *coup d'etat* of the Commissioner will be awaited with anxiety.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An erroneous impression prevails to some degree regarding the two-mill tax, many thinking the modification of the law by the General Assembly during its late session will not be operative until the levy of 1874. I herewith hand you a copy of a letter this day received from the Hon. C. E. Lippincott, State Auditor, upon the subject. He says: "The Auditor determines rates to raise State taxes—including State school-tax—after the work of the State Board of Equalization is completed. The State Board commences its session in August, and lasts about thirty days. The State rates are, therefore, computed sometime in October. The Auditor will compute rates under the act referred to [meaning the act of the late session of the General Assembly], to raise $1,000,000 school-tax, it being the only law which will be in force in regard to said tax in October next."

The foregoing statement of the Auditor settles the matter. Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. ROUNTREE.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1873.

THE ENEMY CAPTURED.

The Wabash Avenue Boarding House Squabble—Arrest of Bellis and Martin—What They Say for Themselves—An Accomplished Doctor Plays Casino and Loses.

Lydia Couchlin, who keeps a boarding house at No. 594 Wabash avenue, had her troubles, as narrated in her bill of complaint filed in the Circuit Court, reproduced in condensed form in yesterday's TRIBUNE. She complained of the alleged outrageous ill-treatment of two men who were placed in her house by one McDonough, who induced them to take and remain in possession of the house by representing to them that he held a distress warrant against Lydia Couchlin, who was behind hand in her payments for rent. Following up her first effort with considerable vigor, she yesterday succeeded in having the two men, Peter Bellis and Peter Martin, by name, arrested. Arrested they accordingly were, and were nothing loth yesterday evening to unburden their minds to a TRIBUNE reporter, who called upon them to hear

THEIR SIDE OF THE STORY.

They acknowledged to being hard up. The times they said, were hard, which fact induced them, to undertake for McDonough, the deus ex machina, the job of invading the widow's house and staying there, on the slim grounds of McDonough's assertion that he held a distress warrant against her, got out by one Waite, a real estate agent. According to Martin, he and Mrs. Couchlin had some very cosy, confidential chats with regard to the lady's private affairs, she informing him that she never could think of paying $1,400 per annum rent; that she was $300 behind hand in settling with her landlord, and that she was anxiously on the lookout for another site wherein to ply her calling. Both prisoners very indignantly denied the

GRAVER CHARGES OF THE BILL,

Bellis, who was accused of drawing a revolver, stating that he never carried such a weapon in his life. He also denied the soft impeachment charging him with having fought with the cook. On the contrary, he states that she treated him with the tenderest consideration, seeing that he had his breakfast comfortably, and helping him bountifully to the fat of the house.

Martin, on the other hand, a fat, well-favored man, complains of the treatment he received. He got no meals, not so much as a cup of tea offered him. It is evident that Martin lacked those peculiar ingratiatory qualities which, even in an enemy, excite in woman's breast a feeling of pity closely akin to the tenderest of passions; his abilities shone in another direction, and gained him the intimacy, if not the friendship, of whom he styles

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE HOUSE,

in the person of a Dr. K. This gentleman is described by the prisoners as the man who "runs the show." He supplies the "bounce," does the "loud talk," and, in fact, is incessantly talking, save when he takes in hand his light guitar, and, striking a pensive attitude, suggestive of anything in the world rather than an interest in a three months' old rent bill, makes the boarding-house parlor walls echo the pathos of "Home Sweet Home" and the "Mocking Bird," or rattles along the strings in a gallant struggle with "The Spanish Fandango." The Doctor, wishing to make himself agreeable, wiled away the unfortunate intruders' time with tales of the dissipation of his youth, and mentioned, among other things, that if there was anything in the world he understood better than measles and cholic it was

THE GAME OF CASINO.

Martin knew the game too, and a match was made. A game was played, which resulted in Martin's favor by a score of 20 to 1, whereupon the Doctor made the original remark that Martin resembled the Heathen Chinee, and told another long and rambling story of how he had lost 50 cents at a game of faro, some five years since, at Kalamazoo, whither he had gone to a horse-trot, the Doctor if there was anything he admired more than blue pills and blisters, acknowledged that he had a surpassing weakness for horseflesh. He tolerated the intruders, but, at the same time, told them

HE HAD LEGAL OPINIONS

from such high authorities as Judge Rogers and ex-Judge Howe that the shortest way to get rid of them was to shoot them down "like dawgs." Being of a peaceful turn of mind, however, he refrained from homicide, and awaited the action of the writ of capias, by which the obnoxious men were yesterday arrested and locked up under a $3,000 bail, which, not procuring, they were detained, and will not be able to get released until Monday morning. The prisoners assert that they acted in good faith in the matter, under the instructions of McDonough, and that they intend to bring an action for false imprisonment against Mrs. Couchlin.

A $25,000 FIRE.

Partial Destruction of Heason & Payne's Planing-Mill and Lumber Yard—A Man Fatally Burned.

The most destructive fire which has occurred in this city for some time broke out soon after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in Heason & Payne's planing-mill, No. 45 Lumber street. Upon the discovery of the fire alarms were turned in almost simultaneously from boxes Nos. 37 and 353, which were succeeded by a second alarm from the former box a few minutes later. Although the Department responded to the alarms promptly, before the arrivals of the engines fully one-third of the yard was enveloped in a sheet of flame. When the engines were in place, however, they did effective work, and the fire was subdued, after it had destroyed about half the yard. The damage to the building, machinery, and stock, is estimated at $20,000. In addition to this 30,000 feet of lumber belonging to Porter & Fuller, which had been left at the mill to be dressed, were consumed. This was uninsured. The proprietors of the lumber-yard, say they have insurance to the amount of $19,500, of which the following was placed by companies doing business in this city: North Missouri, $1,500; Allemania, Pa., $1,250; Fairfield, $1,000; Allemania, Ohio, $1,500; Humboldt, Newark, $1,200; National, Missouri, $1,000; Globe, of Chicago, $1,500.

During the progress of the fire, John Zimmerman, an employe in the planing-mill, was so seriously burned that his life is despaired of. When the flames broke out he was in the second story, and had just commenced work. He attempted to escape down a stairway, but found it in flames when he reached it. He then ran back to a window, and before he could kick it open and leap out he was most shockingly burned all over his body. He was taken to his home, No. 16 Burlington street, in an insensible condition. Dr. Zoe attended him, and pronounced his injuries so severe that death would result in a few hours. The man was alive, however, at 6 o'clock last evening, although he had not revived.

The fire is believed to have had its origin in the ignition of shavings in one of the shutes of the planing-mill.

The alarm of fire from Box 42, at half-past 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the discovery of flames in a two-story frame building, No. 671 State street, owned and occupied as a dwelling, by Mr. S. M. Pearson. Damage, $40; insured.

EVANSTON.

Meeting of the Board of Education—Miscellaneous Items.

The Board of Education of the Township of Evanston met on Friday night at the residence of Isaac R. Hitt. In the absence of Andrew Shuman, the President of the Board, Mr. Hitt was called to the Chair. The Committee on Teachers reported that they had secured two at $60 and $55 per month respectively. The report was received and approved.

Samuel S. Greene, the Treasurer of the Township, was present, and notified the Board that orders must be drawn in the form specified by law. The latter gentleman also asked that an order be granted for $550, the amount of interest on coupon bonds due May 1. The matter was laid over for future consideration.

These bonds of $100 each, with interest, the property of H. B. Hurd, Esq., were ordered paid. An order for $550, the sum requisite to raise the mortgage on the South School building, in favor of Mr. Brown, was issued. A resolution was passed that all communications to the Board be in writing in the future. Mr. T. C. Hoag received town orders on a bond for $100 and interest.

The request of Charles Raymond, Superintendent of the Schools, for additional charts, etc., and a new well in the school-house yard, was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Supplies, with power to act. The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

PRIZE CONTEST.

There will be a prize contest of the composition classes of the Ladies' College on the evening of May 22, at the Congregational church. There are two prizes of $25 each, the one donated by Mrs. W. B. Phillips, of Evanston, the other by A. E. Bishop, of Chicago. The debaters will be Misses Carrie Wyckoff, Carrie L. Cleveland, and Elizabeth Beal; declaimers, Misses Emma Parks, Belle Webb, Nellie Hurd, and Jessie Phelps. The music will be furnished by Louis Falk and Miss Anna Lewis.

THE LECTURE

of Rev. B. D. Shapard, of the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, on "Representative Women," drew a large audience to the Ladies' College chapel on Friday afternoon. The lecture was divided into three heads, viz.: 1, Scholarship; 2, Thought; 3, Action. The lecture was interesting and attentively listened to by the audience.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. J. S. Butterfield, of Evanston, has been appointed Chorus Superintendent of the Jubilee Concert. It is his intention to recruit 1,000 singers, and he invites the vocalists of Evanston to meet him Tuesday night in Ladd's Hall.

Dr. N. S. Davis will continue his course of lectures on "Hygiene" in the University chapel, on Monday evening.

Dr. Edward Eggleston is negotiating for a Kindergarten teacher from Germany, to take charge of a normal training class at the Ladies' College.

A barrel of whisky drifted upon the inhospitable shores of this village last week. Where it came from, no one knows—where it has gone, all know. This is a clear case of spiritual affinity.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

This suburb is to have a new depot that will cost $3,000. The site chosen is about a block south of the present one.

NOT A "SHYSTER."

Mr. W. T. Butler Sues the "Times" for Calling Him One—Damages, $50,000—A "Shyster" Legally Defined—Nineteen More Libel-Suits Pending, Probably.

It is not by any means a singular thing that a Storey should be a begetter of stories; and when the offspring become obnoxious on account of their calumniatory nature, it is quite natural that the party suffering should seek for balm in an action for damages. In its eagerness to cater for its peculiar class of subscribers, the *Times* has invaded in turn the innermost recesses of gambling dens, low class hash-houses, Bridgeport brothels, and such like sinks. Whatever in a institution is rotten and promises a collection of corrupt details, is immediately made the subject of a sensation; the vulture-like instincts of the city-editor cause him to scent the sweet morsel from afar and a number of the minor birds are detailed off to cull the more strongly-flavored morsels and arrange them in a literary hash for the Sunday issue. In an unfortunate moment the legal profession came in for its share of abuse, the "Condors" of the City Department wrote "Shysters" on his daily engagement book, and three turkey-buzzard locals went to work. What they accomplished, after gratifying the taste of the readers, would have passed into oblivion; but that among the list of "shysters" was included the name of a respectable lawyer, William T. Butler by name. He objected to the assault, filed his precipe in an action for libel some time since, laying his damages at $50,000, and yesterday he filed his bill. In it he avers he has been a member of the United States Bar for the last twenty-five years, and was admitted to the practice of law in this State in 1864; he then defines the word "Shyster," which he avers is a term applied to "a notorious clan composed of a few persons who have been irregularly admitted to practice as attorneys, and persons who practice, without being admitted at all, in the Police Court, and the Courts of the J. P.'s; that they are generally understood to be not only unlearned in the law, but untrustworthy, mendacious, dishonest, and of bad repute, on account of which they are looked upon with well-merited disfavor, dislike, and contempt, by all intelligent men, especially lawyers;" that previous to the grievance complained of, complainant had never been suspected of being a "shyster," or been guilty of "shystering," yet the begetter of stories accused him of being such on the 12th of January, 1873, in the *Sunday Times* of that date, in an article, supposed to be sensational, with such eye-grasping head-lines as "Brief Biographical Sketches of a few of the Most Talented Shysters," "The Occupation of Shystering," and "Those who Follow It," which complainant considers were displayed with malicious design to do him injury. Complainant publishes extracts from the article, but the reader shall be spared a repetition of the somniferous slush. Suffice it to say that it is redolent of evil puns and replete with violations of grammatical rules. Among the names of alleged "shysters" were those of W. L. O'Callaghan, J. H. Farrell, N. C. Meyers, W. T. Butler (the complainant), P. McElroy, George Sparling, H. A. Wilder, J. H. Van Syckel, William Bush, D. T. Buckley, Louis Barzell, Joe Hayes, A. J. Slackpole, O. B. Fellows, John Lyle King, J. H. Barns, H. S. Steele, G. B. Whitcomb, and P. M. Lennan, placing the laurel wreath of shysterism on the brows of Charles O'Malley. In the event of Mr. Butlers gaining his suit, and recovering what may be considered as moderate damages, say $25,000, the other nineteen defamed legal luminaries will doubtless bring similar suits, making $500,000 in all, after paying which the *Times* will be reduced so low in funds as to be under the painful necessity of pawning its presents—of parting, perhaps with the now notorious two-week's-salary sleeve-buttons.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, May 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Milwaukee av, s e of and near Noble st, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 28; consideration, $5,000.

Noble st, near n w corner of Cornelia st, e f, Lot 9, dated March 25, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 13, in Block 1, of J. W. Davis' Addition, dated April 30; consideration, $1,200.

Halsted st, near n w corner of Clay st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 15; consideration, $1,000.

Jackson st, s w corner of Sangamon-st, n ½ of entire block, dated May 1; consideration, $80,000.

Lot 10, in Block 5, of D. S. Lees' Addition dated April 2; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No. 97 West Erie st, dated May 1; consideration, $2,400.

Bunker st, w of and near Desplaines st, n f, Lot 26, dated May 12; consideration, $1,500.

The premises No. 20 Bryant av, dated May 7; consideration, $10,250.

State st, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 6; consideration, $3,125.

Milwaukee av, n w corner of Ashland av, Lots 26 and 27, dated March 13, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

Same as the above, dated March 25; consideration, $9,000.

West Twenty-second st, s e cor of Lincoln st, n f, 78 x100 ft, dated May 16; consideration, $4,400.

West Monroe st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 0x200 ft, dated April 17; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 22, in Givins, Gilbert & Wallace's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 13, dated May 16; consideration, $800.

North 22 of s 78 ft of Lots 10 to 14 and w 8 ft of Lot 8, in Block 8, Union Park Second Addition, dated March 20; consideration, $7,925.

Phillips st, e of and near Fay st, s f, 20x50 ft, with buildings, dated May 5; consideration, $1,175.

Sub-Lots 16 and 17, in Gragin's Lot 4, in Block 19, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 51 and 52 of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 19; consideration, $800.

Indiana av, s of and near Twenty-sixth st, w f, 30x180 ft, dated May 12; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 28 and 29, in Stadelmann's Subdivision, in e ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated April 14; consideration, $3,000.

Leavitt st, between Madison and Monroe, e f, 25x132 ft, dated April 25; consideration, $2,125.

West Polk st, near n e corner of Morgan, s f, Lot 32, and east 2 ft of 33, dated May 17; consideration, $1,850.

Catherine st, near Margaret, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 17; consideration, $1,800.

North Carpenter st, near s w corner of Carroll, e f, Lot 5, with buildings, dated May 15; consideration, $4,000.

Snober st, 346 ft north of North av, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated May 12; consideration, $800.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Part of Lot 1 in Block 1 of Block 12, of s ½ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $1,700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Scammon av, 48 8-10 ft s of Sixty-first st, e f, 24 4-10 x125 ft, dated April 26; consideration, $400.

Lot 44, in Larned & Plumb's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $800.

West 20 of e 50 ft of Lot 5, in Block 4, of Lots 17 to 21 in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated March 21; consideration, $400.

Lot 15, in Block 6, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 17; consideration, $1,000.

Undivided ½ Lots 3 to 5, in Stone & McGlashen's n ½ n ½ of n e ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Nov. 7, 1872; consideration, $10,336.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 5, of Smith's s ½ n w ¼ s w ¼ and s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated May 17; consideration, $800.

Lot 13, in Block 13, of same, dated May 14; consideration, $350.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, May 17: City property, No. of sales, 196; consideration, $1,335,128. North of city limits, No. of sales, 8; consideration, $23,525. South of city limits, No. of sales, 38; consideration, $163,586. West of city limits, No. of sales, 3; consideration, $13,200. Total sales, 245. Total consideration, $1,535,439.

—The 15-year-old daughter of a prominent citizen of Memphis sold some valuable jewelry last week and eloped for New Orleans, intending, as she said when overtaken at a station in Mississippi, to go to some distant place and then turn up two or three years later as an authoress of mark. She had been reading "Ouida's" works.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 21 AND 23 South Clark-st.

LOTS—NORTH DIVISION.

Dearborn-st., south of Schiller, 2 lots.
Dearborn-st., north of Schiller, 4 lots.
Dearborn-st., near Huron, 1 lot.
Elm-st., near LaSalle, 1 lot; $3,100.
Franklin-st., fronting Lincoln Park, 1 lot.
Grace-av. and dummy road, 1 lot, 25x150 feet.
Huron-st., between Clark and Dearborn, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., south of Center, 1 lot.
Illinois-st., east of State, 2 lots.
Pearson-st., east of Pine, 1 lot.
Indiana-st., near Pine, 1 lot.
LaSalle-st., between Oak and Maple, 1 lot.
Oak-st., near Rush, 3 lots.
Oak-st., near Stanley-av., 2 lots.
Orchard-st., near Centre, 2 lots.
Pearson-st., east of Pine, 1 lot.
State-st., near Ontario, 1 lot.

WEST DIVISION.

Adams-st., near Lincoln, 1 lot.
Clinton-st., corner Sebor, 4 lots.
Canal-st., corner Harrison, 2 lots.
Erie-st., near Lincoln, 1 lot.
Hubbard-st., near Lincoln, 1 lot; will trade.
Hamilton-av., near Jackson-st., 2 lots; $12.50 per foot, at a sacrifice.
Harrison-st., 2 lots; $600.
Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st., 1 lot; $1,800; long time.
Jackson-st., near Throop, 2 lots; $110 per foot.
Jackson-st., near Centre-av., 2 lots; $150 per foot.
Kendall-st., 2 lots.
Marshfield-av., near Van Buren-st., 2 lots, $60 per foot.
Nutt-st., between Evans and Sixteenth, 2 lots; $300.
Ogden-av., near Harrison-st., 2 lots.
Park-av., near Lincoln, 3 lots; $150 per foot.
Polk-st., near Ashland-av., 3 lots.
Homan-av., near Sixteenth-st., 5 lots; $450 apiece.
Twentieth-st., near Oakley, 1 lot; $750.
Washington-st. and Western-av., 3 lots, cheap.
Paulina-st., 4 lots, corner, cheap.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Calumet-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
Calumet-av., and Forty-first-st.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
Corner Forty-third and Langley-sts.
Greenwood-av., 200 feet.
Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st.
Michigan-av., near Fortieth-st.
Indiana-av., near Fortieth-st.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
South Park-av., near Thirty-third-st.
State-st., near Thirty-eighth.
State-st., near Thirty-fifth.
State-st., near Thirty-sixth.
Twenty-second-st., near Indiana-av.
Thirty-eighth-st. and Ellis-av.
Forty-second-st., 20 lots.
Northwest corner Vincennes-av. and Bryant-st.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
Wabansia and Stanton-avs.

HOUSES

In all parts of the city, at all prices; easy terms.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A number of good houses, cheap, on monthly payments.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS UPON State, Arnold, Halsted, Buddan, Emerald, Dashiell, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-eighth-sts.; also, upon Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs.; small cash payment; long time; interest 6 per cent. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 159 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st.
150 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-ninth-st.
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st.
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.
104 feet on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
50 feet on Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.
Several fine corners in Egandale and vicinity.
MALLORY & COLBY, 130 Clark-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS: LAKE-ST., east of Western-av., $125. Division-st., 40 ft. west of Larrabee-st., $60. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 10-ROOM COTTAGE No. 201 South Wood-st., the best bargain on the West Side. Apply to owner, 327 West Madison-st. J. R. STALL.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—A HOUSE and lot on Artesian-av. J. R. WHEELER, 130 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT 30x100 FEET ON OHIO-ST., 100 feet east of Pine. Inquire at 137 North Clark-st., third floor. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 30 feet front; excellent location; West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 98 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $2,800; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 98 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Thirty-eighth; $30, worth $100 per foot; house and lot on Evans-av.; only $300 down; one on Burnside-st. for $1,600, and one for $2,500. PETER SHIMP, corner State and Thirty-ninth-sts.

FOR SALE—1 ACRES; A BEAUTIFUL GROVE lot, northwest corner Forty-sixth-st. and Langley-av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 583 FULTON-ST., lot 25x164, house 1½-story cottage, $2,500; contains 8 rooms, 5 closets, bathroom, and water-closet; well finished and in good order. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST—Lots on Sangamon-st., just west of Reuben, and just outside the fire-limits, only $850; worth $1,000. Cottage and lot on Wentworth-av., just north of Archer-av., only $1,400; worth $2,000. House of 11 rooms and two lots on Arnold-st., close to Archer-av., $3,500; worth $4,000. Will take some outside lots, a farm, or houses in part pay for any of the above, as I need some money. JAMES REDICAN, 116 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st., 14 rooms, modern improvements. Also, lot with brick barn, for sale at a bargain; possession at once; house is in perfect order; house is heated by steam. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—2½-STORY FRAME DWELLING AND store, situate on North-av., between Church and Sedgwick-sts.; a bargain. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH lot, on Erie, between Robey and Hoyne-sts. Terms easy. Also vacant lots. S. M. MILLARD, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$5,000, $1,000 DOWN, 12-ROOM 2-STORY new house and lot, south front, on Van Buren and Hoyne.
$10,000, 60x124 feet, with 10-room house and barn, on Washington, near Hoyne, south front.
T. B. BOYD, 130 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80X90 FEET ON MARKET-ST., NEAR Madison, small cash payment, balance easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST RESIdence lots in the South Division, on Michigan, Prairie, Calumet, Indiana, and South Park-avs., on South Park Boulevard, at reasonable prices and easy terms. G. A. LELAND, 132 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD, SIX new brick houses, small front, 2-story and basement; everything complete; $12,500 and $16,500 on easy terms. Inquire there, or at 99 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—OFFERED FOR A FEW DAYS AT much below the market value:
72 ft northwest corner Indiana and Thirty-fourth-st.
48 ft South Park-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st.
50 ft Calumet-av., south and near Twenty-third-st.
100 ft Indiana-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st.
G. A. LELAND, 132 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 148 FEET, corner Moonaway Place. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST VAN BUREN-ST., JUST west of Ashland-av., a well-built white marble residence, just completed, 10 rooms, all the modern conveniences, 25 feet front; $12,000, easy terms. G. A. LELAND, 132 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY-ninth-st., east front, 200x160 to alley, $125.
Wabash-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 175x160, $60 per foot.
Prairie-av., near thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet; fine trees, etc., $80, easy terms.
State-st., near Thirty-seventh-st., 25x140 ft, east front, $110.
State-st., near Thirty-second, 25x131 ft, easy terms; $125.
A large list of cheap lots to be sold on easy terms.
Also, 3 new cottages, near horse-cars, $1,400 each.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME HOUSE 299 WEST Adams-st., lot 50x180; very desirable location; for sale at a bargain. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. N. BEMENT, 132 LASALLE-ST.:
Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., 3-story double house, lot 50x165, $23,000, easy terms.
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., large 3-story brick house, all modern improvements, and in good order, cheap.
West Adams, No. 387, 2-story brick, 10 rooms, $10,000.
Rumsey-st., No. 223, cottage, 8 rooms, lot 25x125, $3,100.
Maxwell-st., No. 134, 2-story house, lot 25x125, $3,000.
Nos. 141, 141½, and 143 West VanBuren-st., 3 stores and dwellings, lot 60x165; also, cottage No. 14 Price-place in the rear. This property will be sold very cheap.
I also have some very desirable building lots in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, A SIX-room cottage and lot on Second-st.; house new; will be finished June 1; small cash payment, balance monthly. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 3, first floor, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 2-STORY frame house, modern improvements, barn; lot 50x125 feet; small cash payment, balance monthly. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 3, first floor, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN OFFERED FOR the next three days in four lots, near Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; come and see us; we are going to sell. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY BRICK dwelling, with French roof and brick basement; 10 rooms, water and gas; also, brick barn; all new, and in fine order, corner Seminary-av. and Dunning-st. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, east front, desirably situated, on Burnside-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth. A small payment down, and the balance in monthly payments. No. 310.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE in first-rate repair in a good location on the South Side, with 4 years' ground lease at $4 per month, and can be released on long time. Being inside of fire-limits, there are no taxes to pay during said lease. I will give one year's rent and the cottage for the price of three years' rent paid in advance. Apply at 57 North Halsted-st., up-stairs. S. W. WHITE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—125x 265 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 98 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON BURLING-ST., BETWEEN Webster and Belden-avs.
1 lot on Pierson-st., opposite Water-Works.
1 lot on Illinois-st., 60 feet east of State.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., 118 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—30 LAKE-AV.—A FINE HOUSE, 12 rooms and all modern improvements. Will be sold cheap, and on reasonable terms; will rent to good tenant. J. BARWICK, 6 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THOSE FINE LOTS on Washington-st. and Warren-av., corner of California-av. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 17 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—75x185 north of Thirty-seventh-st., cheap, and easy terms. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PAULINA AND FIFTY-THIRD-STS.—50x125, at $33 per foot, is inside boulevard. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—A 4-STORY warehouse on River-st., renting to first-class tenants at $3,000 per annum. 50 feet front. Will be sold for $45,000 if taken within few days—being about the value of the adjoining vacant lots; a great sacrifice. Building insured for $20,000. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ONLY $400—HURRY, YOU WILL LOSE it. House, 3 rooms, and barn, and all fences, at Aaron-st., near Madison; must be removed immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—several fine cottages. ASA W. CLARKE, 88 LaSalle-st., first floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 148 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:
South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., three-story and basement brick house, $16,000.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., house and lot, $16,000.
Bryant-av., near Vincennes-av., two-story house, and lot 50x165, $10,500.
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, basement cottage, 12 rooms, and lot 25x110, $3,750; possession immediately.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., two-story house, 10 rooms, and lot 25x125, $3,000.
Arnold-st., near Thirty-ninth, brick cottage, and lot, $3,100.
Washington-st., near Oakley, two-story house, 9 rooms, and lot, $4,000.
Washington-st., near Horne, good house, 11 rooms, and lot, $12,000.
Green-st., near Van Buren, cottage, 12 rooms, and lot, $6,000.
Orchard-st., near Sophia, two-story house, 9 rooms, and lot, $3,600.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., lots from $150 to $200 per foot.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., lots $90 to $100 per foot.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., lots at $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., 50x165.
Arnold-st., near Fifty-ninth, 2 lots, $600 each.
Parnside-st., near Fortieth, 25x110, $1,250.
Burnside-st., south of Twenty-ninth, 25x110, east front.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 25 or 50x125.
Michigan-av., near Forty-ninth-st., 150x165, $60 per foot.
Clark-st., north of Van Buren, 25x105, cheap.
Fontaine-st., near Stewart-av., 9 lots, $550 each.
Wallace-st., north of Thirty-fifth, lots at $600 each.
Jackson-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Adams-st., east of California-av., 54x125, $40 per foot.
Warren-av. and Tyler-st., west of Western-av., lots.
Washington-st., near Paulina, 44x125, $175 per foot.
Fulton-st., east of Halsted, 40x165.
Milwaukee-av., near North-av., 24x100, $1,650.
Lots near Twelfth-st. and California-av., $500 each.
40 acres at Washington Heights at a bargain.
80 acres on Stony Island Boulevard.
20 acres near South Chicago.
20 acres on Blue Island-av., south of City Limits.
2½ acres on Forty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
10 or 20 acres at South Englewood.
5 acres on Barry Point Road, near City Limits.
7 acres on Chicago-av., near Grand.
10 acres east of Hawthorn.
20 acres on Twelfth-st., west of city.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.:
Halsted-st., near Diversy-av., Lincoln Park, and cars, large 2-story house, and lot 100x120, on easy terms, and at a great bargain.
North Clark-st., near Diversy-av., nice 2-story house, 9 rooms; very easy terms.
Chicago-av., near Dearborn-st., 30 feet, south front.
Belden-av., near Lincoln, 3 lots, south front.
Orchard-st., near Sophia, 2 lots, east front.
Orchard-st., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Lincoln-av., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Willow, 1 lot, $1,200.
Mohawk-st., near Centre, 1 lot.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 2 lots, $1,200 each.
Burling-st., near Sophia, lots 25x124, $800 each.
Burling-st., near Belden-av., lots 24x125, $1,200 each.
Drexel-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., 3 lots, $50 per foot.
Diversy-av., near Halsted-st., 3 lots.
Lincoln-av., corner Lill, 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, 2 lots, $1,000.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Owen-st., near Diversy, 2 lots.
Western-av., near Lincoln-av., 3 lots, very cheap.
Lill-av., near Lincoln, 60 feet.
Sheffield-av., near Diversy, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood-av., 10 lots.
Florence-av., near Wrightwood, 16 lots, $800.
Wolfram-st., near Halsted, south front, $35 per foot.
Dayton-st., near Centre, east front, $500 per lot.
Fremont-st., near Centre, east front, $900 per lot.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY BRICK house, 14 rooms, near Eighteenth-st.; price, $21,000; easy terms.
Michigan-av., No. 502, 3-story and basement marble-front house, 12 rooms, modern improvements; price, $15,000; terms to be arranged.
Indiana-av., 2-story frame house, 10 or 12 rooms; lot 50x165; price $10,500. F. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. THOMAS, 162 LA SALLE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE.
52x160 Douglas-place, east of Cottage Grove-av., $100 per foot.
52x108, Douglas-place, opposite Veran-av., $3,500.
Lake-av., near Forty-second-st. Cheap.
Lake-av., corner of Forty-fourth-st., 100x200, at $125.
Lots at Rock Island car shops, $400.

ACRE PROPERTY.

20 acres at South Englewood, $1,000.
5 acres, Forty-seventh-st., near Ashland-av., $1,700.
20 acres at Lovett Station. Cheap.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—$2,700 WILL BUY A large, 2-story frame house and barn, long lease, and cheap, on Indiana-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.; $1,200 cash, balance time. $2,200 will buy a nice cottage and lot on Fifty-av., three doors east; $600 cash, balance time. JAMES B. MAY, Room 1, 124 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 28x166 ON POLK-ST. JUST EAST of Ashland-av.; for sale at a bargain if bought at once. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—25X125 FEET, CORNER KEDZIE-AV. and Madison-st., $75 per foot; usual terms. A very choice corner. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES CORNER FIFTY-THIRD st. and Stewart-av., at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x80, NORTHEAST CORNER OF Pine and Illinois-sts., at a bargain; will give one-half of lot to any person who will build house on half of lot worth $3,000. Apply to owner, W. H. SAMPSON, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CHEAP LOTS—ON monthly payments, and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars. Prices from $700 to $1,000 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments, to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, 12 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 FT, EAST FRONT, ON CALUMET-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE-PROPERTY, IN large or small tracts, on the line of the Burlington & Quincy R. R., in Sections 22, 27, 28, and 21, 39, 13; also in Sections 11, 14, and 20, 38, 13.
Blocks of 6¾ acres in the Subdivision of Hawthorne; streets graded, and shade-trees set on each lot.
Several large lots on Ogden-av., east of Douglas Park.
Lots on East and West Chicago-av.
Fine manufacturing property on Jackson-st., near Desplaines.
Three new houses and lots on Harrison-st., west of Hoyne.
Two brick houses, two-stories and basement, on South Sangamon-st., near Adams.
Finely-improved business property on East Washington and Clark-sts. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER OF Prairie-av. and Forty-second-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—50x200 ON JEFFERSON-ST. FOR $160 per foot. A real bargain and a fine chance for a manufactory. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000 ALL CASH DOWN WILL TAKE a splendid 3-story brick house, and lot, with good stable and all modern improvements, on Honore-st. GIBSON & HOSMER, 118 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR $600, EAST OF WESTERN-av., south of Madison-st., just outside of fire-limits, the most rapidly improving part of Chicago. Beautiful lots in good streets in choice neighborhood. We believe them to be the best bargains offering in Chicago; terms, $100 down, and the balance monthly, if desired. Get a place for a home. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND LOT ON MONTHLY payments; price, $2,800; location south from Madison-st., east from Western-av., near street cars; probably the best bargains ever offered in Chicago on such terms. See it, and judge for yourselves. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS 1½ MILES OF CITY limits for $600 each. Now is your chance for bargains. Splendid location, which is bound to be among the best in Chicago. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT HOME ON VINCENNES-av., in Cottage Grove, near Douglas-place, brick basement cottage, 11 rooms, lot 25x158, for only $4,000. A bargain for some one. Terms reasonably easy. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 18X100, WITH FOUR HOUSES, corner Van Buren and Green-sts.; bargain. House and lot 25x130, No. 299 West Washington-st. House and lot 400 Washington-st., 25x170. Lot 200x124, corner Randolph and Ada-sts. Lot 25x125, Adams-st., near Laflin; cheap. Lot 30x120, Warren, east of Oakley. Lot 50x125 corner Adams and Loomis-sts. House and lot 40x125 on Walnut-st. Brick houses 638 and 640 West Adams-st. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, the following bargains in North Side property:
24x150 North Clark-st., near Elm, east front; $200 per foot.
50x115 ft, north front, Oak-st., near Rush; $125 per foot.
50x80 ft, west front, Dearborn-st., near Huron; 190 per foot.
27x115 ft, east front, on LaSalle-st.; $190 per foot.
24x150 ft, Dayton-st., near Webster-av.; $1,300.
B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TWO new houses, containing 10 rooms each, with 25-foot lot, situated near Cottage Grove-av. line of street cars, in good neighborhood; immediate possession can be given. These are very desirable houses, and offered cheap. F. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON RECORD—$2,300—Small, neat cottage, picket fence, two fine lots, 196 Fourth-st., next to corner Oakley, Monday, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS ON LINCOLN AND Wood-sts. for $1,400; on Oakley-st. for $850; on Davis-st., $850; on Wilmot-st., $700; on Wabansia-st., $750; at the corner of Wabansia-st. and Elk Grove, $850. C. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NEW HOUSES ON Indiana-av. and South Park-av. Very reasonable terms. Inquire at new building, 113 South Park-av., morning and evening.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE, BARN, AND LOT, South Side, near improvements and cars, high ground, good neighborhood, bargain. Address F 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,000—GREAT BARGAIN, ONE-HALF cash—Cottage, 5 rooms, and lot, First-st., near Robey, below real value. Decide quick. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. P. BAY, 23 NORTH CLARK-st.: $2,600—Home and lease, No. 1 Rucker and Kinzie-st.
$500—4 lots, 25x160 feet, Fullerton-av., West Side.
$2,000—Choice 60-acre farm, adjoining Crystal Lake.
$4,000—House, barn, and 12 acres, by Dolton Station.
$10,000—36½ acres, Calumet River and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A PRIME BARGAIN, AND ON EASY terms; a fine, nearly new, six-roomed cottage, on Ashland-av., above Western-av. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., 168 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 86 DEARborn-st.:
100 feet on Noble-av., near Clark-st.
100 feet in Ravenswood, original town.
Will take brick in exchange for any of above.
3-story brick house on Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
Stone front on Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st.
Large brick on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
Two-story frame, 119 Walnut-st.
50x150, Langley-av., near Forty-second-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, NINE rooms, city water; terms easy. Apply any day from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., or on Sunday from 2 to 5 on the premises, Harrison-st., first house east of Western-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES JUST finished on McGrath-st., between Egan-av. and Hoyne-st.; will be sold at a bargain. FRANK SCALES, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—50x200 ON HURLBUT-ST., BETWEEN Belden and Fullerton-avs., very cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, CONTAINING 12 rooms, with lot 50x150, east front, on Prairie-av., in first-class neighborhood; house is furnished complete; will sell with or without furniture; good barn, etc. Also, a new two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, lot 25x125, on Indiana-av.; can give immediate possession. Offered cheap; terms easy. F. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

(Continued on the Thirteenth Page.)

REAL ESTATE.

Great Activity in Building in the Western Suburbs.

Majority of the Present Sales of Ground Are of Cheap Lots.

The Speculation in Suburban Lands.

Important Improvements at South Chicago.

Some Important Sales by the Acre.

There was more activity and a greater volume of transactions in real estate during the past week than the previous one, though there is less to be said about it, from the fact that the business has been of a more general character, and embraces no very prominent transactions. The great bulk of the transactions are purchases of lots to be occupied by the buyers as homes, and the great majority of these new homes are in the semi-suburban districts just outside the fire limits, where lots can be bought at prices ranging from $50 to $100 per front foot. It would be difficult to say in which direction the activity in this class of property is greatest. A ride around the outskirts of the city, just outside the fire limits, will convince any one that wooden houses are still the favorite style of building in this city. Between Lincoln avenue and the North Branch, as far south as North avenue; between Milwaukee avenue and Western avenue, as far south as Kinzie street; between Madison street and Ogden avenue, east of Western avenue, and again between the Burlington Railroad and Blue Island avenue, as far as a half a mile west of Western avenue, where the McCormick factories are located; and again just southwest of Brighton, where Adam Smith's various enterprises are stimulating the location of workmen's homes; and again in the district between the Stock-Yards and the Rock Island Railroad shops,—in all this great semicircular belt, about seven miles long by one mile broad, new wooden buildings are being erected, not simply by the hundred but by the thousand. At State street on the south and North Clark street on the north continuity of this line of new wooden houses is broken. The property east of these two streets to the lake shore bears a much higher price, and is not being improved with the same rapidity nor with the same class of houses as that west of them.

THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE

has now been made passable immediately along the water's-edge, nearly as far north as the Lake View House. To the public spirit of Mr. B. F. Culver, who has borne the main part of the expense of making a smooth roadway along Lake View avenue, from Lincoln Park to the junction with the lake-shore drive, just north of Barry avenue, the public are greatly indebted for the means of reaching the shore north of Lincoln Park. If all other owners of the lake shore property north of the Park were willing to do as much, that district would not be so far behind others in the way of an increase of residences and population as it is. But there are a number of owners of large tracts of land in that quarter whose policy is to fight tax-assessments and wait for others to sell and improve the adjoining property, while they do nothing themselves.

SOUTH OF LINCOLN PARK,

and particularly south of Chicago avenue, the burnt district of the North Division is being built up with even a better class of residences than were there before the fire, and with a rapidity that will convince any one that, on the average, the residence district south of the park and as far west as Sedgwick street will soon be a finer one than it was two years ago. On Sedgwick and North LaSalle streets the general character of all the houses now erected are far better than then; in fact, there are no poor ones.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE,

the greatest activity is in Egandale and on Egandale and Greenwood avenues, as far north as Forty-fifth street. The whole of the property in this district is rapidly passing into the hands of owners who will occupy it for their permanent residence, and there is perhaps no other district about this city where so many spacious, quiet, and beautiful homes are being made. Prices range there from about $100 per front foot near Forty-seventh street, to $60 per front foot about Fifty-fourth street.

ON "THE AVENUES,"

from Fortieth street to Fifty-first street, Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie, where property is held at from $140 to $60 per foot, according to location, there is less activity in building than on the streets east of the two parkways. This, however, is the finest unimproved property that lies so near the city, and in a few years will undoubtedly be one of the most desirable residence quarters to be found about Chicago. Seven years ago the lots on Michigan avenue, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-first streets, were worth from $100 to $60 per front foot; now they sell at from $350 to $250, and, at the rate the city is being extended southward, it is reasonable to suppose that the property south of Fortieth street, now held at from $140 to $60 per front foot, will in seven years sell from $300 to $200 per foot.

IN SUBURBAN ACRES

the speculation is mainly in two general directions: One west of Central Park, around the new Northwestern car shops, and extending westward to Harlem and northward to the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad; the other southward toward Washington Heights, where great and substantial improvements are being made. The comparative cheapness of the land a mile or so southwest of Brighton is also inducing some investment. The speculation in the lower-priced land, southwest of South Lynne, is not so rampant as it was a few weeks ago.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The proprietors of this place are steadily and quietly at work laying the foundation of an industrial point that will be unequaled around the city. The fact that the Calumet River is naturally as good a harbor as Chicago River, and that for six or seven miles of its length reaching westward toward Blue Island and Washington Heights the facilities for the dockage of lumber, coal, and iron, and for the transfer of grain and other products to vessels, will soon be as good as it is on the South Branch of the Chicago River, and that these facilities can be had for about one-tenth of the price they can on the South Branch at Western avenue, cannot fail to eventually attract a portion of that class of business from Chicago River and build up at South Chicago a nucleus of business that will draw the city toward it. The partial revolution likely to be made in the lumber trade of this city by the inauguration of the system of towing rafts of logs across the lake from the Michigan pineries, to be sawed up here, will necessarily go to the Calumet River. One large firm have already bought a submerged tract of twenty-eight acres on the north side of the Calumet, about two miles west of the lake shore, and will use it for booming the logs they expect to have towed over and sawed up there. The great bulk of the lumber that goes out of Chicago by rail goes either directly south or southwest, and, to meet the requirements of this trade, there is no point about this city that can offer half the advantages of the Calumet River. The construction by the Rock Island Railroad Company of a branch line from Washington Heights to South Chicago will be an accomplished fact before next fall. This track will furnish, according to contract, a means of transit to South Chicago for the freight-cars of every road that now comes into the city. The mouth of the Calumet River is only eleven miles south of the mouth of Chicago River. Already the city extends, a continuous line of houses, along the lake shore more than half of that distance, and it can only be a few years until it will extend so as to meet the improvements at South Chicago, and make it practically a part of the city.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD AND THE SOUTH SHORE PARK.

Our article of last Sunday in relation to a right of way through the South Shore Park for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has called out the following letter from a well-known citizen, who has no private interests to serve in having the railroad come through the park, but believes, as we do, that it is the best way to make the park accessible:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The largest of all the parks lies along the lake shore, in Hyde Park. It is now accessible by rail and by water; but there are no wharves there for boats, and if there were, boats would not run to them, except on gala-days. If this park ever subserves the uses contemplated, viz.: the benefit of the whole people, it will do so by being made easily accessible by railroads. There is no railroad in this city, or in any other, that has so few obstructions to the arrival and departure of trains, and at the same time affords such pleasant views, as the Illinois Central, with the lake on one side and the city on the other. Skirting the lake as they do, with no street crossings, the trains on this road move rapidly to and from the east central part of the city, and thus make much better time than other roads in reaching the suburbs. This gain in time is equivalent to shortening the distance to Hyde Park, Cornell, and all intermediate localities. But the Illinois Central trains only pass near the northwest corner of the park and fully one and a half miles from the southeast part. Now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company proposes to lay its track east of the Illinois Central, and would be glad to follow the lake shore from the southeast corner of the park to such point as it would thereby intersect the Illinois Central Road, and then run over that road to the Illinois Central depot. Or if it would be less objectionable, and would better accommodate the public, it is reported this Company would lay its track nearly through the middle of the park, intersecting the Illinois Central Railroad near the northwest corner, locating a depot in the centre for the convenience of those desiring to visit the park by rail. This would so completely accomplish the purposes for which the park was established, it would appear that if the convenience of the public is consulted in the location of this rival road the track will be laid as nearly through the middle of it as practicable. It may be objected that passing trains would frighten horses. There is a railroad through Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and another through Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, and there is also a railroad which extends inside and around the north half of the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, to accommodate the great multitude that frequent that great and popular pleasure ground, and no complaint of horses being frightened. Of course the track through the Lake Shore Park would be in a measure sunk and bridged wherever necessary. This is by no means a small park of twenty or thirty acres; on the contrary, it contains about 600 acres. Hyde Park might as well object to having a railroad run through the town for the same reason. There is a certain portion of the community who seem to think that all public grounds, and avenues thereto, are for the more special benefit of those who keep horses and carriages, or hire them. When the Park bills were before the Legislature, and subsequently when before the people for their ratification, the pretext was that the parks were necessary for the health and recreation of the people,—nothing was said or intimated about their being more specially for the benefit of those who ride or drive fine horses. Everybody knows the great mass of the people are on foot; not one in forty owns a horse; and very few men, when compared with the whole, can afford to hire horses and carriages to take their families to any park, while most of them can afford, and would gladly avail themselves of opportunities (the question is, Shall they have them?), to ride along the shore and inhale the refreshing breezes from the lake to the park, when they can obtain the pleasures of the ride, the lake, and the park for 10 or 12 cents.

We have already a sufficient number of fine avenues, boulevards, and park drives so far completed as to enable all who have them ample opportunities to display their fine equipages enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition. Let us have at least one park for the people made easily and cheaply accessible by rail. Who says nay? J. C. DORE.

SALES BY THE ACRE.

Ayres & Eoff sold 10 acres off the east side of the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 13, situated south of Ogden avenue and about ⅜ of a mile from the depot at Lawndale; consideration, $28,000.

Ogden & Sheldon sold 4 82-100 acres in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, situated on the southeast corner of West Lake street and Albany avenue; consideration, $27,110.

M. Van Allen sold 40 acres in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 13, situated on Seventy-first street, three miles west of Western avenue; consideration, $12,000.

This same property was sold by Mr. Allen on the 3d of last March for $9,000.

The same party sold 40 acres in the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 38, 13, situated one mile east of the above-named tract; consideration, $3,000.

An advance of $5,000 has been offered for this, which the purchaser refused.

M. B. Kenny bought 2 acres less the right of way by the St. Paul Railroad Company, in McElroy's subdivision, on Chicago avenue, within one block of Humboldt Park; consideration, $1,800.

A. J. Cooper sold for Mr. Young, President of the Danville & Vincennes Railroad, to Samuel Nickerson, President of the First National Bank, 80 acres, being the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, 37, 13, situated in Washington Heights; consideration, $125,000.

Blanchard Bros. sold 2¼ acres, corner of Union and Fifty-ninth streets; consideration, $7,800.

Mr. Van Allen had authority, three weeks ago, to sell 80 acres, being the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 32, 39, 13, and situated ¼ of a mile from Clyde Station, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., for $50,000. This offer was obtained, but the owner refused to contract, and asked $60,000; this figure was covered, and the owner refused the $60,000 and called for $80,000, and even this was proffered, whereupon the owner refused for the third time to accept the stated figures, and is now holding the tract for $100,000.

ASSYRIAN HISTORY.

Newspaper Enterprise—A Successful Expedition of Research.

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following telegram from Mr. George Smith, dated Mosul, April 26: "I am happy to inform you that my researches up to the present time in Mesopotamia have been crowned with much good fortune, and that I have obtained results of real value and interest. The letters in which I have described these results will be somewhat late in reaching you, because of my long absence from any postal centre. I have examined many of the ancient remains and monuments, and the general face of the country from Koyunjik, on the river Tigris, down to Babylon, on the Euphrates. Thence I have crossed into the marsh district of Hillah, and investigated the Burs Nimroud. I have also been across the Desert as far as Tell Ibrahim. In the course of these visits and of my excavations near Mosul, I have obtained upward of eighty new inscriptions. One among them is from a very important stele of Merodach-Baladan, King of Babylon, son of Milihu, grandson of Kurigalzan, period of 1300 B. C. Another notable inscription is that of Vulnirari, King of Assyria, recording a list of expeditions and triumphs achieved during the reigns of Assurabalid, Belnirari, Sul, and Vulnirari. This interesting record gives the particulars of the restoration of the causeway to the great Temple of Assur, dated 1320 B. C. I have also recovered part of the series of tables containing most curious and ancient Babylonian legends, as well as syllabaries of great utility, a bilingual collection of proverbs, and some astrological and mythological tables. Among other discoveries I may mention contemporaneous or historical memorials of Sargon, Esarhaddon, Assurbanipal, Nebuchadnezzar, Nabonidas, Cambyses, and Darius. I have, moreover, lighted upon some extremely curious tablets of the Parthian period, bearing unmistakable dates, with many other more or less interesting relics, the particulars of which will be learned from the letters which I have dispatched to you. I excavated at Nimroud for seventeen days, and explored there the Northwest Palace of Esarhaddon, the Temple of Nebo, and also some entirely untouched portions of the Southeast Palace. This latter is of greater extent and grander character than has been supposed. I found spacious halls and fine chambers, the walls of which were ornamented with bands of plain colors. Uned the pavement of one of these halls I came upon six clay figures having the head of a lion joined to a human body. These figures have four wings, and each of them holds in the left hand the symbolical basket. One of my most recent discoveries is that of a perfectly new text of the annals of Tiglath-Pileser. I am at present digging hard to obtain, if possible, the remainder of this highly-important piece of history. I am well in health, and everything is proceeding satisfactorily."

A Touching Incident.

From the Covington (Ky.) Journal.

A short time since, in this city, a brilliant and much-admired lady, who had been suffering for some time with a trouble of the eyes, was led to fear a speedy change for the worse, and immediately consulted her physician. An examination discovered a sudden and fatal falling in of the optic nerve, and the information was imparted as gently as possible, that the patient could not retain her sight more than a few days at most, and was liable to be totally deprived of it at any moment. The afflicted mother returned to her home, quietly made such arrangements as would occur to one about to commence so dark a journey of life, and then had her two little children, attired in their brightest and sweetest costumes, brought before her; and so, with their little faces lifted to hers, and tears gathering for some great misfortune that they hardly realized, the light faded out of the mother's eyes, leaving an ineffaceable picture of those dearest to her on earth—a memory of bright faces that will console her in many a dark hour.

MOUNTAIN-LIFE.

Mirage—Luggernal Alley—Brown's Hole—Material Prosperity.

Trout-Fishing—Indian Fight at Pierre's Hole—An Indian Fort.

Uncle Jack Robinson—Col. O'Hara—Young Indian Braves and Squaws.

Utes Informed of Modoc Battles by Mormons—New Breed of Coach-Dogs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SMITH'S FORK, Wyo. Ter., May 13, 1873.

While out on the plateau to-day, I could not help being struck with the appearance of

THE MIRAGE

which spread over the whole plain near the base of the hills. It was as if an immense lake stretched out between the point where I was and the black hills beyond, showing the shadows below of rock and ravine; and, had I not known the whole to be a desert-waste, with no water near, I could have almost sworn that I was near the sea-shore. Even the sails of vessels appeared at different points, and an immense stone bridge seemed to span one of the narrowest places. What a wonderful illusion this is, and how many men have been led on by it to certain destruction! When weary, thirsty, and worn out, a beautiful lake has appeared in the distance, and the coveted water could be seen sparkling in the sun's rays. It seemed to the famishing traveler to be near at hand, and a few minutes' brisk traveling would bring him to it. But, as he approached, the seeming water receded, and always kept way off beyond his reach. Instead of getting nearer the precious fluid, he was going farther and farther out on the burning plains, until at last, utterly worn out, he has laid himself down and died from thirst, which is said to be the most terrible of all deaths. The mirage is caused by heated air which lies near the surface of the ground, and which seems to have the power of reflecting the rays of the sun. Some of these illusions are wonderfully beautiful, and render the sterile plains as gorgeous in appearance as the most splendid dreams of enchantment.

Some time ago, while traveling, I met a lady who inquired of me if I had ever been in

LUGGERNAL ALLEY,

which is described in Theodore Winthrop's book called "John Brent," and which is supposed to be somewhere in the Rocky Mountains. From the description, I imagine Winthrop wished to locate it in the Uintah Range,—for, being, as he supposes himself, at Fort Bridger, he says:

"How far is Luggernal Alley from Fort Bridger?"

"Fifty miles or so to the south and east. I almost fancy I recognize it in the slight notch in the line of the blue sierra on the horizon."

This would carry it directly into the range of Uintahs. But what Winthrop was trying to describe was undoubtedly

BROWN'S HOLE,

which is 100 miles south of east from Fort Bridger, and is indeed a remarkable place. Wonderful stories are told of the strange things to be seen in this locality, and it is a favorite wintering-place for men who own herds of horses and cattle; Green River running through its whole extent, and it being shut in by high, rocky walls, which shield it from the winter storms and keep off the cold. Here is what Winthrop says of it: "A pavement of slippery, sheeny rock; great beds of loose stones; barricades of mighty boulders, where a cliff had fallen an eon ago, before the days of the road-maker race; crevices where an unwary foot might catch; wide rifts where a shaky horse might fall, or a timid horseman drag him down. The blue sky was overhead, the red sun upon the castellated walls a thousand feet above us, the purpling chasm opened before. An arroyo, the channel of a dry torrent, followed the pass. It had made its way as water does, not straightway, but by that potent feminine method of passing under the frowning front of an obstacle, and leaving the dull rock staring there, while the wild creature it would have hold is gliding away down the valley."

I imagine Brown's Hole would be somewhat at a loss to discover its own identity were this description read to it; but novel-writers must be allowed some latitude, and plenty has been taken in this instance. However, this hole is a mighty gorge, and the dividing land between two streams in it, though but a few feet wide, rises steep and abrupt for nearly a thousand feet.

All through the mountain-region there seems to be a steady advancement in the way of material prosperity, and the

WAVE OF IMMIGRATION

is gradually reaching out toward the high grounds. Ten years ago, no one dreamed of the number of people who now occupy the new Territories, and ten years hence this number may be more than doubled. Great herds of cattle and sheep occupy the ground which was once used by the buffalo and sheep, and every twelvemonth their number is very considerably increased. There is one fact connected with

THE MOUNTAIN-GRASSES

which I never knew until a few days ago. It is this: The grasses do not die down, as they do in the Eastern States; but the sap runs down in autumn, as if does in a tree, and leaves the stalk dry and sere. This is excellent grazing during the winter-months, and, as spring approaches, the sap runs up; and the grass again becomes green and handsome.

It is now the season for

TROUT-FISHING,

and for a lazy man, or more properly a man who is fond of his ease, I know of nothing more pleasant than this spot. The smell of the willows and sage-brush, the faint odor of the smoke from the Indian cannies, or wigwams, near the stream, lull the senses, and everything appears peaceful. The red-throated robins, the yellow-breasted meadow-larks, the flat-headed ducks, and the reddish-brown-plumaged falcon-hawks are enjoying themselves in bush and tree, and all seem gladdened by the merry rippling of the bright stream, as it dances along over the pebbles by the velvet greensward. Stretched at full length on the grass, with the fly from one's fishing-line daintily moving down the wrinkled waters, with here and there the black back of a trout visible way down in the dark depths—can anything be more charming than this? I fancy not; and all the wines of France or drugs of India never threw so fairy a mantle over the soul. Wild rose-bushes rise on every hand, fresh from their winter's sleep, and almost ready to adorn themselves with all their matchless loveliness. Earth has no pleasure equal to trout-fishing in an atmosphere which is perfumed with rose-leaves! Ha! here comes Oliver, and I—land a two-pound trout neatly on the green!

After accomplishing this feat, I stroll off, and soon come to the lodge of an old trapper, and he tells me about the

BATTLE OF PIERRE'S HOLE,

which was fought on Pierre's Creek, a branch of Snake River, on the 17th of July, 1832. In its details it is not unlike the fights which have lately taken place against the Modocs. It appears that a party belonging to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company was quietly wending its way through the valley which is known as Pierre's Hole, when they suddenly discovered a party of Indians coming down the mountain-side, who proved to be Blackfeet. A parley ensued, when a half-breed, belonging to the Fur Company, shot a Blackfoot warrior dead in his tracks, or, rather, an Indian did so at his bidding. The Blackfeet immediately retreated to a swamp, where, near a beaver dam, they constructed a rude fortress. The white men sent to their friends, who were in the lower part of the valley, and soon a considerable force of trappers, hunters, and friendly Indians was gathered under the leadership of Capt. William Sublette, Robert Campbell, Nathaniel J. Wyeth, Milton Sublette, and Mr. Sinclair. They advanced toward the position of the Indians, which was in a dense thicket of cottonwood trees and bushes. In crawling in on their hands and knees, Capt. Sublette was shot in the shoulder, and Mr. Sinclair was shot through the body. The trappers, however, closed in promptly, and soon the Blackfoot fort was completely surrounded. The fighting continued all day, and at night the Indians retreated, leaving their dead behind them, and a large amount of peltries, blankets, and savage finery, which was of great value to the captors. Ten Blackfeet were found dead in the fort, and the survivors afterwards admitted that they had lost twenty-six warriors in the battle. Five white men, seven friendly Indians, and one half-breed were killed, and about twenty wounded. The Indians who assisted the whites on this occasion were the Nez Perces, who have always been friendly, and a small party of Flatheads.

This was the great battle of the mountain-region, and it became famous. For years afterward, men recounted their prowess on this occasion with the greatest zest, and all who participated were looked upon as heroes. It was indeed a most creditable affair to the whites, and had a salutary effect upon the red-skins. The Blackfeet became more bitter than ever in their hatred toward the whites, which bitterness they retain, it would seem, in all its intensity to the present day. The man who gave me these facts participated in the battle, and his name is

JOHN ROBERTSON,—

familiarly known as Uncle Jack Robertson,—one of the oldest mountaineers now living, and esteemed far and wide as an honorable and kind-hearted man. Jack has "had a heap of rough times," and, according to Walpoliana, it may be said of him "that he has as many lives as a cat,—nay, even as many as one Plutarch is said to have had."

Jack owns a herd of cattle, and his lodge is always open to the people of the frontier, who avail themselves of his hospitality, and eat up what he has. Still, this does not interfere with his equanimity, and he enjoys himself as well as if he were the veriest nabob in the land. So far as I know, he is the only one living who belonged to Gen. Ashley's party of trappers, who came to this region over forty years ago. Many anecdotes are told of him, and he enters into the spirit of all games and parties with as much zest as he did forty years ago. Last winter he attended the balls given by the mountaineers, and danced as merrily as the best of them. The old man is a great favorite wherever he goes, as he is ever ready to do a kindness for any one; and the aid he rendered the California immigrants, years ago, will always reflect credit upon his name. When their teams were broken down, he supplied animals of his own, and helped them along for days and days, and would not receive any pay for his services.

Lately I came across some lines written by my old friend,

THEODORE O'HARA,

upon the occasion of the removal of the remains of the Kentucky volunteers who fell at Buena Vista, from the soil of Mexico to the cemetery at Frankfort, where, on a high bluff overlooking the Kentucky River, their ashes are enshrined beneath marble monuments shaped like tents. This poem is unquestionably one of the finest ever written in the English language. It commences with these lines:

> The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
> The soldier's last tattoo;
> No more on Life's parade shall meet
> The brave and fallen few.
> On Fame's eternal camping-ground
> Their silent tents are spread,
> And Glory guards, with solemn round,
> The bivouac of the dead.

Col. O'Hara belonged first to the Kentucky volunteers; was afterwards an Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain; and was made a brevet Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in Mexico. He served until the close of the war, when he returned to civil life, and afterwards took part in the invasion of Cuba by Lopez, and was severely wounded at Cardenas, in 1851. In March, 1855, he became a Captain in the Second Regiment of United States Cavalry, and served as such until Dec. 1, 1856, when he resigned, being at that time in Texas, doing duty on the frontier. Subsequently he edited the Mobile *Register*, and when the Rebellion broke out, joined the Confederate cause, where he gained the rank of Colonel. The last time I was near him was at the siege of Atlanta, Ga., while he was serving under the Confederate flag, and I following the glorious old stars and stripes. Col. O'Hara died in Barbour County, Ala., on the 7th of June, 1867. He was a man of ardent temperament, true and kind to his friends, and possessed of decided talents. He was wayward, and could not brook the control so necessary in military discipline; but, with all this, was a gallant gentleman and a brave soldier. At evening, after a long day's march, no man could be more companionable and pleasant than he, as he had a fund of anecdote at his command, which was always ready to be drawn upon for the benefit of his friends. It is not too much to say that he was one of the finest writers the South has produced.

The weather in the mountains does not appear to get settled; as it is in the East, so it is here,—threatening all the time, with occasional gusts of wind and flurries of snow.

THE INDIANS

are appearing in the forests some distance from their reservations, but peacefully inclined, as far as known, though all of them seem well informed in regard to the sad tragedies which have been enacted in the California Lava-Beds. The young men would like to go to war, in order to show their prowess,—for, like all young men, they think a great deal of themselves, and are anxious to bring home something which will make them look like heroes in the eyes of the young squaws. The young Indian women say to their sweethearts, "How can I know anything about your bravery, and skill as a hunter? You have brought in no scalps of enemies, and the number of elk and deer killed by you amounts to nothing. In case I marry you, how are you to support me? I am willing to do my share; but I wish to wed a warrior who has made a name for himself, and one who occupies an honorable place among the great men of the nation."

Here, then, is the

REASON FOR MANY A RAID

against the whites, or the red neighbors of the Indians: It is, that the young men may occupy an honorable place in the councils of the nation, and prove to the female portion of the community that they, too, have scalped a foeman. It matters very little to whom the scalp belonged, whether to an old or young man or woman, or to a helpless infant, for every scalp counts. No Indian can be considered a warrior until he can show a scalp taken by himself.

I learn from the Agent of the Uintah Utes that

THE MORMONS WERE DETERMINED

these Indians should not remain in ignorance of what was going on in the Modoc country, and one of the Mormon Bishops wrote a letter to one of the Indian Chiefs, giving an account of what had occurred in the Lava-Beds. This is a strange proceeding, and it is difficult to account for it. Did this white man intend to make the Utes dissatisfied, or was it merely the work of an idle brain? It would hardly be fair to suppose this Mormon Bishop wishes to incite the Utes to massacre the people of the settlements along the line of the Pacific Railroad; but what was his object, if this was not it? We know the Mormons were guilty of the Mountain Meadow massacre,—one of the most cold-blooded that ever occurred in our country; and, if they could do this, are they any too good to endeavor to kill off the inhabitants of our infant settlements?

The disguise of white men as Indians reminds me of a story told of a livery-stable-keeper in Omaha who owned a fine lot of

COACH-DOGS.

These dogs are white with black spots all over them, and are noted for their docile, not to say cowardly, dispositions. The dogs belonging to the livery-stable-keeper were beset on all occasions by the other dogs in the streets, and, as they were meek in spirit, were as easily overcome as a lot of sheep. The livery-stable-man stood this as long as he could, when, one day, he found a large white bull-dog, and it immediately occurred to him what to do. He bought that dog, took him to his stable, and there kept him until he got thoroughly acquainted with the coach-dogs. The bull-dog was then sent to the barber's shop, and black spots were neatly printed or dyed all over him, so that he looked like a veritable coach-dog, with a somewhat short nose and elongated lower jaw. The next time the carriage was sent out, this model coach-dog went along, and the street dogs "went for him," thinking they would have their usual sport and victory; but in this they were mistaken; the bull-dog waded in, and the way the hair, guitar-strings, and sausage-meat flew was a caution. Since that time, the coach-dogs have been let alone. ALGEBRA.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Ladies, if you do not save 25 per cent by buying your Millinery at WEBB'S, 600 State-st., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., it is no fault of his. A large stock, best goods, latest styles, and low prices, is what he proposes to look after.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

CARPETS, &c.

CHEAP CARPETS!

Unequaled opportunity for our friends and customers to procure good goods and cheap.

ALLEN & MACKEY,

Having purchased the stock of a bankrupt manufacturer, offer a line of Body Brussels Carpeting at prices that distance competition.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Now is the Time for Bargains.

100 pcs. Brussels $1.65 per yd., worth $2.25
200 pcs. Brussels $1.85 per yd., worth $2.35
100 pcs. Brussels $2.00 per yd., worth $2.50

These goods will be offered at the above prices for a short time only. Parties desiring to purchase during the present or ensuing season will SAVE MONEY by making their purchases now. If not desired to be delivered immediately, we will bale the goods and store them, free of charge and at our risk, until required.

ALLEN & MACKEY, 180 State-st., Monroe-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel.

Carpets AND FURNITURE.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 121 & 123 State-st.,

Will open during the coming week the largest and finest assortment of FURNITURE, in connection with CARPETS, ever offered in this city.

Parties wanting CARPETS, FURNITURE, and BEDDING, invited to examine our stock before buying.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BODY BRUSSELS CARPET AT SPENCER H. PECK'S, 195 & 197 Wabash-av., (Cor. Adams-st.)

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports.....$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.....$8.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.....$8.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:

Batavia	May 17	Russia	May 21
Calabria	May 24	Java	May 28
Parthia	May 31	Cuba	June 4

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent. N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO. DENTISTS, 181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets.....$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings.....$2 to $4
Silver Fillings.....$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each.....50 cents

CARPET CLEANING.

The Chicago Steam Feather Renovating and Carpet Cleaning Co.,

In rear of No. 1347 Prairie-av., will attend promptly to all orders by mail or otherwise. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. M. PHILLIPS, Agent.

CHROMO.

Another New Chromo.

THE MORNING CALL.

A beautiful suburban picture of a very rosy cheek and bright-eyed little girl making an early visit to the Flower Garden given to each customer by The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 114 West Washington-st. and 183 Twenty-second-st.

MEDICAL.

HYDROKONIA.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. S. C. PRATT, Office 134 Dearborn-st., cor. of Madison.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1873.

We, the undersigned, from our knowledge of the practice termed MEDICAL HYDROKONIA, established and employed by DR. S. C. PRATT, of this city, for the cure of Catarrh and Throat Diseases, do cheerfully commend the same to the attention and confidence of the public; and from our acquaintance with DR. PRATT, and the faithful manner in which he has discharged his professional duties to us, both personally and professionally do we hope for his encouragement and continued success.

(Signed.)
A. T. BATES, 189 East Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS, 45 and 47 South Canal-st.
L. L. BULLOCK, 50 and 52 East Madison-st.
GEORGE E. STANTON, 146 East Madison-st.
JAMES L. HAMILTON, 90 State-st., cor. Washington.
J. A. LEBRUN, Clerk in the Recorder's Office.
JAMES BOLTON, 111 State-st.
ROBT. S. WILSON, 90 LaSalle-st.
And one hundred others.

SILOAM

MINERAL SPRING WATER, of Milwaukee, Wis., the greatest diuretic yet discovered, for sale by GALE & BLOCKI, 35 Clark-st.; ISRAEL & CO., 590 Wabash-av.; C. H. CLAUSIUS, 327 West Madison-st.; MOENCH & REINHOLD, North Clark-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Just Received A FULL STOCK MAGEE'S PORTABLE RANGES AND STOVES, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, AT TILLOTSON BROS. & CO.'S, 272 & 274 State-st.

MUSICAL.

J. HOWARD FOOTE, Importer and Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in Musical Instruments, MUSICAL BOXES, STRINGS, ETC., Has REMOVED from No. 9 South Halsted-st. to Nos. 154 & 156 Clark-st. (5 doors south of Madison-st.),

Where, in elegant warerooms centrally located, and with the largest and finest stock of Musical Merchandise in the market, he is prepared to meet the already large and constantly increasing demand for goods in this line, both for city trade and throughout the North-west.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE BY ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., MAJOR BLOCK.

5 acres, 10 acres, 20 acres, 40 acres. Also large grove and prairie lots near the main depot, at acre prices. Call at the Boutwell House, near the depot, and see maps and plats.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 26th day of May, 1873, at 1:30 p. m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for any portion or all of the material now contained in the buildings and fences on the Reform School grounds at Hyde Park (with the exception of the dwelling-house on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av.), consisting of bricks, joists, lumber, windows, doors, green-houses, glass, fencing, posts, etc.

The buildings to be taken down and the material removed within thirty days after the contract for the sale thereof is executed.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
H. M. SINGER,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN H. CLOUGH,
Committee on Finance Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The late firm of C. M. GILBERT & CO. was dissolved on the 1st instant, by the withdrawal of George Ball.

C. M. GILBERT, No. 28 East Washington-st.

May 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. M. GILBERT has associated himself in the grain commission, under the firm of C. M. GILBERT & CO., No. 14 Nevada Block.

May 1, 1873.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE" CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Casings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article. S. H. & E. Y. MOORE, 99 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAYSON'S Combination

Is a Case containing Payson's Indelible Ink and Briggs's Pen, the only reliable Marking Apparatus. Trade supplied by Fuller & Fuller. Canvassers wanted by STODDARD & CO., Northampton, Mass. Samples, by mail, 75 cents.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest will be held at the Sherman House in Chicago, on Tuesday, May 20, 1873, at 7 o'clock p. m. WILLIAM H. KING, President.

[illegible] FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

THE FIDELITY Savings Bank AND Safe Depository, In their new Fire-Proof Building, 143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.,

Receive for safe keeping in their GREAT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS (among the best in the world, having cost over one hundred thousand dollars), Coupon Bonds, Securities, Family Plate, Coin, Deeds, Wills, and Valuables of every description.

Also, rent Safes in their Vaults at from $10 to $50 a year, according to size.

TRUSTS OF EVERY KIND RECEIVED AND EXECUTED.

Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail ([illegible] and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day [illegible]	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson [illegible]mmodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	§ 5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p.m.	9:10 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a.m.	10:51 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p.m.	7:21 p.m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	3:55 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	8:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

PATTERNS.

Paper Patterns.

MRS. WYANT, 85 Twenty-fourth-st., announces that she is in constant receipt of PAPER PATTERNS from the importing house of S. T. Taylor & Son, New York. Their Trimmed Patterns this season surpass in style and elegance anything ever before offered in Chicago. MRS. WYANT is the only authorized agent in this city to teach Taylor's perfect system of garment-cutting, a system in which any lady can cut and make her own and her children's dresses. DRESS and CLOAK-MAKING DONE. Particular attention paid to fitting and making of CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

TENTS.

TENTS

For sale cheap; 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.

COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot, 189 and 191 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO.

Defects in the Laying-Out of the City.

A Sanitary Objection to the Arranging of Streets According to the Cardinal Points.

Fearful Monotony and Great Inconvenience of Straight Streets.

The Parks—What Younger Cities May Learn from Our Experience.

From Mr. Cleveland's work on "Landscape-Architecture."

Chicago is situated on a vast plain extending in every direction for many miles beyond the city limits.

PROBABLY NO CITY EVER HAD

such an opportunity as hers to secure every possible advantage which the situation admits, by the exercise of judicious forethought in the preparation of a design adapted to the necessities which were certain to arise. Other cities have grown up by gradual accretion in a long series of years, but Chicago has grown from a mere village to an immense city in the course of a single generation, and many of her active and energetic citizens of to-day have shot wild game where now are located some of her busiest thoroughfares. Her founders were always sanguine of her future destiny, and from an early day declared their conviction that she would become one of the leading commercial cities of the country. They had the history and example of all the cities of the world to teach them the necessities, and warn them of the dangers which must arise, and which never could be rectified if not seen and provided for in the original design. The site was a dead level, offering no natural features to affect the design, except the lake and the river, the former comprising the only object worthy of consideration for esthetic effect, while the latter furnished a secure harbor for lake craft, and must of course always be intimately connected with the business interests of the city.

NO EVIDENCE OF SPECIAL REFERENCE

to these features appears in the original plan, and the only important provision which indicates the faith of the founders in the future greatness of the city, is in the breadth of the streets, which is generally from sixty-six to eighty feet, —a most important provision certainly, and one which is so often neglected that it reflects credit upon the judgment of those who exercised such forethought.

Within the present city limits are comprised about 800 miles of streets, and, with the exception of ten or twelve whose course is diagonal to that of the general system, and only one of which comes within a mile of the central business portion of the city, all the streets run due north and south and east and west. The town having originally started on these lines, the great city has grown up by simple projections of the same, the diagonals being old country roads whose convenience was too well established to admit of their removal. Before going farther, it is worthy of remark that the arranging of the streets according to the cardinal points involves

A SANITARY OBJECTION

of no mean import. No fact is better established than the necessity of sunlight to the highest degree of animal health, and no constitution can long endure, without ill effect, the habitual daily privation of its health-giving power. City houses at best can rarely be so well provided for in this respect as those which stand alone, as is generally the case in the country, and it is all the more important that every facility should be afforded to secure as much as possible of its genial influence. But every house on the south side of a street running east and west must have its front rooms, which are generally its living rooms, entirely secluded from the sun during the winter, and for most of the day during the summer. This fact, coupled with that of the indoor life of American, and particularly Western, women, is enough to account for a very large share of the nervous debility which so generally prevails. If the rectangular system must be adhered to in city arrangement, it would be far better that the lines of streets should be northwest and southeast, and the cross streets at right angles with them, than as now disposed.

The present city limits embrace an area eight miles in length by five in breadth, and, with the exception of the few diagonal streets above alluded to, the city is simply a vast collection of

SQUARE BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS,

divided by straight streets, whose weary lengths become fearfully monotonous to one who is under frequent necessity of traversing them.

Here and there, at wide distances from each other, single squares have been reserved for public use, and in one or two of these squares an

ELABORATE EFFORT AT DECORATION

has been made by means of what is commonly known as landscape gardening. Mountain ranges are introduced, which are overlooked from the chamber windows of the surrounding houses; lakes of corresponding size are created apparently to afford an excuse for the construction of rustic bridges, which are conspicuous at a greater distance than either mountains or lakes. A light-house three feet high, on a rocky promontory the size of a dining-room table, serves to warn the ducks and geese of hidden dangers of navigation, and this baby-house ornamentation is tolerated in a great city which aspires to an artistic reputation; the crowds which throng these places in pleasant weather give evidence alike of the popular longing for relief from the din and turmoil of the streets and of the facility with which they might be made available for purposes of instruction by a truly artistic use of objects of natural beauty and interest.

A little area in the south part of the city, known as

ELLIS PARK,

is a pleasing exception to the general rule, making no such display of absurdities, and being beautifully kept and richly decorated with flowers tastefully arranged in masses set in a velvet sward. Few people, except those in the immediate vicinity, are aware that the city is indebted for the possession of this little gem to the enthusiasm of an amateur, who furnishes and watches over the flowers and provides for the wants of the trees and grass, and finds his reward in the gratification of his ruling passion and the consciousness of the pleasure he confers on others.

If one has occasion to cross any considerable portion of the city on a line diagonal to the uniform course of the streets; that is, if he wishes to go from the northeast to the northwest part, or from the northwest to the southeast, he must of necessity travel

NEARLY ONE-THIRD FARTHER

than would be necessary if he could take a straight course. The relief afforded by the few diagonal streets which exist is but partial, because they are not systematically arranged to meet the necessities of the case, but they serve nevertheless to prove how valuable such a system would be, for they are always thronged, and the demand for business sites along their lines is far beyond that upon any of the streets in their vicinity. Except in the occasional instances where these avenues afford relief, the traveler whose course lies diagonally to the cardinal points must traverse two sides of the great square which lies between his starting-point and his destination. He may relieve the monotony of the straight streets by taking a zigzag course, but he can in no wise abate one jot of the distance.

Think now of the aggregate of

UNNECESSARY MILES

which must be traveled in the daily traffic of a great city (and a city which may be termed a vast workshop, to which it may almost be said there is "no admittance except on business"), the wear and tear of the teams, and the loss of time which might have been saved by a judicious system of diagonal avenues.

Chicago is now preparing to spend millions of dollars in constructing

A SERIES OF PARKS,

which are necessarily very distant from the thickly-peopled districts of the city, because land in those districts is too valuable to be secured in sufficient quantities for such a purpose. The nearest park of the new system is between four and five miles from the Court-House, and all of them are on the open prairie, and as yet far beyond the limits of any semblance of city streets. They are situated respectively north, west, and south of the city, and are to be connected with each other by a chain of grand avenues or boulevards, having roadways on each side of [illegible] and other objects of attractive interest.

The arguments most relied upon by the advocates of parks have been that they serve as "lungs to the city," by furnishing a magazine of pure air to supply the densely-peopled districts, while they provide also a place of resort and recreation for the inhabitants, where they may seek relief from the turmoil of the confined streets in which their lives are passed in daily toil, and refresh themselves with the sight of trees, and grass, and flowers. But how do these conditions apply to the case we are considering?

The streets of Chicago are all sufficiently wide to afford ample ventilation. There are no densely-peopled, narrow, winding streets, courts, or lanes; and if there were, what relief would they get from parks five miles off?

Doubtless in time those parks will be enclosed within the city, which will grow up around and extend far beyond them, but it will be no population of laboring poor that will dwell in their vicinity. The palaces of the rich will surround and overlook them, and it will be only on an occasional holiday that the toiling denizen of the central business marts can afford the time or the means to go with his family to these distant gardens. That this assertion is not a mere theory, is proved by the following extracts from the report of the Central Park Commissioners for the year 1872, which has come to hand since the above was written:

> The large part of the people of the city to whom, from the closer quarters in which they are most of the time confined, the park would seem to promise the greatest advantage, cannot ordinarily leave their daily tasks, at the earliest, till after 4 o'clock; nor their homes, which in the majority of cases are yet south of Twenty-fifth street, before 5. A visit to the park, then, involves two trips by street cars, which, with the walk to and from them, will occupy more than an hour. The street cars on all the lines approaching the park are at 5 o'clock overcrowded, and most members of a family entering one below Twenty-fifth street will be unable to get a seat. Under these circumstances, the pleasure of a short visit to the park, especially in the latter part of a hot summer's day, does not often compensate for the fatigue and discomfort it involves, and accordingly it appears that as yet a majority of those who *frequent* the park are people in comfortable circumstances, and largely of families, the heads of which have either retired from business or are able to leave their business early in the day. Except on Sunday, and Saturday afternoons, and general holidays, the number of residents of the city who come to the park in carriages is larger than of those who come by street-cars and on foot.

And again:

> It is obvious from the great difference in the relative numbers of people who visit the park respectively in carriages and on foot on ordinary days, and on Sundays and holidays, that to the great body of citizens it is yet too difficult of access to be of use except on special occasions; a large majority of the visits of ordinary short daily recreation being made at present by the comparatively small number, who can afford to use pleasure carriages or saddle-horses, or of those from whose houses a walk to it is easy and agreeable.

That Chicago should even now provide for future certain wants, evinces commendable wisdom and exceptional energy and enterprise, but if younger cities will learn wisdom by her experience, and exercise an earlier forethought, they may secure results which are unattainable for Chicago by having their parks and boulevards as integral points of the city, instead of being merely ornamental appendages.

DRESS.

Its Primary Importance to Women—Toilettes in the Past.

Carlyle declares we have made little advance in our costuming, in what he calls the "science of clothes," since the first savage who thought of covering his body by taking a bag and cutting holes for arm and legs. By which "same token" we prove the rugged philosopher never watched a woman trying to keep up to the modes—with valiant heart, but scant pattern, striving to make last season's dress look the least bit like the thing for present wear.

It is utterly useless to try to make anything of human ilk believe that dress is not of primary importance, that beauty unadorned has the slightest chance, because it is not true in fact, however excellent in theory. Let a pretty woman neglect the amenities of dress, leave all the accessories of hair, lace, or ribbon adornment uncared for, and go about limp, loose, and dowdyish, with only her natural charms to counterbalance, and see how little chance she stands for admiration. A symmetrically cut, gracefully hanging dress; a bright knot, artistically disposed; a soft, delicate bit of lace, makes all the difference in the world in the effect a woman produces upon the senses. It is a remarkable fact that while men make woman's folly in dress the target at which to let fly their sharpest witticisms, it is for man alone that she indulges in these extravagances. Since the far-away times of the Aspasias (and before, indeed), of the Livias, Du Barrys, Pompadours, et al., down to the representatives of Mother Eve to-day, women are what the Pericles, Alcibiades, Kings, Emperors, and poets of their periods make them. Men and women may exist for each other; but it is in an inverse ratio, women living a great deal more for men than the converse. To look one's best for some lordly eye is the natural instinct of every loving heart. To have a fair, healthy-appearing complexion; a round, full, yet pliant figure; soft, white shapely hands; glossy, well cared for and fashionably arranged hair; are all of them as much necessities to a true woman as the breath she draws, the food she eats—for indeed to be out of the fashion is to be out of the world.

In the old dug-up days of Pompeiian luxury we find, on mosaic painting and carving, evidence upon evidence, like Ossa upon Pelion piled, of how these physical requirements were felt, profoundly and religiously attended to.

The fair Pompeiian laved her body in warm, scented baths of asses' or goats' milk, lying in luxuriousness for an hour; nay, an hour was the merest point of time with her when so employed; often a bath occupied the entire morning. In consequence, her flesh was as delicately tinted a white as the inner leaf of a newly opened tea-rose, of as satin-like texture as the petals of a calla lily. Venus Aphrodite, coming in all her lovely perfectness from the sea foam, was her essential type. These same Pompeiian beauties, by the way, dressed, walked, talked, and strove to be enchanting after the Greek styles as thoroughly as any of our own fair ones strive to-day to emulate the seductive grace of the Parisienne. Next to the skin, the belles of that buried age, and their Greek models also, wore a garment of cambric; then a band called *strophium*, which supported the bosom without confining it, since nothing would have been considered more shocking than straightening up the figure in corsets, binding it up in whalebone splints!—the softly natural curves, the undulating swell, being thought the true line of beauty in all sorts of artistic forms, in life as well as stone. The maker of the strophium was as much prized as the corset-maker of our day.

Over this band was always worn a jacket, with sleeves, made of the finest wool. Then came the graceful tunics, the length of which was evidence of the character of the dame it adorned. This form of dress was equally the custom among the Roman fairs, as among the Greek and Pompeiian.

A mantle! (the artistic grace in the arrangement of which the most celebrated French modiste of to-day cannot equal), the manner of wearing which, under the right breast, over the left, and thrown across the shoulder, was as unvarying as the color, which was always white, and which one of their poets called "woven wind-clouds," was the invariable dress for walking. How the endless variety of form, style, and shade of to-day's promenaders would have puzzled and amazed them. A nude Venus on the walls of Pompeii has upon the head a band of gold, bracelets on the wrist, a heavy gold chain around the lovely throat, and the fingers are loaded with rings, thus evidencing how attractive were jewels to the belles of that era. Indeed, the acrins, or jewel caskets, discovered in the excavations show a wonderful love for these precious things.

Roman ladies were excessively fond of jewels in their hair, on the neck, to clasp the flowing drapery at the shoulders, over the bosom and about the waist; bracelets, necklaces, anklets, and rings,—they wore them everywhere, and of the most elaborate styles.

The jeweled comb and pins for the hair were of the most varied character. Venus chiseled in gold, her hair gathered in one hand, while the other held a mirror; Psyche kissing Cupid; Ceres fondling a dolphin; Bacchus wooing Ariadne—strange subjects for hair-pins—have all been found in Herculaneum. Nets of gold thread, others of strings of precious stones were common methods of confining the hair also. Nothing seems, however, to have been so favored a subject for jewel ornament as the snake form—rings, bracelets, armlets, and even head bands were so made.

But not alone did they love diamonds, rubies, pearls, opals, and all other precious stones caught in meshes of gold, but they were devoted to flowers. The Roman beauties wore chaplets of the most fragrant flowers upon head, neck, and arms. But for some singular reason, now unexplained, save that it may have had some reference to the orgies practised at the feasts of Bacchus, no decent woman ever wore flowers in public in the daylight; indeed, a law forbade them wearing so much as a single flower by day. The fair Roman's practices to enhance the charms of nature were the subjects of many witty satires at the hands of Ovid, Juvenal, Horace, and all the poetic host of that age. As our ladies in these days have like measure meted out to them by the would-be wits, it may comfort them to remember there is nothing new under the sun in this or anything else.

On no portion of the toilette did Roman ladies bestow more care than the arrangement of their hair. Gray locks were an abomination, and a soap called pila mattiaca, imported from Germany, was said to remedy the evil. False hair of a light hue, then as now, was largely used, but, as in the case of the Italian beauties, la chevelure rouge, or what Rosalind calls "the dissembling color," (referring to the tradition regarding the color of the hair of Judas Iscariot having been red) was much admired; red or chestnut tresses were most fashionable. Martial compares beautiful hair to the color of the golden field ripe for the harvest.

To be without hair was a ground of reproach; indeed, there is a legend which relates the priestly tonsure to have been derived from an insult offered St. Peter at Antioch, when "they shaved him like a fool."

Fans and parasols were signs of great wealth and elegance; indeed, the exquisite workmanship and material used in both made them a most expensive luxury, only possible to the rich.

Rings seem, however, to have been the most essential of ornaments, being, indeed, a sign of authority, ancient as well as symbolical. They were worn in Egypt in Joseph's time, as we learn from Holy Writ, and were the badge of authority among the Persian rulers. The rings of the Roman knight had their size determined by law; they were a part of the insignia of the priests of Jupiter, a custom which the Roman Catholic Bishops seem to have inherited from them. It will be remembered that the Doge of Venice always wedded the Adriatic with a ring upon taking possession of the kingdom. The Roman ladies were limited to two, a greater number being considered a sign of immorality.

The Princess Strozzi, of our day, not long ago appeared at her fancy ball in the dress which had once been worn by the Princess Strozzi who reigned a Queen of love and beauty in the fourteenth century, Louisa or Lucia by name. Herself a poetess, she was sister of the celebrated Tito Vespasiano, a poet of no mean reputation, and mother of Matteo Bojardo, who wrote "L'Orlando Innamorato." This dress, preserved for centuries, was so heavy with jewels and golden cloth of damask that, immediately after the arrival of the last guest, the Princess was obliged to change it for a less weighty costume.

As we pause upon the stepping-stones made by the centuries and review the ages one by one, we find evidences of fabulous prodigality in dress, both of men and women. Elizabeth of England, for instance, when she said her terrible adieu to life, left eight hundred dresses behind her. The wonderfully erratic Princess Metternich, of our own day, who is always doing something sensational in the way of dress, appeared a few years since at a Court ball, in a toilet composed entirely of ostrich feathers, which is said to have cost the unheard of sum of over $20,000.

From Milton down to the writers in our morning's paper—who fling philippics at the weaker sex—it is one and the same belief. With him they are all ready to exclaim: "Oh, these women! these women! There is no living with them because of their follies, and no living without them,—plainly because of their charms." And charms, confess ye all, men and women, is another name for dress. For, after all, is not one much more disposed to fall upon the knees of their heart before an exquisitely robed woman, arrayed in softly flowing raiment, elegantly adorned, and yet seemingly unconscious of her adornment, than before some angular female, severely simple in stiff alpaca and cotton lace? Does not the soft white hand creeping out from the delicate cobwebs of lacey frills seem more likely to bring the blessing of relief to your aching brow, oh, fellow-man, as its perfumed tenderness lies like a flake newly fallen upon it, than those angular brown fingers, which seem all bones, and which are too practical to be delicate, too removed above the follies of womanly weakness to be silly in a womanly way?—*Margaret Field in the New York Mail.*

BY THE SHORE OF THE RIVER.

Through the gray willows the bleak winds are raving
Here on the shore, with its drift-wood and sands:
Over the river the lilies are waving,
Bathed in sunshine of Orient lands;
Over the river, the wide, dark river,
Spring-time and summer are blooming forever.

Here, all alone on the rocks, I am sitting,
Sitting, and waiting—my comrades all gone—
Shadows of mystery drearily flitting
Over the surf with its sorrowful moan,
Over the river, the strange, cold river,
Ah! must I wait for the boatman forever?

Wife, and children, and friends were around me,
Labor and rest were as wings to my soul;
Honor and love were the laurels that crowned me;
Little I recked how the dark waters roll.
But the deep river, the gray, misty river,
All that I lived for has taken forever!

Silently came a black boat o'er the billows;
Stealthily grated the keel on the sand;
Rustling footsteps were heard through the willows;
There the dark Boatman stood, waving his hand,
Whispering, "I come, o'er the shadowy river;
She who is dearest must leave thee forever."

Suns that were brightest and skies that were bluest
Darkened and paled in the message he bore.
Year after year went the fondest, the truest,
Following that beckoning hand to the shore,
Down to the river, the cold, grim river,
Over whose waters they vanished forever.

Yet not in the visions of grief have I wandered;
Still have I toiled, though my ardors have flown,
Labor is manhood; and life is but squandered
Dreaming vague dreams of the future alone.
Yet from the tides of the mystical river
Voices of spirits are whispering ever.

Lonely and old, in the dusk I am waiting,
Till the dark Boatman, with soft, muffled oar,
Glides o'er the waves, and I hear the keel grating,
See the dim, beckoning hand on the shore,
Wafting me over the welcoming river
To gardens and homes that are shining forever!

—*S. P. Cranch, in the Atlantic for June.*

An Uncommonly Lively Bear Story.

From the Oswego (N. Y.) Times.

The particulars of a terrific struggle with bears in the town of Boylston, in this county, have just reached us, and are of a thrilling character. It appears that on Monday last a young man named John Bidwell, aged 19 years, with his father, a one-armed man, and his brother, a mere lad, went into the woods about four miles east of Smart's mills, in Boylston, to gather spruce gum. They carried no weapons, and their only tools were a common nail-hatchet and a dirk knife, for the purpose of cutting the gum from the trees, and a chisel fastened to a long pole. The latter was carried by the father. The hatchet had a handle about four feet long, and made of exceedingly tough wood, so that it might even be struck against a tree and bent half double without injuring it.

Thus equipped they were proceeding through the woods about their work, when John saw a bear track, and, following it with his eye, saw about two rods ahead of him a hole in the snow beside a big hemlock log. He went to look into it, but just as he reached it slumped in the snow, and fell head foremost almost into the hole, his head barely escaping the mouth of a huge bear, that was just emerging with his jaws distended. This was a critical time for John, and had he attempted to run, as most men would have done in such circumstances, could scarcely have escaped alive. But John was the man for the emergency, and the thought of running never entered his head. He had barely time to draw back, and then brought the bear a blow on the nose with his hatchet which dropped her. In a second, however, the bear had sprung up again only maddened by the blow, but John was in time for her, and dealt her a terrible blow between the eyes with the edge of his hatchet, cutting, as afterward proved, clear to the brain. The bear came for John a third time, but was met by another powerful blow from the hatchet, which finished her, and the bear died in the mouth of the hole. It required a strong effort to pull the bear out, and John had scarcely accomplished it when the cub, nearly full grown, appeared. Nothing daunted, John went at him, and, after a brief struggle, served him as he had served the dam, but had scarcely done with him when bear No. 3 appeared, which proved to be the other cub. John struck at him with the hatchet, but missed him. The bear sprang upon him and the hatchet could no longer be used. But, with coolness and pluck that never deserted him, John proved himself a match for bruin in any shape. He drew the dirk-knife and drove it to the heart of his savage foe, who immediately released his hold and expired. Of course, John fully realized before this time what he had struck, and now prepared himself for the he-bear, but after waiting awhile, and this member of the family not appearing, he gave him up. During the entire fight the father stood by, but, having no weapon and but one arm, he was unable to lend his son any aid, and feared that by interfering he might injure him. The younger brother, not liking the looks of things, had taken to a tree and watched the savage encounter with not a little alarm. When the old bear was measured her length was found to be 6 feet from the nose to the stern. All three of them were skinned, and the skins sold for $20.

THE JUBILEE BALL.

Certainty of a Strikingly-Brilliant Entertainment.

Hints as to What May Be Tastefully Worn on the Occasion.

The Coiffure, Dresses, Flowers, Shoes, Gloves, Fans, Jewelry, Etc.

Chicago this year asserts herself, and intends opening the season with an entertainment as worthy of herself as it will exceed in magnificence of conception and elegance of detail the usual summer-hops of the various fashionable resorts. To this event all the elite of Chicago—in fact, all the distinguished people in the country—are looking forward with expectation and delight. Among the fair dames, of course, the main question is,

"WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?"

For each and all realize that to be *comme il faut* in dress is like the adding of perfume to the rose. Discussions of Harry's and Jack's eligibility or attentions are quite lost in the momentous debate of the attire of these fair Flora McFlimseys, and boudoir confidences for the next fortnight will consist principally of sentences in which lace, silk, tarletan, fans, sashes, flowers, etc., will be the leading substantives, governed by the verb "to wear." Worth toilettes will, of course, be seen in sufficient quantity to show that Paris is really the shopping-resort of our fair Americans, and that to run over once or twice a year to replenish and modify their wardrobes is a mere necessity to many of them. To those, however, who lack either time, inclination, or any other requisite for these little excursions, a few hints as to what will be in order and good taste for the Grand Event of the Season may not come amiss.

COMMENCING WITH THE COIFFURE,

there seems at present to be a sort of intermediate condition in the matter of hair-dressing. The high style of the First Empire is gradually being replaced by the drooping chatelaine braids; but these are rather adapted for the promenade than for evening-costume. It may, therefore, be considered that the majority will still wear the hair high, and covered with either white or blonde powder. These are the two admissible colors, the silver and diamond articles being passe and vulgar. Spanish combs, flowers, feathers, and jet-ornaments are the decorations which will predominate. Veils are also added occasionally, but have not met with the favor their graceful beauty would seem to make it probable that they should. Jewels are added, and also brilliant flies or dainty birds.

Dresses will doubtless be in variety. The newest fancy is for the chaletaine bodice, describing by its close fit the contour of the form; a total absence of paniers, and the full Medici fraise or ruff. A description of

A FEW BALL COSTUMES

may serve as hints to those who wish to know definitely what may be worn:

A dress of pale rose fletri-faille had three irregularly plaited flounces around the train, bound with a two-inch band of a deeper shade, and headed by ruchings of lace, through which were running vines of wild clematis and forget-me-nots. The front had vertical ruches of lace and garlands of flowers, while the overdress, of white brocade-Hernani, was cut with Josephine corsage, trimmed with flowers, and draped with sashes of faille and gauze in an incomprehensible series of loopings, falling in long loops and ends at the right side.

An orange-blossom faille had bands of black velvet and fine jet wrought upon the silk, the velvet bands edged with point-lace, and the flowers large clusters of azaleas.

A tea-rose gros-d'Italie had a pointed bodice, lace berthe, band-sleeves, and trimmings of scarlet silk, with scarlet geranium-blossoms,—a Figaro fichu of lace and silk completing it.

A dress of mauve moire, for a matron, had a chatelaine bodice, cut heart-shaped in front, and trimmed with a high fraise of silk, and white wired ruff of Brussels net. Very long train, described by a rose trimming of silk, and the tablier covered with lace flounces. Long, square antique sleeves, falling nearly to the hem of the dress.

A Princesse robe, from Pingat, was of such intricate manufacture, and so elaborately trimmed, as to defy description. The material was of black Antwerp silk, faced and bound with pale blue, and trimmed with Chantilly and jet.

It will be seen by this, however, that dresses may be made in any of the above styles, and yet quite meet the demands of fashion. Pointed, round, and Medici bodices are equally in good taste, if the rest of the dress is in accordance.

Still more elaborate dresses are made

IN THREE COLORS:

White, black, and scarlet; limon, violet, and pearl; rose, pale blue, and white; and so on in various contrasting or harmonizing colors. White crepe-lisse has superseded the Swiss plaitings on silk, while the finest seed jet and pearl is embroidered on tulle, and then applied as trimming. These are mostly found in elaborate and expensive French toilettes. The dress is usually of a neutral shade, while the wide sashes of the new double-faced ribbon show the two other colors, which are also extended to the flower or feather garniture of the robe. A white dress embroidered in black, would have scarlet and white sashes, with scarlet flowers or ostrich-tips. A limon faille should have crepe-lisse flounces with violet revers, headed by seed-pearl trimming, while violet and limon sashes, and variegated pansies, form the garniture. White and violet sashes on palest green, and blue and black sashes on tea-rose, are among the quaint fancies. Black tulle dresses are elaborately embroidered in jet and straw, with flowers in great trailing clusters or vines, as if thrown around them, or the dangling bells of the oat-ears, for ornament. A pale blue faille, nearly covered with white embroidery on the tablier and side-breadths, had the train trimmed with crepe-lisse flounces, headed by white embroidery. A crepe-lisse overdress was trimmed with tape fringe, headed by garlands of roses, with satin sash of pale rose and white, edged with point-lace. Still another French dress of white faille had the skirt kilt-plaited; an overdress of brocade gauze, caught in three pouffes by bands of scarlet ribbon, finished by bows. The front cut is deep points, and fastened by rosettes of scarlet and limon satin. Pointed corsage, and sashes of scarlet and limon. Long trailing clusters of corn-poppies and yellow jasmine passed from the left side to the centre of the back, and thence to the floor. Corsage and coiffeur bouquets of the same flowers.

Dancing dresses are better made

WITH DEMI-TRAIN,

as, except in the stately minuet-de-la-cour, which is being revived in fashionable circles, court-trains are decidedly a disadvantage to the fair Terpsichoreans. In the whirl of round dances it requires an adept in the art of managing the lengthy drapery to prevent its being a source of grief either to herself or others.

FOR THE YOUNG DEBUTANTES,

the robes are fairly charming. They are of the lightest muslins, tarletans, and gauzes, and look like woven snow-wreaths or summer clouds, so vaporish are they in their texture. The beaute du diable of fair 16 will be more enchanting than ever in these lovely and appropriate costumes. They are made both with and without overskirts. A pretty one, of India muslin, had a Spanish flounce, headed with a blue silk ruching. Bands of silk were placed around it in wide points, and ruches met them and passed upward to the waist. Low, pointed corsage, with basque back; and trailing vines of wild sweet-briar passed from the left side about the shoulders, and were carried from the left side down to the waist, where they were held by a cluster, and thence in broader vines down the back to the edge of the skirt. White dresses are always charming for young girls, and any color may be added to enliven them, if the pure white is not considered desirable. Sashes are draped from the shoulder, or wound and looped in intricate fashion about the overskirt, the end falling at the side. Flowers are used in profusion; and, to those who prefer the fragrance and beauty of Nature's blossoms, we can tell them that they may be

KEPT QUITE FRESH

for an entire evening by the following simple method: Wind the stems with worsted, which may then be thoroughly moistened, after which an old glove-finger may be drawn over them, and this concealed by a bow or knot of ribbon. Whole parures of flowers are found in the shops, as also entire sets of black and white jet for trimming.

SHOES

should be of the same color, or combination of colors, as the dress, or else of pure white. In French shoes we find the slipper of the dress-material, with bows of the colors that form the dress-trimmings.

GLOVES

have as many buttons as the fair wearer can afford, and come nearly to the elbow. The newest, however, have the part that covers the arm made entire, while a small slit, fastened with one or two buttons at the wrist, makes it easy to put on, and also adjusts it nicely. Very delicate shades, harmonizing with the dress, may be worn by ladies; but, for gentlemen, white is de rigeur.

Young ladies are wearing bands of ribbon or velvet confined by jeweled buckles in place of

BRACELETS;

but, where the latter are selected, the favorite style seems to be the wide band of Roman gold, ornamented with precious stones, and designs in silver and copper-alloy.

THE FAN

should also match the dress in color and trimming; and many French suits have this coquettish addition to a lady's toilette made to correspond. Silk of the shade of the dress, with point-lace edge or cover, will be most in favor, and may be of very simple or most elaborate workmanship, as best suits the taste and purse of the wearer.

CHATELAINES

of silver, or even gold, are worn, and to these are attached the fan, pungent, mouchoir, and even the bouquet of the fair lady who wishes to assert her grace in the wavy, undulating movement of the dance. Quite a relief to her partner and herself.

A MOST ABSURD SIGHT,

hitherto and not an unfrequent one, has been a rather ponderous specimen of femininity, with a huge bouquet, revolving about a ball-room with one of those slight, spider-legged specimens of modern deterioration, looking as if she might overbalance the poor, tottering youth at any moment, while her bouquet stood out like a threatening weapon of offense. Why will women who weigh 200, if they must dance at all, do so with little, tremulous, uncertain men, whose avourdupois certainly cannot exceed 110? Yet they will, and keep the wall-flowers in the same state of excited attention as when watching some acrobat perform on the trapeze. Should they not have some mercy on the nerves of the wall-flowers and dowagers?

There seems to be little more to be said upon the subject of what may be worn.

GOOD TASTE

is worth more than money at such times. The simplest materials may be made up into the most artistic toilettes, if a sense of beauty and fitness presides over their creation; while the most elegant fabrics can be ruined, if this is lacking.

WHITE

will be universally worn again this summer, both in thin and thick fabrics. For the most recherche watering-place toilettes, white silk will compose the skirt, while brocade gauze in quaint colors will form the overdress. It would, therefore, seem to be a matter of economy, for those who care to consider that old-fashioned virtue, to buy white for the Grand Ball. With sashes and trimmings in two colors, it can be made very elegantly, and then will answer for the regulation costume for such as hope to breathe the salt sea-air at Newport, the mountain-breezes of the White Hills, or even contemplate a still more extended summer journeying over sea.

Unless gifted with that wonderful, inherent conception of the harmony of colors which seems a special gift of French modistes, we should not advise any one to try

THE QUEER COMBINATIONS

which foreign fashion-reports convey to us as being proper and desirable. Blue and purple only harmonize in certain delicate and unusual shades, and very few, outside of the Capital of Fashion, can attempt to use them together without making a glaring discord that startles and repels. Shades of the same colors that harmonize, however, can be used by almost any one with very pleasing effect, as may also many contrasting colors. Limon, scarlet, and white can be combined very effectively for a brunette; while white, pale blue, and black are in good taste for a blonde:

YOUNG FACES AND SLENDER THROATS

look quaintly as they rise from the broad Elizabethan ruffs and Medici fraises; but Josephine corsages, voluminous sashes, garlands of flowers, and half-overskirts are prettier for young girls than the more stately chatelaine bodice and falls of lace. Diamonds for dowagers, and pearls or other jewels for demoiselles. These should harmonize, as far as they could be made to do so, with the color of the costume.

We might have described much more elaborate dresses, but we have tried to give

PRACTICAL HINTS

to those who may not send abroad for the proper outfit. To such as employ Worth and Pingat, any anxiety about the matter is only such as may be consequent upon the proper arrival of the desired steamer that, among all its freight, holds nothing so precious, in the consideration of the fair expectant, as the cartoon containing that wonderful dress. To those, however, who must employ home-talent, the preceding hints may not be amiss. Both young and old wear powdered hair, and rouge and patches are not the infrequent accompaniments of it.

That the scene

AT THE JUBILEE BALL

will be strikingly brilliant, and, in the hands of 100 of our best citizens, be made an exceptionally elegant entertainment in every sense of the word, is the belief of every Chicagoan. That it will be *the* affair of the season which it will inaugurate, is beyond a doubt; and hereafter Eastern cities will turn with waiting eyes to the Queen of the West to ascertain in what manner she will lead off in the brilliant succession of summer or winter fetes that shall gladden the hearts of the fashionable world. Therefore, prepare your toilettes, fair ladies, conscious that you will lead off this season in a way that will reflect credit upon your city and yourselves.

GRACIE'S KITTY.

Gracie's kitty, day by day
Moped beside the fire, and pined
Would no longer frisk or play,
Or the worsted ball unwind.
Gracie coaxed, "Play, kitty, do!"
Kitty answered sadly, "Mew!"

All in vain were dainty fare,
Bread and milk all warm and new,
Downy nest and tender care,—
Thinner, weaker still she grew,
Could no longer run or purr,
Lay in bed, and would not stir.

Gracie trailed her long white gown
Down the stairs at early light,
Wondering "if kitty 'th grown
Any better over night;"
Found poor kitty cold and dead
In her pretty basket-bed.

Gracie made another bed
Where the morning-glories climb;
With red rose-leaves lined and spread,
And perfumed with pinks and thyme.
Rarely has a human head
Found so soft and sweet a bed.

Gracie's little tender hands
End at last their loving task;
Sobbing by the grave she stands,
Then she lifts her face to ask,
While the slow tears downward roll,
"Mamma, where 'th kitty'th thoul?"

—*Elizabeth Akers Allen in Young Folks.*

Sympathy as a Business.

A Vienna paper relates an amusing incident which occurred to a great lady just recovered from a long and severe illness. Seated in her boudoir, she was looking over the cards of condolence that had been left for her while sick. Among the names of Counts, Barons, and other aristocratic sympathizers emblazoned with coronets and coats-of-arms, she came across a simple card with the plain inscription of "Hermann Berger." In vain the lady asked who Hermann Berger was. None of her servants could give her any other information than that the individual had been a remarkably handsome young man. The lady's curiosity was excited, and she gave orders to admit the person in case he should call again. The order was punctually obeyed, and on the next day she received a really charming young man, dressed in exquisite style, who evidently appeared greatly embarrassed at the honor of a tete-a-tete with the still charming, though somewhat faded beauty. "I can hardly find words," said the lady, with a blush, "to thank you for your sympathy which you have manifested for a stranger." "I beg your pardon, gracious lady," stammered the dandy, "but I am the agent of Messrs. A. B., the undertakers!"

Boiling Eggs.

A story is told of a negro in Virginia, whose master threatened to give him a flogging if he boiled his eggs hard again. Next morning the eggs came to the table still harder than before. "You rascal," shouted the enraged planter, "didn't I tell you to cook those eggs soft?" "Yes, massa," said the frightened slave "an' I got up at 2 o'clock dis mornin', an' biled 'em five hours, an' it seem to me I nebber kin get dese eggs softer!" During the war one of the Northern hotel-keepers was on a visit to Norfolk. The eggs came to the table boiled hard. "Look here," said the hotel-keeper, "Sambo, these eggs are boiled too hard. Now take my watch and boil some three minutes by it." He gave the negro his splendid gold watch. In about five minutes the freedman returned with the eggs and watch on the same plate. The watch was wet. "What have you been doing to my watch?" asked the Northern visitor. "Why it's all wet." "Yes sah," said the negro. "I biled the watch wid de eggs. All right dis time, sah."

THE LATE MR. MILL.

His Home at Avignon, and the Grave of His Wife.

Something more than five years ago a correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was privileged to meet the late John Stuart Mill in his retirement at Avignon. The following letter, describing his surroundings, in the ancient city of the exiled Popes, which was published in our issue of March 23, 1868, derives a new, though sad, interest from his death:

AVIGNON, France, Feb. 21, 1868.

Few American travelers pass through Southern France without seeing the ancient City of Avignon. What with her historical fame and the prominent place given to her in all the popular guide-books, most tourists from the other side of the Atlantic consider themselves in duty bound to pay her a visit. Fortunately, the position of the "City of the Popes" on the great railway that connects Paris with Lyons and Marseilles, and as yet forms the principal highway between France and Italy, enables travelers to see what there is to be seen in the venerable place, without sacrificing much time or money. It is especially at this season of the year, when the tide of American voyagers moves from Paris in the direction of Italy and Spain, that the ordinary deathlike quiet of Avignon is frequently relieved by the appearance of curiosity-hunters. Indeed, at this time, hardly any southward train passes without leaving more or less of these wandering people, anxious to behold what there is left of her whilom grandeur.

THE ANCIENT AVIGNON.

Although Murray's Guide Book says "Stop by all means and see Avignon," I must record it as my deliberate judgment that time spent upon either the ancient or the modern attractions of Avignon is little better than absolutely wasted, and I feel confident that all sober-minded observers will agree with me. Of monumental reminiscences of the past there are but few, and most of what remains is of an inferior order of architectural merit. There is any quantity of Roman ruins within the limits of the city, but they are so far gone that they represent nothing but shapeless heaps of stones, tile, and mortar. Every visitor makes a bee-line for the old Palace of the Popes, which stands on a rocky elevation in the centre of the city. But who is there among them that has not felt woefully disappointed upon viewing the great, unsightly, unsymmetrical mass of stone, without a single feature pleasing or imposing to the eye? The sight of this architectural monstrosity suffices to explain why the Popes were not anxious to protract their residence at Avignon beyond two generations. There may be humiliation, to the mind of a Catholic, in the thought that the misshapen edifice in which the heads of his Church resided once with all their princely pomp, is now devoted to the profane uses of a military barrack. But to me it appeared hardly good enough, even for the habitation of the red-legged props of Napoleonism. The recollection of the past, that the immortal Rienzi, once lay chained in one of its dungeons, instead of vesting the palace with a certain romantic interest, only stamps it in my eyes as a monument of the worldly and religious tyranny, of which the so-called "successors of Peter" have always been the cruel instruments. The only pleasing reminiscence connected with it is the soujourn within its walls of Petrarch, by whose intercession the "tribune of the people" was freed from his fetters. Besides the Pope's Palace, there are two or three churches, which strangers are directed to visit. But they do not produce any more agreeable impressions than the former. In one of them Petrarch's Laura is said to be buried. An old half-destroyed bridge across the River Rhone, built by the Popes, with its bold arches, and solid masonry, was to me far more interesting than either palace or churches.

THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN STUART MILL.

Striking a balance between the attractive and repulsive features of Avignon, I could not have avoided answering in the *negative*, the question whether my visit had been a paying investment of time, but for what follows. Some of your readers are probably aware that the foremost writer and thinker of England, and, perhaps, the most philosophical and practical reformer of his age, spends a large portion of every year at Avignon. I refer, of course, to John Stuart Mill, whose wise and earnest advocacy of the cause of the people of the North during the late war of the rebellion, invests him with an especial interest in the minds of all loyal Americans. To find Mr. Mill in this retreat, so far removed from the busy scenes of his public career, was the main purpose of my coming.

In view of the world-wide fame of the distinguished philosopher and economist, I was justified in supposing that every man, woman, and child in Avignon would know all about him, and that I would not have the least difficulty in discovering his abiding place. But vainly did I spend some time after my arrival asking the natives whom I happened to meet for the residence of Mr. Mill. They shook their heads and replied in the broad and almost unintelligible patois of this part of France, that they had never heard of such a person. It was useless for me to add to my inquiries that he was a member of the English Parliament. It only seemed to puzzle them the more. I had already determined to apply to the police for the desired information, when it occurred to me to address the often-repeated question to one of the waiters of the public restaurant at which I had taken a meal. He happened to know the way to Mr. Mill's house, and volunteered to accompany me. We walked first for a considerable distance along the public road that passes around the city, just outside of and parallel to the walls. We turned into a side road, and after following this for about a quarter of a mile, reached a gate that led into the burying-ground of the city. Then my guide told me that he had to return to the restaurant, and left me, after giving me the necessary directions to reach Mr. Mill's house, which was not far off.

THE CEMETERY OF AVIGNON.

Attracted by its picturesque beauty, I turned for a few moments into the cemetery. I had not walked far, when I came upon something which made a very solemn impression upon my mind. Sheltered by a grove of evergreens, I found a square place, bordered by beds of flowers. In the centre of it, enclosed by a low iron railing, rose a large sarcophagus of pure white marble, resting on a base of the same beautiful material. At the head of the monument stood a single camellia, with exquisite white flowers. Between the flower-beds and the railing a small walk extended around. In one of the corners of the lot rose a simple stone bench, serving as a resting-place to the mourners. And who sleeps in this secluded spot? On the flat top of the sarcophagus I read the following words:

TO THE BELOVED MEMORY
OF
HARRIET MILL,
THE DEARLY-LOVED AND DEEPLY-REGRETTED WIFE
OF JOHN STUART MILL.
Her Great and Loving Heart,
Her Noble Soul,

Her clear, powerful, original and comprehensive intellect, made her the guide and support,

The instructor in wisdom and the example in goodness,

As she was the sole earthly delight of those who had the happiness to belong to her.

As earnest for all public good as she was generous and devoted to all who surrounded her, her influence has been found in many of the greatest improvements of the age, and will be in those still to come.

Were there even a few hearts and intellects like hers, this earth would already become the hoped-for Heaven.

She died, to the irreparable loss of those who survive her, at Avignon—Nov. 3, 1858.

The moving words of this epitaph, so full of tender eloquence, tell not only what the noble woman whose ashes repose here has been to John Stuart Mill, and to the cause of human progress and reform, but also the motive of the frequent and protracted sojourns at Avignon of the companion of her life. That he might be as near as possible to her grave, he purchased, years ago, a country house within a few hundred yards of the cemetery, where he devotes himself, not to fruitless lamentations over her great, irreparable loss, but to the elaboration of those wise and elevating principles for the growth of which he is so much indebted to her genius. His devoted attachment to the beloved dead, and faithful prosecution of the work in which she was his constant helpmate and inspiration, is certainly one of the noblest illustrations of his character.

Leaving the cemetery, I resumed my search for Mr. Mill's residence in the direction indicated by my guide. I had not gone very far, when I came to several houses to the right and left of the cemetery road I was following, that stood in the midst of gardens closed by high walls, and seemed to be the modest summer habitations of some of the bourgeois of Avignon. Not being able to make out from the description given me which of them belonged to Mr. Mill, I addressed myself to some women who were working in an adjoining open field. But they were as ignorant of his name as the individuals I had first accosted in town. It was only when I explained to them that the gentleman was an Englishman that they seemed to comprehend what I wanted. "*Oh, oui, l'Anglais, l'Anglais,*" they all broke out at once, and pointed simultaneously to a small house, the top of which rose above the surrounding high walls, not more than 100 yards off. Mr. Mill himself subsequently explained to me, when I spoke of the difficulty I had had in finding his place of abode, that, notwithstanding his long residence in the locality, even his nearest neighbors had not yet become acquainted with his name, which seemed to be something extraordinary to their French ears, and that he continued to be for them simply "*Monsieur l'Anglais.*"

As I reached at last the small, wooden, green painted gate in the middle of the wall that shuts off Mr. Mill's property from the road, a young peasant who was working in the garden inside ran up to let me in. In reply to my question whether Mr. Mill was at home, he replied in the affirmative, and invited me to follow him. We went in the narrow walk, bordered on both sides by small olive-trees that led in a straight line from the gate, through the garden, to the house. A more unpretending "country seat" cannot be imagined. It seemed to me to be in perfect keeping with the simplicity of habits and freedom from earthly aspirations of the owner. The whole "estate" is less than an acre in extent, and consists of the garden already mentioned, and a very small dwelling-house.

MR. MILL AT HOME.

The young peasant showed me into a small sitting-room on the left of the entry, with a tile floor and the very simplest of furniture, and then left me to carry my card to Mr. Mill. He reappeared in a few seconds and told me I would find Mr. Mill in the room on the other side of the entry. Stepping into this, I found myself in what seemed to serve as a library to the owner of the house. In an arm-chair, in front of the fire-place, in which some coals were still burning, notwithstanding the warm spring sunshine without, there sat, with a cat purring at his feet, the well-known form of Mr. Mill. He rose as I entered, welcomed me by a cordial shake of the hand, and invited me to be seated. In a very little while we were engaged in a lively conversation.

Mr. Mill's figure is of more than average height, but he could hardly be called tall. His form is decidedly slender. His head impressed one at once as the seat of intelligence of the highest order and the brightest activity. The upper portion is very broad, but below the splendid high forehead the face becomes narrow-featured. His eyes are grayish, and not large, but of a most genial expression. His nose is thin and straight, and well proportioned. The features run out into a very sharp chin. The complexion of the clean shaved face is rosy, and clearly indicative of good health. The top of the head is almost bald; but the lower portion is covered with a good growth of rather curly light-brown hair, slightly tinged with gray. His voice is not strong, but of great clearness, notwithstanding the delicate and almost womanly gentleness of its tones. Mr. Mill is a rather hesitating public speaker. His ordinary conversation discloses the same defect, which is probably the result of a long habit of weighing words before committing himself to them.

[Here follows a conversation between the writer and Mr. Mill on the principal topics then engaging public attention in Great Britain—viz: Parliamentary Reform, the Irish Question, Co-operative Industry, etc.]

I was so deeply interested in the conversation that I was surprised to find, on looking at my watch, after touching upon the last-mentioned subject, that my call had already extended to more than two hours. It was time for me to take my leave, and so I arose and bade good-bye to the great and good man, whose fame had spanned two continents without making him known to his nearest neighbors. I shall always look back to my visit to Avignon as one of the most pleasant and profitable incidents of my life.

A WAR REMINISCENCE.

The Battered Veterans and the Good Old Woman of Tennessee.

Carl Brent in the St. Louis Democrat.

"Pore soldier!" exclaimed a lone old widow in East Tennessee, as a battered veteran in blue appeared at her door, and meekly asked for a cup of cold water. "Pore soldier! I know in reason that you are tired and thirsty, and that you will be powerful glad to get a drink of water, not to speak of a little suthin to mix with it."

"Thank you, mum; but I belong to the Daughters of Temperance, and can't drink, unless it is a little in the way of medicine, and I do feel very weak, as I have marched more than 40 miles to-day."

"Forty mile! The laws have massey! How could you do it? Why, it would kill my mule."

"It is very hard; but we get used to it. I wouldn't have minded it, if I had anything to eat."

"Sakes alive! Do come in and sit down. Pore soldier!"

The good old lady brought out a black bottle, from which the battered veteran poured a tea-spoonful into a glass of water, and took a vigorous pull at the bottle when her back was turned. Then she placed before him a substantial supper of ham and eggs and corn bread and coffee, upon which he advanced in gallant style.

"And you are mighty young to be a soldierin'," she said, looking at him benignantly over her spectacles.

"Yes, mum; I am the only son of my widowed mother; but my country called me, and my duty to my country is only second to my duty to my Creator."

"Sho? Why, you talk as peert as a minister."

"I was studying for the ministry when the war broke out."

"I had a notion that the soldiers were all so wicked; but I'm glad to find out that they ain't. You have seen a power of fightin', I reckon?"

"A great deal, mum. It is hard for a Christian to take life; but the enemies of our country must be punished."

"Jess so. Have you ever been wounded?"

"Very often. I was once shot through the heart."

"Through the heart! Lawful sakes! Didn't it kill you?"

"Not quite. The intercostal muscle was penetrated longitudinally and extravasated with varicose veins; but the bullet ranged across the left lobe of the arachnoid artery, producing a comminuted fracture of the anterior process of the cerebellum, and causing a lesion of the spinal viscera and the hypophosphates of the fibula, and that delayed my recovery."

"You don't mean to say that you lived through all that!"

"I was spared, mum, to be an humble monument of the mercy of Providence."

"Should think so. What was that noise? It sounded like somebody down the cellar."

"Nothing but rats. Don't be alarmed, madam. I am here and will protect you. I once defended the house of a widow when it was attacked by a dozen guerrillas, I was obliged to kill seven of them, and the rest ran away."

"Do tell! Should think you ought to be an officer."

"The President has tried to persuade me to accept a commission as General, but I have believed that I can serve my country better in my present sphere. Thank you, I don't care if I do take a spoonful of that. I must be going now, with many thanks for your kindness. It is nearly time for our evening prayer-meeting, and I must be there to open it. Have you such a thing as a pocket Bible to spare? Mine was destroyed in the last battle, by being struck by a bullet in my coat pocket. It was the last gift of my beloved mother, and it saved my life."

"Lawful sakes! Which pocket?"

"The behind pocket, mum."

"What a blessed thing it is to have a Bible! There is one that belonged to my Matilda Jane; but I know that you will make a good use of it. I will remember you in my prayers, pore soldier!"

As the last rays of the setting sun lighted up the face of that battered veteran, they shone upon two big tears, that slowly trickled down either cheek, making miniature canals through the dust that coated his epidermis. He walked up the road until he was joined by several more battered veterans, who came out from a corner of the fence. Two of them bore a keg, others carried tin buckets, others had their arms full of bottles.

"Have you got it, boys?" asked the veteran to whom the Bible had been presented.

"All right, my covey. Ten gallons of peach brandy, a keg of apple-jack, and ever so many bottles of blackberry wine. The old gal was well fixed."

"You made such a d—l of a noise that she would have smoked you if I hadn't been there to throw her off the track. Let's go and divide. I ought to have the biggest share, as I had the hardest part of the work."

It is thus that patriotism and virtue are rewarded.

Charles Nordhoff, the former managing editor of the New York Evening Post, is in the Sandwich Islands, gathering matter for a work which the Harpers will publish.

THE "GALAXY."

Exhilarations of the Road--Leon Gambetta.

Kisses---A Fire-Proof Building Material.

Humorous and Striking Anagrams.

John Burroughs makes a very bright, wholesome plea for

"THE EXHILARATIONS OF THE ROAD,"

which gladden those who follow the bidding of the merry song in "Winter's Tale," and

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a;
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a.

He says:

When I see the discomfort to which stage-bound American men will put up with rather than go a mile or half a mile on foot, the abuses they will tolerate in the way of carriage, crowding the stress on on a little fall in the temperature or the appearance of an inch or two of snow, pushing to overdriving, dangling in the straps, treading on one another's toes, breathing the rank gases and breaths, crushing the women and children, hanging by tooth and nail to a square inch of the platform, imperiling their limbs and killing the horses—I think the commonest tramp in the street has good reason to felicitate himself on his rare privilege of going afoot. Indeed, a race that neglects or despises this primitive gift, that fears the touch of the soil, that has no footpaths, no communion of sympathy in the land which they imply, that warns off the walker as a trespasser, that knows no way but the highway, the carriage-way, that forgets the stile, the foot-bridge, that even ignores the rights of the pedestrian in the public road, provides no escape for him but in the ditch or up the bank, is in a fair way to far more serious degeneracy.

I notice with astonishment that at our fashionable watering-places nobody walks; that of all those vast crowds of health-seekers and lovers of country air you can never catch one in the fields or woods, or guilty of trudging along the country road with dust on his shoes and sun-tan on his hands and face. The sole amusement seems to be to sit and dress and air at the hotels and glare at each other. The men look bored, the women look tired, and all seem to sigh, "Oh Lord! what shall we do to be happy and not be vulgar?" Quite different from the Europeans, who, if they have plenty of amusement and hilarity, spending most of the time at their watering-places in the open air, strolling, picnicking, boating, climbing, briskly walking, apparently with little fear of sun-tan or of contracting the genteelly.

I fear, also, the American is becoming disqualified for the manly art of walking, by a falling off in the size of his foot. He cherishes and cultivates this part of his anatomy with apparently little care, and the good breeding are to be inferred from its diminutive size. A small, trim foot, well booted or gaitered, is the national vanity. How we stare at the big feet of foreigners, and wonder what nasty boots they wear! But in those countries, and where all the aristocratic blood is, that these plebeian extremities so predominate, and that it pictures him as more noisy, vehement, and even coarse than I at least can now well imagine him to have been. Gambetta's ways and tastes are at the present day singularly plain, unpretentious, and modest. No man, I believe, could live with greater freedom from ostentation. Many of his friends have spoken to me of his simple mode of existence, with his good mother for a housekeeper, in a manner which gave me a high idea of the ex-Dictator's genuine manhood. But it is certain that his rise was a very sudden leap from obscurity, or, if you will, from Bohemianism, into renown. The defense of a newspaper prosecuted in 1868 before the Court of Correction and Police, for having opened its columns to subscription for the erection of a monument to a victim of the coup d'etat, gave Gambetta his first grand chance. He turned himself into a national prosecutor, and arraigned the Empire and the Emperor at the bar of European public opinion. His last great triumph was when he defended a Toulouse newspaper, and was acclaimed in the south of France as their young hero of liberty. This was the time when Rochefort was waking the echoes of Camille Desmoulins with his ferocious and unmeasured attacks on the Emperor and the Imperial family. The air was disturbed somehow. People felt uneasily and vaguely that something strange was going to happen. The evasion of Emile Ollivier had been proclaimed, groaned over, exulted over, vituperated. M. Thiers, with his wonderfully incisive criticisms of the Imperial policy, had been undermining all faith in the supposed capacity and success of that Government which so long had had nothing to live upon but the repute of sagacity and success. It was the time for a man like Gambetta. At the general election in 1869 he became a candidate for a seat in the Corps Legislatif, and was chosen at once by Paris and Marseilles. He decided to take his seat for the southern city, and he entered the Palais Bourbon, where the Deputies sit in three tiers of seats, with a party created by himself, and dubbed with a title of his own invention. That was the party of the Irreconcilables. Other men might ask merely for freedom and good government. The Irreconcilables, once again, might involve themselves in the dignity of their uncompromising republicanism, and cling to exile, or to a political isolation equal to exile, while an Emperor ruled in France. But Gambetta struck out a new path. He went into the Corps Legislatif avowing his resolve to use all the weapons of parliamentary strife against the Empire, and never to be reconciled with the Empire. "No matter what concessions you make, no matter what promises you hold out," this was virtually the programme of Gambetta, "we will never trust you or have anything to do with you. The Empire is forgery, robbery, and murder: we will not become reconciled to our criminals merely because the criminals offer to pay a ransom on condition of being allowed to enjoy the fruits of their crimes." In plain English, this was the platform of Gambetta's party, and all the excited emotions of republicanism, stirred up by the new omens and sudden prodigies of coming change, surged up passionately around it. I think, considering the hour, the situation, and the unexpected elements present with new possibilities, that the creation of such a party just then was a genuine inspiration, a veritable stroke of genius.

The career of M. Gambetta, then, is now in its fourth act. Many persons believe that the fifth act will see him President of the French Republic. Mr. McCarthy thinks it would at all events be safe to predict that the next great chapter of his history will show him in power or in exile. No middle way, no commonplace course, seems possible for him.

I cannot imagine him "subsiding" like Jules Favre, or patiently content to sit in the background like Louis Blanc. There is probably no man in Europe whose temperament and mental constitution make him more thoroughly irrepressible. The tumultuous physical health is not strong, but the fiery soul would carry him along to anything. I am not myself a cordial admirer of him. He does not appear to me a man of great intellect. No capacity for broad thinking shows itself in his speeches or in him. There is undoubtedly a dash of vulgarity in the nature if not in the language and tenor of his speeches. It is nothing but vulgarity to say, as he is reported to have said in one of his speeches, "Clericalism, that is the enemy!" as well as wrong. The cause of liberty, of free government, of enlightened progress, is equally applicable to houses, sea-walls, breakwaters, pier work, or indeed anything where either strength, durability, or resistance to fire is required.

In the same department these interesting figures are given of the

NUMERICAL RELATIONS OF THE SEXES:

In numbers, the two sexes are very nearly equal in the United States: males, 19,493,365; females, 19,064,606; but the distribution is not even. The greatest excess of males is found in Idaho (12,194 to 5,615 females), Montana (16,171 to 3,824), Wyoming (7,919 to 1,899), and Nevada (29,779 to 10,112). Females are in excess in Alabama (904,560 to 482,470), Districts of Columbia (61,267 to 54,169), Georgia (600,856 to 572,126), Louisiana (345 to 328,743), Maine (290,600 to 267,434), Maryland (353,246 to 342,226), Massachusetts (568,180 to 535,892), New Hampshire (147,275 to 140,993), New Jersey (363,668 to 353,455), and New York (3,647,916 to 1,597,892). Virginia, Vermont, Tennessee, both Carolinas, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Mexico show a like excess of female population. In Utah there are more males than females—86,994 to 97,207.

In the Galaxy Club-Room," Kate A. Sanborn gathers together a number of

HUMOROUS AND STRIKING ANAGRAMS:

Anagrams have at times been endowed with undue and superstitious importance, many believing that the finger of fate could be thus revealed, and indeed the combinations are often extremely curious and appropriate. For instance, Florence Nightingale's name when transposed reads, "Flit on, cheering angel." and that of the brusque Dr. John Abernethy, Johnny the bear. Horatio Nelson, made into a Latin anagram, gives "Honor est a Nilo" (his honors are from the Nile). Numerous changes have been rung upon the all-potent, magic name of Napoleon Bonaparte, as well as striking calculations in numbers; while whole books of latter-day prophecies have been founded on the similarity of Napoleon and Apollyon, the dark angel. It is said that Napoleon, when at St. Helena, was asked by an ironic Briton if he thought he could have sacked London, and replied, "Able was I ere I saw Elba," the sentence reading backward and forward the same. Another patriotic Englishman made Napoleon Bonaparte read in Latin, "Bona rapta eso pone," i. e., "Rascal, yield up your stolen possessions!" Napoleon III. England's warning to be found, "No, appear not at Elba," and Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, has been rendered, "Let well-toiled Gaul secure thy renown." It does not seem foolish after these illustrations to agree with Thomas Fuller, who in his "Anatomy of Wit" acknowledges, "I believe now there is some secret power and virtue in names."

Perhaps the most extraordinary anagram to be met with is that on the life of Pilate's question to the Saviour, "What is truth?"

Quid est veritas!
Est vir qui adest.
(It is the man who is before you.)

Anagram-making was the favorite amusement of wits and scholars in the seventeenth century, and every name of note was twisted and rasseized. Randle Holmes, the heraldic writer, was complimented with "A vrit" was found in Walt, "renown" in Vernon; James Stuart—"A just master;" and of the poet Waller it was said:

His brows need not with laurel to be bound,
All men will think they wear it when he's crowned.

And here is one of more recent date, when Mr. George Thompson, the eloquent anti-slavery advocate was solicited some years since to go into Parliament, with a view to his more efficiently serving the cause of negro emancipation, the question being submitted to the consideration of his friends, one of them found the following answer in the letters of his name:

George Thompson
O generous
M. P.

I think the queerest way of expressing a name was that made use of by one of the family of Kent:

ABCDEFGHIJK M NO PQRSTUVWXYZ.
To I.

Queen Elizabeth was one morning presented with a note from an anonymous individual making "Elizabeth, Regina Anglorum," read "Glori regni salvi mancbit, which is in English "The glory of thy kingdom shall vanish away." A reason was also given upon the name of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland:

Maria Stewarda, Scotorum Regina,
Trusavi regnis, morte amara cado,

(Thrust by force from my kingdoms,
I fall by a bitter death.)

Who can wonder that the simple and superstitious were edified by such a startling sentence so strangely produced?

And the result is quite as surprising and apposite when single words are used. Murder reversed is red hand, and certainly red is the color of the bloodiest crimes. There are so many of these which I want to give, that I will put them down in an orderly way with the sign of equality:

Astronomers—No starers.
Impatient—Time in a pet.
Elegant—Neat leg.
Parishioners—I hire parsons.
Parliament—Partial men.
Penitence—Nay, I repent it.
Midshipman—Mid his map.
Punishment—Nine thumps.
Matrimony—Into my arm.
Sweetheart—There we sat.
Gallantries—See great sin.
Telegraph—Great help.
Monarch—March on.
Catalogue—Got a log.
Radical reform—Rare mad frolic.
Revolution—To love ruin.
Lawyers—Sly wars.

Humor, satire, fun, and truth are all well represented in these changes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sensible Fashions in Foot-Wear.

From the Boston Gazette.

The new styles of boots and shoes show that fashion can have lucid moments, after all, when, repenting of her many follies, she bestows a grain of common-sense upon the ideas relating to the personal comfort of her victims. At any rate, it is not fashion's fault now if women persist in walking on their great toes like a ballet-dancer, or if the children hop through life on crooked legs, a very natural consequence of these high heels, as all unfashionable observers of human nature have remarked ere now. It has been of no use to preach sermons on deformity while these unsightly kid distortions were not confiscated by parental authority; for to see a pair of dainty buttoned boots tilted up on 3-inch heels was to groan and succumb, ignominiously give in, though a regiment of chiropodists stared one in the face.

But let the aching ones rejoice. Louis Quinze is not only dead, but so is his heel. True, a ghost of it remains,—not enough of one, however, to "wobble" on, but just enough to preserve the arch of the instep and "keep you out of the mud." The most elegant styles for ladies this spring are the recently imported French boots made of delicate black kid, with broad soles with or without an interlining of cork. They are of exquisite beauty and finish, with two changes to mark them from last season fashions. The foxings are cut square and low across the foot, while the upper portion only just covers the ancle. French kid does not of a simpler style come in three grades, the first with a thin sole suitable for dancing, the second of a medium thickness, and the third a street boot. For all of these the square toe with rounded corners is used entirely, but in the imported French kid the toe is rounder. An excellent walking boot for every-day wear is made of goatskin and soft kid, with a broad sole and a heel of only three lifts. Party boots of black satin are now ornamented with a tiny bow that does not destroy the outline of the foot.

The most coquettish shoe of the period is by all odds the Richelieu, and for style it has no compeer. It is made of black or bronze kid, with a moderate heel. An elastic like that of a Congress boot is inserted over the instep, and by this means it is held strongly and firmly in place. Rows of rich gros-grain silk, with plain or cut steel slides, conform to the high instep, and give an exquisite curve to the foot. A common pair that has four large flat bows of silk fastened with cut steel slides is perhaps the loveliest of these dainty shoes. Another pretty pair is made of gray morocco with black heels, and trimmed with black ribbon an inch wide. Three-button kid shoes are to be fashionable for the street this summer, and their proper companions are colored silk stockings, or striped Balbriggans.

One of the best inventions for young girls and children is the sea-side and country boot. It is made of fine goat-skin, foxed with French calf, thick, broad sole and low heel, and as a specimen of high finish and durability deserves more than a passing notice, though as a model of reformation it already speaks loudly for itself. A moment's reflection tells one that health, and not necessarily grace, depend greatly on just such boots as these, and that the best physical economy is prevention. Careful mothers may well rejoice, then, in this downright sensible fashion that has shed their children with strength and substance.

Boys are now favored mortals, and if they doubt it let them contemplate those beautiful boots made expressly to try their destructive powers. Such boots as these look like cast iron, and if any confidence was to be placed in boys or leather, they might last forever; but nothing will stand the ravages of time, for even "cast iron" would be outgrown after awhile. The latest styles are Balmorals, made of calf, with soles nearly an inch thick, intended for country wear; and a more elegant buttoned boot, also of calf, with the Scotch welt and box-toe. They are considered the best boots now manufactured, and surely a purely disinterested spectator might be pardoned a thrill of horror in imagining anything so stout and formidable on a boy who sometimes kicks. Boys, alas! have been known to indulge in that gentle exercise, though otherwise saints and cherubs—but parents and guardians have no such fear of their well-behaved offerings; therefore, by them the present modes will be duly appreciated. Even little 3-year old has his walking boots, as well as his older brothers, and they are miniature studies of those worn by the "grown-ups." A pretty style is of a delicate calf or morocco, with the foxings cut in little scallops over the instep. Let it be borne in mind in all these new spring boots the excellent fashion of broad soles and heels reigns supreme, both ladies' and children's.

For gentlemen, dealers now offer one great attraction—a shoe for hot weather, and a shoe, too, that the swellest swell would admire, and as old fogy, given to gouts, would remember with gratitude the rest of his life. *Of* course, it is French. The shape is peculiar, but may be of the softest kid of an elegant finish; it is both stylish and easy. Gentlemen who do not take kindly to embroidered or morocco slippers will find this French shoe an admirable substitute for house wear.

Another novelty is a congress boot, for evening, made with patent-leather foxings cut square across the foot, with silk tops to simulate the latest fashion of black silk stockings and pumps. A very handsome French button boot comes with a single sole or the intersoling of cork, and another congress boot is made of calf and French kid, intended for summer wear. Then there are the French wide-strap shoes, and the Oxfords for every day, and patent-leather boots of a superb finish for dancing.

AMONG THE ISLES OF SHOALS.

Extract from Celia Thaxter's new book.

In a series of papers published not many years ago, Herman Melville made the world acquainted with the "Encantadas," or Enchanted Islands, which he describes as lying directly under the equator, off the coast of South America, and of which he says: "It is to be doubted whether any spot of earth can, in desolateness, furnish a parallel to this group." But their dark volcanic crags and melancholy beaches can hardly seem more desolate than do the low-bleached rocks of the Isles of Shoals to eyes that behold them for the first time. Very sad they look, stern, bleak, and unpromising, yet are they enchanted islands in a better sense of the word than are the great Gallipagos of which Mr. Melville discourses so delightfully.

There is a strange charm about them, an indescribable influence in their atmosphere, hardly to be explained, but universally acknowledged. People forget the hurry and worry and fret of life after living there awhile, and, to an imaginative mind, all things become dreamy as they were to the lotus-eaters, for whom

The gushing of the wave
Far, far away did seem to mourn and rave
On alien shores.

The eternal sound of the sea on every side has a tendency to wear away the edge of human thought and perception; sharp outlines become blurred and softened like a sketch in charcoal; nothing appeals to the mind with the same distinctness as on the mainland, amid the rush and stir of people and things, and the excitements of social life. This was strikingly illustrated during the late war, which, while it wrung the heart of the whole country, and stirred the blood of every man, woman, and child on the continent, left the handful of human beings upon these lonely rocks quite untouched. The echoes of woe and terror were so faint and far, they seemed to lose their significance among the many-voiced waters they crossed, and reached at last the indifferent ears they sought with no more force than a spent wave.

Nine miles of the Atlantic Ocean intervene between the nearest point of the coast of New Hampshire; but from this nearest point the coast-line recedes gradually, in dim and dimmer distance, to Cape Ann, in Massachusetts, twenty-one miles away at the southwest, and to Cape Neddock, in Maine, sixteen miles distant to the northeast (in clear weather another cape is faintly distinguishable beyond this), and about one-third of the great horizon is filled by this beautiful, undulating line of land, which, under the touch of atmospheric change, is almost as plastic as the clouds, and wears a new aspect with every turn of wind and weather.

Swept by every wind that blows, and beaten by the bitter brine for unknown ages, well may the Isles of Shoals be barren, bleak, and bare. At first sight nothing can be more rough and inhospitable than they appear. The incessant influences of wind and sun, rain, snow, frost, and spray, have so bleached the tops of the rocks, that they look hoary as if with age, though in the summer-time the gracious greenness of vegetation here and there and there the stern outlines, and softens somewhat their rugged aspect. Yet so forbidding are their shores, it seems scarcely worth while to land upon them—mere heaps of tumbling granite in the wide and lonely sea,—when all the smiling, "sapphire-spangled marriage-ring of the land" lies ready to woo the voyager back again, and welcome his returning prow with pleasant sights and sounds and scents that the wild wastes of water never know. But to the human creature who has eyes that will see and ears that will hear, nature appeals with such a novel charm, that the luxurious beauty of the land in half forgotten before one is aware. Its sweet gardens, full of color and perfume, its rich woods and softly swelling hills, its placid waters, and fields and dewy meadows, are no longer dear and desirable; for the wonderful sound of the sea dulls the memory of all past impressions, and seems to fulfill and satisfy all present needs. Landing for the first time, the stranger is struck only by the sadness of the place,—the vast loneliness; for there are not even trees to whisper with familiar voices,—nothing but sky and sea and rocks. But these wildness and desolation reveal a strange beauty to him. Let him wait till evening comes,

With sunset purple soothing all the waste,

and he will find himself slowly succumbing to the subtile charm of that sea atmosphere. He sleeps with all the waves of the Atlantic murmuring in his ears, and wakes to the freshness of a summer morning; and it seems as if morning were made for the first time. For the world is like a new-blown rose, and in the heart of it he stands, with only the caressing music of the water to break the utter silence, unless, perhaps, a song-sparrow pours out its blissful warble like an embodied joy. The sea is rosy, and the sky; the line of land is radiant; the scattered sails glow with the delicious color that touches so tenderly the bare, bleak rocks. These are lovelier than the sky or sea, or distant sails, or graceful gulls' wings reddened with the dawn; nothing takes color so beautifully as the bleached granite; the shadows are delicate, and the fine, hard outlines are glorified and softened beneath the fresh first blush of sunrise. All things are speckless and spotless; there is no dust, no noise, nothing but peace in the sweet air and on the quiet sea. The day goes on; the rose changes to yellow gold, the gold to clear, white daylight, and the sea to sparkling again. A breeze ripples the surface, and wherever it touches the color deepens. A seine-boat passes, with the tawny net heaped in the stern, and the scarlet shirts of the rowers brilliant against the blue. Pleasantly their voices come across the water, breaking the stillness. The fishing-boats sail to and fro, silent, with glistening sails; the gulls wheel lazily; the far-off eastern glide rapidly along the horizon; the mirage steals down the coast-line, and seems to remove it leagues away. And what if it were to slip down the slope of the world and disappear entirely? You think, in a half-dream, you would not care. Many cares, losses, perplexities, vexations, lurk behind that far, flush line for you. Why should you be bothered any more?

Let us alone. Time driveth onward fast,
And in a little while our lips are dumb.

And so the waves, with their lulling murmur, do their work, and you are soothed into repose and transient forgetfulness.

REPENTANCE.

He kissed me, and I knew 'twas wrong,
For he was neither kith nor kin;
Nor did consent make the wrong long
For such a tiny little sin?

He pressed my hand; that wasn't right;
Why will men have such wicked ways?
It wasn't for a minute—quite—
But in it there were days and days.

There's mischief in the moon, I know;
I'm positive I saw her wink
When I requested him to go;
I meant it too—I almost think.

But, after all, I'm not to blame;
He took the kiss. I do think men
Are quite without a sense of shame.
I wonder when he'll come again!

—Referring to the intimation of the *Congregationalist* that "the saleswomen at the Boston Bazar have been selected more for their good looks than for their orthodoxy," the *Christian Register* says, "there are very few girls, inside or outside of Christendom, who would not rather be called pretty heretics than homely believers."

POETRY OF GEMS.

Sparkle of Diamonds and Glint of Ruby.

Tales, Legends, and Stories of Precious Stones.

From the Watchmaker's Magazine.

Upon the diamond the ancients engraved the figure of Mars, believing that victory would come to the wearer of such a diamond no matter how great the number of his adversaries.

To lose a diamond was a piece of ill-luck from which was argued the approach of some dire misfortune.

The largest diamond which is known belongs to the Rajah of Mattan in the East Indies. This diamond has been in the same royal family for a century and a half, and, although large sums have been offered for it, and bloody wars have been fought to gain possession of it, the jewel still graces the Indian crown,—as the Rajah believes that parting with so costly a gem would insure destruction to himself and dynasty. This diamond is celebrated for the marvelous cures it performs when sufferers bathe in the water in which it has been steeped.

Precious stones seem to have been worn in ancient times as amulets or charms to protect the wearer from evil, and they were often engraved with some curious device or magical inscription. Thus ear-rings came to be placed in the ears, and strings of jewels hung around the neck.

Besides the healing of diseases, many other properties are ascribed to gems.

Every one has read of the famous ring of that Lydian monarch, Gyges, which was fabled to render its owner invincible.

The Jews were accustomed to prophesy future events by the changing color or brilliancy of twelve precious stones, on which were engraved a set of anagrams of the name of God.

An old Jewish tradition says that all the light Noah had in the ark was derived from the dazzling splendor of jewels.

The first person who ever wore a ring with a stone in it is said to have been Prometheus, who was condemned by Jupiter to wear upon his finger a piece of Mount Caucasus, to which he had been chained. This stone was set in a ring of iron.

The seven planets were once believed to have an influence over seven precious stones. There was some mystical tie between Saturn and the turquoise; Jupiter and the cornelian; Mars and the emerald; the sun and the diamond; Venus and the amethyst; Mercury and the lodestone; the moon and the crystal.

In Poland, at this day, each month is supposed to be under the influence of some jewel, which also affects the person born in that particular month, and upon birthdays presents are given containing the said stones. Thus the garnet, emblematic of constancy and fidelity, is dedicated to January; the amethyst, sincerity, to February; the bloodstone, courage and presence of mind, to March; the diamond, innocence, to April; the emerald, success in love, to May; the agate, health and long life, to June; the cornelian, contented mind, to July; the sardonyx, conjugal fidelity, to August; the chrysolite, antidote against madness, to September; the opal, hope, to October; the topaz, fidelity, to November; the turquoise, sincerity, to December.

Perhaps no people have ever been so lavish of gems upon their attire as the ancient Romans. Think of that famous wardrobe of Theodosia,

Sidonian mantles from ...
Belts bossed with pearls, robes stiff with ...
And turbans shining green with emeralds bright,
and helmets rich with precious sapphires' light.

Pliny says: "I have myself seen Lollia Paulina, once the wife of the Emperor Caligula, though it was on no great occasion, nor she in her full dress of ceremony, but at an ordinary wedding dinner, and have seen her entirely covered with emeralds and pearls, strung alternately, glittering all over her hair, her head, her head-dress, neck, and fingers, the value of all which put together amounted to the sum of 40,000,000 sesterces" ($2,000,000).

Pliny also says of the diamond: "It is so hard that, if struck with a hammer upon an anvil, it will rather split both hammer and anvil than break itself; unless, indeed, it is first dipped in the blood of a goat, recently killed, in which case it will prove soft enough."

This fact, however, experiments upon the diamond have proved to be but a mere superstition.

Precious stones of the rarest value were offered in great quantities to the heathen gods, and statues of them covered with their sparkling gems. Many a royal dame might have envied the fair goddess Astarte, who is said to have been resplendent with diamonds, beryls, sardonyx, hyacinths, and emeralds, all brought to her shrine by pilgrims from all lands—Egyptians, Ethiopians, Indians, Medes, Armenians, and Babylonians.

Precious gems were also used to lighten the horror of tombs, and we are told that the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey contained eighty-four jewels of great value, and the tomb of Thomas a Becket, in Canterbury Cathedral, was celebrated for its great wealth of gems.

"The timber work of the shrine on the outside," says Stow, "was covered with plates of gold, enamelled with gold wire, which ground of gold was again covered with jewels of gold, as rings, ten or twelve cramped with gold wire into the said ground of gold, many of these rings having stones in them, broaches, images, angels, precious stones, and great pearls."

Within this shrine the wealth corresponded to its outer walls, and Erasmus, who was permitted, before the Reformation, to look upon the treasures, says that "under a coffin of wood, enclosing another of gold, which was drawn up by ropes and pulleys, he beheld an amount of riches, the value of which he was unable to estimate. Gold was the meanest thing visible; the whole place glittered with the rarest and most precious gems, which were generally of extraordinary size, and some larger than the egg of a goose."

The enormous value of all this wealth was too great for the cupidity of Henry VIII., and he accordingly appropriated it to himself.

The Abbey of St. Denis during the middle ages was regarded as one of the marvels of Europe, and was visited by strangers from all parts of the civilized world.

Here the Kings of France were buried, surrounded by untold treasures—jewels and other valuables placed within their tombs, and offered at the shrine of the Virgin and to the saints. Many of these articles belong to history, and have a world-wide fame, but we can only mention a few of them; a brilliant ruby in which was enchased a thorn claimed to have belonged to the crown worn by Christ; the crown of Charlemagne, of gold enriched with jewels, and worn at the coronation of the Kings of France; the gold crown of the consort of Charles IV., set with gems; a book of the Epistles and Gospels bound in gold and the binding covered with gems; St. Louis' ring with a sparkling sapphire, and a shrine containing the bones of St. Louis set with precious gems.

One of the rarest and most valuable gems is the Oriental ruby. A *perfect* ruby exceeding one carat is said to be higher prized than the diamond. A ruby which once belonged to Rudolf II. was valued at a sum not less than £30,000, and in size resembled a small hen's egg.

The King of Ava is said to possess one of the same weight, which he wears as an ear-pendant.

The Emperor of Russia possesses the largest Oriental ruby known. It was brought from China, and owned by Prince Menzikoff.

Peter the Great, of Russia when he was visiting England, presented as a farewell gift to King William a splendid ruby, worth £10,000, which in accordance with his well-known eccentricity of character, he took from his pocket, wrapped in a bit of common brown paper.

A famous ruby which once belonged to Edward, the Black Prince, is now prominent in the royal crown of England. This ruby is pierced through the centre, after the Eastern manner. It was worn in the battle of Agincourt, 1414, by Henry V.

The King of the Island of Ceylon—famous for its wealth in jewel mines—was said to have possessed the largest ruby ever seen, being a span in length, and as thick as a man's arm.

"It has," says Marco Polo, "the appearance of a glowing fire, and is so valuable that no estimate can be made of its worth in money. The Grand Kahn Hublai sent ambassadors to the Monarch with a request that he would yield to him possession of this gem, in return for which he should receive the value of a city. The answer given was to this effect: 'That he could not sell it for all the treasures of the universe, nor would he, on any terms, suffer it to go out of his dominions, as it had been handed down to him by his predecessors on the throne.'"

The early Chinese travelers relate that in the seventh century a ruby was elevated on a spire in Ceylon, the light of which illuminated the whole city. A Chinese Emperor wore in his cap a carbuncle of such unusual brilliancy that at the great levees at night its red lustre so filled the palace that it was called the "Red Palace Illuminator."

An old Chinese work says that the origin of trade on the island of Ceylon was coeval with the visit of the Indian god, Buddha, who sprinkled the land with sweet dew, which caused it to produce red gems, and thus gave the people an article of merchandise.

Among the superstitions connected with the ruby is that it confers the power of seeing in the dark, if it be worn upon the neck. It also warned its wearer by change of color of coming misfortune, and cured diseases of the eye if tied over the forehead in a linen cloth. Plutarch says: "It is discovered when the moon is waning to the second of the fifes, and is worn by persons of exalted rank."

Next to the diamond and ruby, the opal is the most valuable gem.

The Empress Josephine possessed the finest opal of modern times, which was called "The Burning of Troy," on account of its brilliancy, which resembled the fitful light of flames. An ancient writer mentions an opal of the size of a hazel nut, which was wrought with marvelous skill, and clasped in the claws of a golden eagle. It contained all the various tints of the sky, and shone with such splendor that it struck terror into the hearts of beholders.

The opal was highly esteemed by the ancients, but modern romance has flung around it a baleful influence and it is said to bring ill luck to its wearer.

The beautiful sapphire, with its soft, velvety blue color, was esteemed as being a great enemy to "black choler, and to free the mind and mend the manners." It was sometimes powdered and mixed with milk as a cure for boils, which was surely a rather expensive medicine.

It was believed that if the name of the sun or the moon was engraved upon the amethyst, and the jewel hung aoound the neck upon the hair of a baboon, or the feather of a swallow, it was an infallible protection against witchcraft, and also protected its wearer from the flight of locusts and of hailstones.

The amethyst is called the "Bishop's stone," because rings set with these gems are worn by the Roman Catholic Bishops.

The turquoise not only strengthens the eyes and enlivens the heart of its possessor, but is said also to take upon itself the consequences of a serious fall, and breaking itself to save its wearer from fracturing a bone. It was also supposed to lose its color if the person grew ill, and to be entirely blanched if he died—

As a compassionate turquoise that doth tell
By looking pale, the wearer is not well.

One of the most beautiful and popular of gems is the emerald. This jewel is said to have been found in olden times so large that the Romans used emeralds for their mirrors, and Nero is said to have worn an emerald eye-glass when viewing the combat of the gladiators.

The early inhabitants of Peru worshiped as their goddess an emerald as large as an ostrich's egg. The priests who had charge of this divinity gave out that no gifts were so precious to the goddess as her daughters, the emeralds, and therefore great quantities of these jewels were brought to her shrine.

Emeralds were preferred to all other precious stones for sparkling around the brim of a jewelled goblet.

Those who engraved upon gems were accustomed to gaze for a time upon emerald to refresh their wearied eyes. This stone was also considered preventive of epilepsy and other diseases. It was held in such esteem by the Romans that Pliny tells that when the famous Lucullus landed at Alexandria, Ptolemy, who wished to attach him forever to his interests, could think of no more precious gift with which to win his regard than a precious emerald set in gold, with his portrait engraved upon it.

SUGAR-REFINING.

From the New York Wisdom of It.

Do you wish to know all about the sugar which you eat every day—how it is made in filth, shovelled over in dirt, and how it is finally purified till it is white and immaculate?

New York has thirty-five out of the fifty sugar-refineries in the United States—the other refineries being in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and St. Louis. The largest sugar-refinery in the world is that of Constance Sey, in Paris. Sey refines 5,000 barrels per day. The next largest is that of Havemeyer & Elder, of New York. They refine 3,000 barrels per day.

How does sugar come here?

Last year the 548,769 tons of sugar shipped to this country came mostly from Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazil, Manila, Jamaica, San Domingo, and Barbadoes. It came in hogsheads weighing 1,000 pounds, boxes weighing 450, and bags weighing 150 pounds. A large part of it came in a black, dirty, "raw" state, and some called "centrifugal" had the water whirled out of it in centrifugal machines before it left Cuba. Sowugar is quoted as "raw" and "centrifugal." Raw sugar is worth about 8 cents and centrifugal 9 cents per pound. Cuba sugar is the best sugar, but it all has to be cleaned before it is fit for use, and then the raw sugar wholesales for about 3 cents per pound more. From dirty 8 cent sugar they make white lump sugar worth 11¼, light yellow worth 10½, dark yellow worth 9½, and syrup worth 4.

How do they do this?

This is what I saw for the *Graphic* yesterday, in the largest sugar-refinery in the United States:

First, the sugar in filthy black bags, hogsheads covered with mud, and boxes smeared over with bilge-water and filth, was landed at the Williamsburg docks, where are the those immense sugar-houses. There they were delivered it Back to a big copper vat filled with hot water, broke open the boxes, out open the bags, and knocked in the heads of the hogsheads and let it all—dirt, mud, sticks, niggers' shoes, old hats, pipes, bones, undissolved newspapers, sleeveless shirts—yes, let it all slide into the vat together.

What! all this dirt?

Yes, and more too. They placed the filthy old hogsheads, soiled bags, and dirty boxes into a steam vat, steamed and washed off the dirt and sugar, and then put it in, too. Then a greasy old Dutchman stirred it up occasionally, expectorating tobacco juice here and there, and scraping his Williamsburg mud into the future frosting of our wedding-cake.

What next?

What the hogshead staves, after the sugar and dirt are worked off, are sent back to Cuba, and 400 hogsheads of sugar and dirt per day are pumped, in a liquid form, into the fifth story, to be cleaned and purified.

What! can they take out filthy cigar-stubs, dead rats, negro babies, bilge-water, and everything?

Yes; in five hours they draw from this witches' chowder syrup as pure and as odorless and odorless as ice water, and as clean, too. All dirt, salts, smells, and every material obstacle or gaseous odor or oxyd, is separated, and transparent liquid sugar runs out as water trickles from crystal spring.

How do they do it?

First, the dirty liquid is pumped into 1,000-gallon cauldrons, with a steam-pipe in the bottom. Then, blue litmus paper (paper soaked in blue cabbage juice) is dipped into it to see if it is sour. If it is sour, the blue paper is changed to red. Then they throw in a pail of lime. This kills the acid, or the acid leaves the sugar to attack the lime, when, like the Kilkenny cats, they are both eaten up. If you pour acid in soft-soap, the alkali (another form of lime) will leave the grease to feed upon the acid.

What next?

Then the half-naked man who work over the hot cauldrons pour five gallons of warm bullock's blood, fresh from the slaughter-houses, into each 1,000 gallons of melted sugar. The white of eggs would be better, but eggs cost too much, while blood, which is almost as full of albumen, only costs 11 cents per gallon. This blood "settles" the sugar, as an egg "settles" your coffee—that is, the albumen seizes hold of every particle of dirt and holds it. Then when they raise the temperature to 180 degrees, the blood, lime, dirt, sticks, etc., float to the surface, while the syrup, yellow and quite transparent, is drawn off through strainers at the bottom, leaving the scum on top. The scum and dirt are rinsed with clean water, the sweet part saved to wet up a fresh lot of sugar, and the dirt carted off as a fertilizer. They take a ton of rich manure out of the sugar every day.

How is the syrup strained?

Through bags—long cloth bags, having four or five thicknesses of cloth in them. They catch all the heavy dirt, little stones, sand, etc., and the syrup leaves them transparent, only slightly tinged with yellow. These bags take out about 4 per cent of dirt—real black, mucky dirt—the same as you see in the street. The syrup is now 95 per cent pure sugar, whereas it was but 80 per cent five hours ago. There remains 7 per cent of coloring, foreign salts, and gases yet to be removed.

How are these gases and salts removed?

This is done by filtering the yellow syrup through bone black or animal charcoal (bones burnt black and ground up). Large iron tanks, looking like upright steam-boilers, are filled with 30,000 pounds of bone black each. Through this the syrup is made to trickle. As it comes out at the bottom it is as pure and transparent as rock crystal. A goblet of it looks like pure water.

"Is it perfectly pure now?" I asked the chemist.

"Yes, as near as possible. It is 99⅝ per cent pure sugar. You might pour five gallons of kerosene and a small-pox patient out into sausage-meat into that first tank, and I tell you, Perkins, that I wouldn't have the slightest objection to drinking the syrup five hours afterward. It's perfectly clean and pure."

How is this white, transparent syrup made into sugar?

This is simply done by taking the water out of it. This is accomplished by boiling it in an open vacuum. It would boil like water in the open air and volatilize at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, but remove the air pressure and it will boil at 150 Fahrenheit; 150 degrees never burns it, and the sugar is white. After boiling the syrup down to a thick paste, it is drawn off in pots shaped like the old-fashioned sugar-loaf. These pots hold five gallons and are open at the large end. The small end has a hole in it through which the water runs out, leaving the sugar to crystalize in a hard white cake, such as used to be sold in the market. But nowadays the pure white sugar-loaves are sawed up into regular-shaped cubic pieces of sugar. The soiled sugar-loaves, or those with yellow streaks in them, are crushed into lumps, and the sawdust and leavings are made into granulated and pulverized sugar.

Where does the yellow sugar come from?

The syrup which runs out when the white sugar is crystalizing—the residue is treated in the same manner as the original Cuban sugar, when an inferior sugar and an inferior syrup result. The syrup grows more impure each time until finally it cannot be crystalized. It is sour and salty. This impure of brown sugar is shoveled into a centrifugal or revolving machine, which revolves 2,000 times per minute. This throws out the water through a strainer, leaving the sugar quite light and mealy.

"Which is the cheapest to use—brown sugar or white?" I asked of the chemist.

"Why, white, sir. Brown sugar is simply pure sugar with dirt and water in it. The cheapest sugar to buy is white granulated sugar. It is simply 99½ per cent pure sugar, while brown sugar is only about 70 per cent sugar, 20 per cent water, and 10 per cent dirt and salts. White refined soft sugar is 93 per cent sugar. I know some old women brought up on brown sugar, still stick to brown sugar, and think it sweeter than white sugar, but

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RELIGION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The April number of the *New Englander* has an article (the leading one in the number) by the Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., of this city, on the "Religious Element of Education and the Public School System." The positions taken by Dr. Patton in this paper are more "advanced," as the phrase is, than those held by the majority of the secular press on this subject. Although not now presented by the writer for the first time, they are argued in this paper with a degree of force and precision suited to the high character of the periodical in which they appear, and to the gravity of the subject treated. Dr. Patton holds that the time is not far distant when the question of the right of the State to tax individuals to support a system of education into which a particular form of religion is woven must be met and decided. It cannot be staved off much longer, and it behooves those who are most strenuous for religion to examine the ground whereon they stand, and be prepared to meet the issue when it comes.

The duty of the State to provide a system of education sufficiently broad to enable the future voter to read and understand the ballot which he casts, and also to perform intelligently the ordinary and common duties of life, is assumed as one of the axioms of free government. Can the State omit to teach, at the same time, the common principles of morality, such as truthfulness, honesty, obedience to law, benevolence, the soundness of an oath, etc., which, equally with spelling, grammar, and arithmetic, lie at the basis of civilization and free government, and which all religious sects and all non-religionists profess to hold in the highest esteem? Clearly not. These considerations are too important to be neglected during the impressible years of childhood and early youth. Can the State go beyond this, and introduce religious instruction, supporting the same by means of public taxes, or at least maintaining it in such way that no parent can send his child to the common school without danger of coming in contact with it? If yes, what form of religion shall it be? If it be practicable to lump all Protestant sects together, shall the Roman Catholics be taxed to support some form of Protestant teaching? If it be possible to unite all Christian sects together, shall the Jews be taxed to support some form of Christian teaching, and after in order that their to some may avoid a religious bias which they deem pernicious and misleading? Finally, shall the Rationalists, who now number two or three millions in the United States, composed largely of German immigrants, be compelled against their will to support any form of religious teaching out of the proceeds of taxation, to which they contribute according to their numbers and their property? Dr. Patton finds nothing in the Constitution to warrant the imposition of taxes for such a purpose, nor anything in the principles of equity to warrant the exclusion of a portion, however small, of the community from the benefit of the public schools under penalty of inoculation in some form of religious belief opposed to their own. The case is as troublesome when confined within the pale of Christianity as when it embraces the whole population; "for then comes the conflict between the various denominations, Roman Catholic and Protestant, evangelical and unevangelical."

So much for the common schools. If we conclude that justice, no less than the spirit and letter of our Constitution, forbid the favoring of one sect above another, and thus logically confine the common schools to secular and moral tuition, upon which not only all sects but all citizens agree, what about the State universities and other institutions supported in whole or in part out of the public funds? Can history, philology, law, ancient and modern literature, and metaphysics be taught without some kind of religious or irreligious bias? All these branches of learning are more or less interwoven with religion, and will receive more or less coloring from the instructor or the text-book. The exact sciences may, perhaps, be taught without such coloring. Technical instruction may be imparted without it. But these constitute only a small part of a liberal education. The conclusion which Dr. Patton reaches is, that, although religious sects have the privilege of establishing colleges of their own, the State has no right, by the exercise of the taxing power, to build up institutions which shall dwarf and belittle the voluntary ones, by virtue of their greater endowment and more magnificent buildings, libraries, and apparatus. These State institutions, he observes, immediately become objects of strife among religious sects; the sects rush into the arena of politics to get possession and control of them, and, so far as they are successful, they impose upon all other sects the necessity of contributing to support, or at least to give undue strength and prominence to, a form of religious belief with which they are more or less at variance. It must be admitted that this is the history of most of the State universities. The University of Michigan is the only one which has acquired sufficient prominence to overshadow the denominational colleges; but the principle is all the same, whether the State university be a great affair or only a small one.

The evil and injustice of which Dr. Patton complains must be admitted. Nevertheless it is mitigated by the fact that the religious bias of youth who have reached the advanced age required for admission to college is generally fixed before they enter. There are some exceptions of course, but, as a general rule, a young man who goes away from home to attend college will derive his religious instruction from the church he is in the habit of attending at home. And, if he is not in the habit of attending any church, he will hardly be liable to have his faith or want of faith shaken by the infiltration of dogmas into the curriculum of the university. It is an evil—rather a glaring one in fact—that sects should defile themselves with politics in the effort to get control of public institutions of learning. It is an evil that they should succeed in doing so; but is it not a greater evil that we should be deprived, as we are for the most part, of institutions rivaling those of England and Germany in breadth and depth—institutions which voluntary effort is inadequate to furnish? But it was not for the purpose of discussing this question that we touched upon Dr. Patton's excellent paper, for we deem it on the whole one of the most enlightened contributions to the sociology of the present day.

THE SUNDAY-BEER QUESTION.

There is a disposition among the Germans to hold Mayor Medill personally responsible for the enforcement of the Sunday saloon-ordinance, and the consequent crusade against the German custom of observing Sunday as a day of recreation. The only circumstance that could have suggested this assumption is, that Mayor Medill has been the only City Executive, among all who have tried to do it, who has succeeded in enforcing the law without partiality or evasion. This fact, however, does not warrant the conclusion that he approves of the ordinance in the form in which it stands on the statute-book, or that it was his desire to give it an offensive construction. It means simply that he has been placed in different circumstances from his predecessors—circumstances that seemed to require the enforcement of a law that had been allowed to fall into disuse during a period of nearly twenty years. It is difficult to see how Mr. Medill's personal preferences could have entered into the controversy at all. Whether he were in full accord with the local Temperance leaders, or wholly opposed to them in private sentiment, could make no difference with his official duty. It is probable that, with no hankering after drink of any kind, he has suffered more inconvenience than any six or sixty Germans, whether beer-drinkers or beer-sellers. But, whatever may be his personal and private views, he had nothing else to do as Mayor but enforce the Sunday ordinance, when the issue was pressed upon him. The Mayor had nothing to do with making the laws, but he was elected to enforce them, and took an oath that he would do so. He could not rightfully be influenced by the circumstances that his predecessors had in part neglected to enforce them. It may have been natural to the excited condition of the German mind to confuse the execution of the law with the law itself, when they found it enforced by Mayor Medill, though other Mayors had failed to enforce it. This would be a false and dangerous issue to make at the polls, however. When people come to vote for men who will not enforce laws, they enter upon unsafe ground. Their issue should concern the law itself, and their aim, from the German point of view, should be to elect men who will repeal the law.

We have made these remarks, so far as they are personal to Mayor Medill, without any consultation with him, and not in the way of apology for anything he has done or omitted to do. It is well known that the law against keeping saloons open on Sunday was forced upon the Mayor's attention after one-half [illegible] the public agitation had subsided, called by a prominent German citizen, Mr. Henry Greenebaum. One of the most vigorous demands of this assembly of citizens was that the criminal laws should be enforced. The meeting was held at a time when the lawless classes of the city were committing daily outrages upon the community, and when the newspapers were filled with the chronicles of violent crimes. The popular demand for the vigorous enforcement of the laws was thought by all good citizens to be timely and proper. It was then that the Temperance agitators stepped in and drew attention to the fact that one of the laws of the city required that all saloons should be closed on Sunday, and they demanded that this ordinance should be observed among the rest. There was no lawful retreat from the position which they assumed. Mr. Greenebaum withdrew from the movement when this element was introduced, but it was not for Mr. Greenebaum, not for the Mayor, nor for any other citizen or official, to say what particular laws should be enforced and what should be ignored. It was found impossible to make a distinction under the law between the whisky-saloons and the beer-gardens. The "Puritan element," as the Germans call it, had the advantage of the law on their side, and they pushed it to the extreme. It is a peculiarity of this element, that it makes its fight, if not on religious grounds, at least with a strong religious bias, and here, quite as much as upon a difference of tastes respecting malt liquors, the issue is joined. It was this element, whose strength in the community need not be underrated, that beset Mayor Medill for the enforcement of the Sunday-law, and there was no choice for him but to comply. It is against this element that the Germans have organized, and are seeking to secure the co-operation of the Roman Catholics, and that portion of the native-born population who have no special religious bias.

The disposition to make the Republican party responsible for what is known as the Puritan element, as the *Staats-Zeitung*, the *Union*, and most of the Germans are doing, has just this justification. It is true that many of the most prominent men in the Republican party, and that portion of the rank and file which have contributed most to its respectability and success in the country at large, are of that way of thinking which the Germans denominate "Puritanic." The Republican party, as a political organization, cares not a whit whether beer or whisky are sold seven days in the week, or only six. The leaders generally would prefer to have it sold eight days, if any more votes could be got by it. Nevertheless, the "Puritan element," as it is called, can control the party, when it chooses to do so, in the State at large, if not in the city, and the Germans seem to think it necessary to give the party a shock which shall so far alarm it as to permanently weaken the influence of this element. This, we take it, is the *rationale* of the new German movement. It has probably been considered also, that, the slavery question being settled, the Republican party has lost its *raison d'etre*, and that, in the general breaking up of parties, the constituent elements will be pretty sure to diverge whenever new issues are made up involving their organic differences. This is precisely the case in Chicago at the present time. The immediate point at issue concerns the right of the Germans to drink beer on Sunday, but the contest includes the general question, whether, under our form of Government, those who favor the Puritan or English observance of Sunday may force their customs upon those who favor the Continental observance. This is a question which it will be necessary to decide at the polls, and it is as well that it should come up now as at any other time. With these facts in view, it is the duty of all citizens to give them serious consideration as a part of the political questions which they have to decide. Both the Puritans and the Germans are conscientious in their views of Sunday observance; the question is whether either shall force upon the other the adoption of the opposite sentiment. The German issue should be made up, not on the execution of the law as it is (about which there can be no question), but on the maintenance or repeal of the law, which practically deprives the German citizen of the privilege of spending Sunday—in an orderly manner of course—according to his traditions, habits, and preferences.

MRS. STANTON'S SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Cady Stanton, the champion *par excellence* of Woman's Rights, in this country, announces that she has at last discovered the plan by which the Tyrant Man can be forced to give to Woman, the right of suffrage. In plain words, the war is to be carried into Africa. Every other resource having been exhausted, and having yielded nothing but dust and ashes, Woman now is to assume the aggressive. Hitherto she has begged, entreated, implored, threatened. She has sought the ballot upon bended knee. She has demanded it with objurgation. She has appealed for it with a torrent of words. She has followed it as it flitted like an *ignis fatuus* through the intricate labyrinths of the courts. She has sought it by all the coaxing and wheedling artifices known to the sex. Bright eyes have languished for it in vain. Sharp tongues have threatened in vain. The Tyrant, as a rule, has turned a deaf ear to every entreaty and to every threat, and gone on his way regardless of the wrongs of the sex, as it writhed in the fetters at his feet. Ruminating upon her wrongs, Mrs. Stanton has at last discovered the panacea which is warranted to cure all the ills of Woman. That panacea is the Social Revolution, and the details of it she has announced very clearly. In the first place, women are to assist themselves and take care of their own interests. The Revolution is to be first inaugurated by severely letting the Church alone. There are to be no more neck-tie sociables and strawberry festivals to obtain funds for carpeting the Church. Let the men carpet it. There are to be no more fairs with post-offices, and lotteries, and Jacob's wells, and cakes with rings in them, and other seductive approaches to the pocket. If the men want painted windows and melodious organs in the church, let them provide them themselves. There are to be no more donation parties for the ministers, devised by female ingenuity and enterprise. Let the men henceforth eke out the minister's salary with the convenient flour, and apples, and onions; the bed-quilts, Scriptural bookmarks, and services of plate. This is to be the first move in the Social Revolution, but we do not apprehend there is any serious danger in it. There are two classes of Church-members. One of them cares very little for carpets, painted windows, or donation parties. An uncarpeted floor, a plain glass window, and a minister without donation parties [illegible] would not in- would suit them exactly. [illegible] their Sunday slumbers or their enjoyment of religion. In the case of the other class, they would pay their money directly for the theological luxuries, rather than through the medium of neck-ties, strawberries, pound-cake, onions, and book-marks. The Church tactics in the new Social Revolution, we conceive, therefore, would have little weight in wringing the ballot from the reluctant hand of man.

The other feature, however, of the Social Revolution has a plausible aspect, and may intimidate some men of pacific disposition. We let Mrs. Stanton speak for herself: "Carry the war, if need be, into your own families; let the baby go without bibs, the husband's shirts without buttons, the home without care, until the men give in. When they find their comfort depends on allowing us the ballot, they will wheel into line and give it to us. Women have too long petitioned and begged of men; let them now make siege and carry the war into their homes. It is coming to that, sirs, and it is going to be a dear piece of business for you. We are going to vote—peaceably if we can, but with war if we must." Whew! This is sufficiently dreadful in statement, but when it is sifted down, we doubt if it is any more serious than the Church movement. Suppose that Lovely Woman allows the baby to go without bibs, and the dear little creature thereby adorns its muslin frills with milk and eggs, and sugar and molasses, and other compounds, what sort of a reputation for neatness will the rebellious materfamilias make for herself? Suppose she allows the head of the house to go to his business without buttons on his shirt? How long would it be before some other sympathizing female would take pity on him and sew them on again? There is another solution to the social problem. Suppose that Woman, in an ill-considered moment, refuses to perform the duties of the house, and, in revenge, Man also refuses to perform his? Suppose when she refuses to sew on his shirt-button, he refuses to provide her with a new spring hat! What then? Suppose, when she refuses to keep the juvenile frontispiece clean, he refuses to provide a roast for dinner, and goes off to get his meal at a restaurant! What then? Suppose, in fine, when she assumes the defiant and rebellious Stantonian position, and raises a rumpus in the house, he immediately places the house in a state of siege by allowing the gas and water to be turned off! How long will the besieged hold out? Mrs. Stanton's plan would be an admirable one, provided two couldn't play at the same game. There is a theory in social economy, however, which she does not seem to have considered, namely: that comfort in the household is reciprocal. If the woman seeks to make it hot for the man, the man usually makes it hot for the woman, and *vice versa*, there being little relative difference in the degrees of heat. The result of Mrs. Stanton's tactics would be an immediate deadlock in every household, the issue of which would be that Man of necessity would find other places where shirt-buttons can be sewed, other places where meals are prepared, other places where comforts are dispensed. Woman of necessity would be obliged to stand by the wreck, and, although she might have the comfort of a vacation from sewing on buttons and performing other duties of this sort, how long would she be able to hold out without a spring bonnet and a seat at the opera; without some one to pay the bills, to chop the wood, intimidate the kitchen-girl, and lock up the house nights? Mrs. Stanton evidently must try again before she can successfully inaugurate her Social Revolution. She is fertile in resources, and may yet succeed, if she has patience, in her fight with this old-time prejudice.

Mr. Plimsoll, the member of the English Parliament who recently printed a work called "Our Seamen," to which reference has been made in these columns, was recently sued for libel by a fellow-member of Parliament, Mr. Norwood, a heavy managing owner of ships at Kingston-upon-Hull, and interested in twelve steamers. Mr. Norwood bases his action for libel upon the statement of the book in question, that Mr. Norwood was one of two or three of the House of Commons who were guilty of wicked, cruel, and criminal practices in connection with the mercantile marine. This new phase of the question will give renewed interest to the question, and, as Mr. Plimsoll will now be put upon the defensive, it is probable that the subject will be as thoroughly investigated as if Mr. Plimsoll had succeeded in bringing it before Parliament.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

The Women's Disabilities bill was rejected for the fourth time by the English House of Commons, on the 30th of April last, by a majority of 67, which shows a gain of 12 on the vote of last year, when the majority against it was 79, the aggregate vote being the same each year. The bill which was thus defeated, after a very long and very exciting debate, was introduced by Mr. Jacob Bright, who has also been the champion of the bill during the last three years. It introduced no new principle into the British Constitution, but simply declared that so far as the electoral franchise is concerned women shall have the same privileges as men. In the United States, such a bill would have a very wide and comprehensive bearing upon elections, whereas in England its effect would be quite insignificant. Its practical operation would be to give the franchise to women, who, whether as single persons or widows, were actual householders and ratepayers. The number of women, it is stated, who would be added to the register, would probably not exceed 200,000. As it now stands, women who have their names upon the rate-book are already entitled to vote for Guardians of the Poor, for Municipal Councillors, and for School Boards, are eligible as Overseers, and are in very active demand as members of School Boards. When it comes to voting for members of Parliament, however, they are prohibited from exercising the franchise, and it was simply to remove this disability that Mr. Bright offered his bill. Small as the matter seems, it provoked a hot discussion, in which many of the most prominent members of the House of Commons participated. Mr. Bright, in moving a second reading of his bill, urged the claims of women from a political and moral point of view, laying special stress upon their comparative abstinence from crime, and their general good conduct in all civil and social relations. Mr. Eastwick, who seconded the motion, combatted the argument that women were unable to face the duties and dangers of war, and cited many instances where they had done so, and acquitted themselves with great heroism. Mr. Bouverie moved the rejection of the bill, and contended that women could not [illegible] an equality of rights unless they were able to undertake an equality of duties. Being physically weaker, this was impossible, and, as no amount of education could supply the deficiency, that was an end of the question. The House, however, did not regard the question ended, and the debate went on amid great excitement. Mr. Sherlock thought that, when they found women exercising the right of suffrage on municipal and educational affairs with moderation and discrimination, their request for voice, as well as influence in Parliamentary elections, should not be denied; on the other hand, Mr. Scourfield saw no political degradation in the exclusion of women from the franchise, inasmuch as they were exempted from the onerous duties which devolved upon men, and closed his argument with the strongest point which has yet been made, viz: that a vast majority of the women themselves don't want the franchise. Mr. Latham made a very sentimental argument against the bill, based upon the danger of the destruction of the womanhood of woman. His opposition was based upon the assumption that it was a question of the right and duties of one sex claimed by the other, and that what they would get by the passage of the bill would be "that monstrous and repulsive creature looming above the horizon—*le femme homme*." Mr. Latham added: "If this bill were carried, what was to prevent women not only sitting in that House, but from occupying seats on the Treasury bench itself? Perhaps the House would like to see a blooming and engaging First Commissioneress of Works, or a lively and accomplished Postmistress-General. Or, what would the House think if a great measure were stopped because the learned Attorney-General had eloped with the learned Solicitress-General, or if the public business were suspended on account of the accouchement of the Prime Minister?" Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen followed Mr. Leatham, and also contended that God had made a great difference between man and woman, and had assigned duties to the one which could not be performed by the other, and that it was impossible to give women additional rights without imposing upon them additional responsibilities which they were not able to bear. Mr. Bruce followed in a similar strain, and contended that, inasmuch as women were unable to perform all the political duties which fell upon men, they should not have all the political rights of men, and closed his argument with the assertion that women were wanting in the inventive and creative faculties, although it is not easy to see what possible connection that fact, even if it were true, had with the bill. Mr. Fawcett, the distinguished political economist, in the most brilliant speech of the debate, disputed the latter point, citing Rosa Bonheur, Fanny Mendelssohn, and others, as instances of women who had succeeded in the arts, and then passed to a general consideration of the bill, and took the broad ground that, living under a representative government, women had a right to express their views upon questions which directly and particularly concerned them. He believed that the feeling in favor of the bill was steadily increasing throughout the country and that it would continue to spread if there were forthcoming no more solid reasons against it than had been advanced in the parliamentary debate. The debate was closed by Mr. Henley, the member for Oxfordshire, who had on the three previous occasions voted against the bill. He had carefully watched the manner in which the franchise had been exercised by females in the case of School Boards, and the result had been so beneficial that he desired to see the franchise extended to Parliamentary elections.

The debate, as reported in the English papers, is an extremely interesting one, and fairly exhausts the arguments pro and con. upon the whole question of extending the franchise to women, in its political, social, moral, and physiological phases. If the majority against the bill continues to decrease as it has during the past two, years the advocates of the bill are not far off from victory. What has already been accomplished in the way of female suffrage is shown by the following extract from a recent London letter:

Woman as a voter is an accomplished fact in England. Every woman who occupies a dwelling in any city or town of England, Ireland, Wales, or Scotland, has a vote for Aldermen, and town officers in general. Under Mr. Forster's new act, in England, widows and spinsters who pay rates have votes in the election of school boards. In Ireland, every woman who pays any sum as poor-rate has a vote in the election of poor guardians. It is said that the women exercise these rights heartily, and, in many cases where saloon-keepers represented the wards of cities in municipal position, they were signally defeated by the votes of the women. In London, as is well known, Mrs. Garritt Anderson, M. D., is one of the most useful members of the School Board, and the same is true of Miss Becker, of Manchester. The right of suffrage seems to have been conferred on the principle that, where women pay a tax for any object, they shall have the right to a voice in the disposition of the funds.

THE INFLUENCE OF WORLD'S FAIRS.

The German press, and particularly the Berlin newspapers, are engaged in discussing the influences which the Vienna Exposition is likely to have on the peace of Europe. The sentiment is by no means unanimous in favor of the popular notion that a World's Exposition is a great harmonizer of nations. It is customary for Americans to regard everything which carries the word "international" as calculated to cement the bonds of continents and promote the policy of universal harmony. There has never yet been an international boat-race, or an international boxing-match, or an international congress of any description, which Americans have not heralded as a harbinger of universal peace and a promoter of good feeling. The Berlin newspapers take a more practical view of the matter. They congratulate the Austrian Emperor upon the possession of so industrious and enterprising a people; they congratulate the Austrian people upon having so good an Emperor; and they congratulate both upon the prospect of success attending the opening of the Vienna Exposition. At the same time they cannot refrain from hinting that Austria appears to better advantage in peace than in war; from recalling the last brief conflict between Austria and Prussia, or from pointing out that Prussia has taken the lead in shaping the destinies of the German Empire, and will not brook any interference. One of the Berlin newspapers goes so far, in fact, as to make the opening of the Exposition the occasion for insisting that the Prussian navy, the weakest feature in this strong Government, must be more fully recruited than ever before. All these hints and insinuations are covered up with expressions of friendly feeling for Austria's progress, but they are not strictly in the line of peace.

The question whether these Universal Expositions exert any marked influence in maintaining friendly relations or bringing governments closer together. The fact is that they are purely commercial institutions, and, as such, are calculated to stimulate competition in trade, to illustrate the advantages of a free interchange of commodities, and to teach the mercantile classes that much is to be gained, in time of peace, by enlarging their intercourse and working together. But the war-power of European nations rests with an entirely different class, not generally in sympathy with those who contribute to the success of international exhibitions. Neither royalty on the one hand nor the army on the other has any particular interest in these fairs outside of the pride in the pageantry and the temporary brilliancy added to the crown under whose patronage one of them is held. These expositions are a direct outgrowth of the Leipsic and Frankfort fairs, which had more genuine international characteristics than the big shows of modern times, and which furnished the great annual and semi-annual marts for the interchange of the rich products of the manufacture of all nations. These fairs did not prevent wars and dissensions any more than their successors. There have been five of the great World's Fairs,—the first held in London in 1851; the second in Paris in 1855; the third in London in 1862; the fourth in Paris in 1867, and the present one in Vienna. Interspersed among these were several important wars. The Crimean war followed the Exposition of 1851; the Italian war followed the Exposition of 1855; the Austro-Prussian war followed that of 1862, and the Franco-Prussian war came close upon the heels of that of 1867. Viewed in the light of the past, therefore, it is impossible to conclude that these expositions are great and direct agents of peace, however important they may be in illustrating and advancing the interests of commerce.

There is reason to regard great international shows of any kind in the light of hollow fustian, except as to the immediate object to which they are devoted. The *entente cordiale* was thought to be fully established when King William, of Prussia, visited the Emperor Napoleon at Paris, and the event was celebrated throughout Europe as an indication of perfect understanding and lasting peace between the two nations they represented. Yet it did not even serve the purpose of postponing the outbreak of international hostility, or of lessening the vindictive horrors of the war that followed shortly after. The Treaty of Washington, it is safe to say, accomplished more in the way of settling international difficulties without warfare than a dozen International Expositions. Yet it is doubtful whether this plan could have been successfully applied, under similar circumstances, between any two nations on the face of the globe except England and America. World's Fairs have much to recommend them, though their main advantages accrue to the benefit of the particular cities in which they are held; but the Germans are practically right in refraining from the usual predictions of universal peace as a consequence. This is a rather visionary result at best, and one in which neither the Viennese, who are making hay while the sun shines, nor the strangers, who are submitting to exorbitant hotel charges and local extortions of all kinds, will be likely to put any confidence.

The rapid decay of the English nobility is remarkable. Since Mr. Gladstone became Minister, in 1868, he has added to the list of hereditary Peerages no less than 30, of whom two have already become extinct. The persons elevated by him to the Peerage were eminent Judges, distinguished diplomats, and officers who had long and honorably served in the civil service. In 1830, the House of Lords contained 393 Peers; since then 217 have been added, and, of these utter creations, only 138 now exist. The present nobility consists of Peerages created as follows: In the reigns of the Plantagenets, 14; in that of the Tudors, 11; by the Stuarts, 46; of George I. and II., 26; of George III., 131; of George IV., 43; of William IV., 41; and of Queen Victoria, 89. Total, 401. The number of Peerages created during this extended period of time was very great. In the reign of George IV., there were no less than 400 Peerages created, of which 279 have become extinct. The extinction of these hereditary titles is the more remarkable because the honors cannot be resigned, and can only cease by a failure of succession. It should, however, be explained that Peerages are sometimes created only for the life of the first Peer, and others with succession only to heirs male. Nevertheless, the running out of these noble families of England is extraordinary enough to attract general attention and comment in Europe.

MY MISADVENTURES ABROAD.

BY BEN ADAM, ESQ.

CHAPTER I.

Whenever (in the course of human events) an American goes abroad, a decent respect for the opinions of his countrymen requires him to write a book of travels. Not venturing to disregard this laudable custom, yet willing to be as easy with the public as possible, I propose to publish my narrative, in the first instance, by moderate installments; and only to increase the dose as the patient appears able to stand it. Instruction will be judiciously blended with amusement; not in equal parts, but homeopathically, and in a high state of dilution, so that, if the knowledge imparted shall not benefit my readers, it cannot, in any event, do them the least possible harm. Should these sketches meet with the approval they deserve, they will subsequently appear in a more permanent form, with illustrations by one of the old masters.

[illegible] over a year ago, I found myself in [illegible] condition of the Turkish "sick man"—with a [illegible]ity in the chest. Each of my friends suggested a different remedy; and, not wishing to seem ungrateful, I tried them all by turns. At one time I wrestled with a dozen bottles of Dr. Air's unrivalled Elixir of Life. At another, my energies were tasked to put myself outside of a barrel of tar-beer; a delectable compound resembling bilge-water or the refuse of a tannery. Each struggle left me in a worse condition for the next encounter; or, at best, my experience was like the Scotchman's who ate fourteen larks to whet his appetite, without finding himself any hungrier than before.

One day I was painfully reminded of my increasing infirmities. My son Jack (I call him Jack for short, because his name is Obadiah,) was, at that time, 14 years old. Jack was always a troublesome boy. The activity of his intellect gave early promise of future eminence; but its first manifestations were not agreeable. For example; after listening to a fantasia by Ole Bull, played upon a single string, his soul was so fired by emulation, that he straightway tied two cats together by the tails and strung them up on a clothes-line. When the concert was ended, it is almost needless to remark that the performers were exhausted, [illegible] the instrument [illegible] soul; some injudicious friend having presented him with the Book of Martyrs, he read it with such profit that he forthwith founded a private inquisition for the benefit of all the heretical animals in the neighborhood. After trying in vain to extract poor Carlo's teeth with a pair of tongs, he basted the feet of the wretched animal, and put him into the stocks, preparatory to roasting him before a slow fire. Luckily this contrivance was discovered in time, and Jack got a "basting" himself. To tell the truth, I was never remiss in chastising him for his various delinquencies; and these became so numerous that I—being fond of system and regularity—fell into the habit of flogging him every morning before breakfast; partly because he was sure to deserve it before nightfall, and partly because it afforded a stimulating exercise to both parties. By continuing the process during Jack's minority, I hoped to rival the Greek who learned to carry an ox by carrying it daily during its calfhood. But this was not to be. One fatal morning I wielded the rod with unaccustomed languor, and was presently obliged to stop for breath. Had Jack been like the good boy in the primer, he would have burst into tears at this evidence of his father's weakness. But, in fact, he did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he suddenly doubled me up by butting his head into my stomach, and then made his escape through the window.

On the day of this unhappy incident, while walking down street, reflecting upon the mutability of earthly affairs, I met Simpkins. Simpkins is one of those intolerably healthy fellows who are always boasting of their digestion and muscular development, and for whom these qualities stand in the place of all the cardinal virtues. If such people would be content to enjoy their good luck without constantly nagging their less fortunate brethren, one might rejoice with them. As it is, I never see the beefy countenance of my friend Simpkins without hoping that an apoplexy may suddenly smite him. "Hallo, old fellow!" he cried, with a voice like a trumpet, "how ill you look! You seem to be failing fast. At this rate you'll [illegible] be listening to the celestial choir." "Doubtless those who go early secure the best seats," said I, with a peevish smile. "Stuff and nonsense!" quoth Simpkins. "You don't want to be an angel; nobody does. Bird in the hand worth two in the bush, you know. It is well enough to talk about 'mansions in the skies,' but they're too much like 'castles in the air' to my thinking;" and he smote himself a resounding thump by way of applauding his own smartness. "Moreover," continued Simpkins with an odious chuckle, "one never can tell what may happen after he shuffles off. You might find yourself out of the frying-pan and into the fire, you know! Tell you what, old boy," he continued, with sudden seriousness, "you ought to see a doctor right off and no mistake;" and Simpkins departed, after giving me a hearty shake, which had no ill effect beyond spraining my wrist and disabling three fingers.

Notwithstanding this usage, the warning of Simpkins sank deep into my heart; and, shortly after this interview, I found myself at the door of the distinguished Dr. X——. No sooner had the servant responded to my summons than I was assaulted by a villainous terrier who had "a nipping and an eager air" (Shakspeare). I kicked the cur across the hall, and his yelp brought out the Doctor's head from the door of the consultation-room. He looked at me with an ominous scowl, and seemed to mark me for his own. Inwardly dubious whether a dose of cold poison might not reward my hostile introduction, I passed into the waiting-room, where sat a score of melancholy patients. Not finding much amusement from this cheerful society, I looked out of the window, and saw across the street a lawyer's sign, announcing that wills would be drawn with neatness and dispatch. A funeral procession was turning the next corner, and I felt a vague curiosity as to who might be the quiet gentleman who rode all by himself in the front wagon. When the procession had passed, I turned to some books lying on the table, and glanced over them. They were not an enlivening set. Mostly they were medical works by Dr. X—— himself, containing dreadful descriptions of cases which had come under his practice. The perusal of these almost made my hair stand on end, "like quails upon the frightful porcupine," as Shakspeare, Jr., somewhere observes. Not finding in this reading any of those "consolations of literature" which Boethius mentions, I sought distraction in a volume by my favorite author, Mr. Tupper, to rival whose "Proverbial Philosophy" was the dream of my youth and the aspiration of my riper years. The book opened naturally, and as though the passage had been frequently read, at a beautiful poem

ON DEATH.

Death is the end of life; herein see the marvelous kindness
Which doth rule of laws forever flourishes our pathway;
For what would this life amount to if death came at the beginning?
Naught but an aching void, a snare, and a horrid desolation.
Not would the case be much better if death were placed in the middle;
If, on the page of existence, a dark and gloomy picture
Interrupted the tale when half told, and left the curious reader

Doubtful whether or not the story would be continued.

Sustained and soothed by strains like these, I was able to enter the consultation-room in my turn, as cheerfully as one might throw off the drapery of his couch and go down to breakfast. The Doctor punched my ribs and sounded me carefully, in order to determine the condition of my inner "lights." Then he oracularly announced his diagnosis in one word, "Bronchitis." Much flattered to find that I had so eminently respectable a malady, I listened carefully to the Doctor's instructions. These, briefly, were, that I should give up business and seek recreation, and especially by a change of scene and European travel. I ventured to remark that traveling was expensive, and that funds for such an enterprise might not be forthcoming. "Doubtless your congregation will give you leave of absence, and continue your salary," said the Doctor, with a dubious smile. I hastened to correct the painful mistake into which he had fallen, and assured him that I had never been licensed to make men wretched by preaching prosy sermons; that, in my youth, I had been, like Samuel, "intended for the Church," and my fond parents had trusted that I should one day become a Bishop. That I had, however, chosen the better part, and, instead of being a belligerent and a promoter of strife, I had become a man of peace and a writer for the press. Upon this announcement, a marked increase of respect was visible in the Doctor's manner. He requested pardon for his blunder, which was unconditionally granted. In fact, the mistake was not strange. I have often experienced the truth that appearances are deceitful. I am, if I know myself, one of the gentlest and most amiable of men; yet I remember that, on one occasion, while I was making a New Year's call, an intoxicated young man introduced himself, and, shaking me warmly by the hand, thus spake:

"Ben-Ad'm, y'u're good fellow. Dev'lish good fellow. I 'vlong admired your literary productions. Often thought I'd make your 'quaintance; but you have such a d—d repulsive countenance that never could make up my mind to it."

An audible smile broke upon the faces of the assembled company, with one exception. That exception was myself. For the benefit of my younger readers I will relate the swift retribution which followed this outrage. I attached myself for the rest of the day to that misguided young man, and nagged him so successfully that he speedily got disorderly as well as drunk, so that, in the interest of society, I was compelled to give him in charge of a policeman. He spent the night in the Armory, and, next morning, a wiser and much sadder man, he was arraigned before Judge Banyon, that [illegible] once felt, can never be [illegible]. I attended as chief mourner. He paid one fine to Banyon (who put the money carefully into his inside vest-pocket), and another fine to me, in order to have his name kept out of the papers. I felt sorry for the young man, but business is business, and the claims of justice are paramount to all other considerations. This young man afterwards came to a bad end. I hope all my young friends will take warning from his fate, and always be respectful to newspaper men, who are among the greatest benefactors of our race.

This is all of this interesting story which will be published in this number. It will be continued in the next Sunday paper. Single copies, 5 cents.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT IN CITY POLITICS.

Translated from the Chicago Union.

We have expressed our gratification that the Germans, without the direct influence of politicians, and without distinction of party, had begun organizing in behalf of the principle of freedom; we called that the *first* step. That is all that can be said in behalf of such a movement. A second, much more important step, is necessary—to make the organization, not a *German* one, but a party of Freedom.

Although we bestow our liveliest sympathies on this "Era of Peace" among the Germans, yet we regard further labor in this limited field superfluous; the effort to unite the Germans in opposition to the Temperance and Sunday laws appears to us very much like the exertions of a General to throw up the strongest fortifications at that point where he has stationed the most troops. The essential thing, as we have long explained, and as we have said repeatedly, and even yesterday, is the union of all liberal-minded elements, be they German, American, Irish, or Scandinavian. Such an opposition party alone has prospects of success.

Not merely have we, standing singly, owing many, no hope of securing the right conception of to the misunderstanding and threatenings that our aims and views, the [illegible], etc., will be alien- those Americans; if we included them in our stated [illegible], would willingly oppose these re- [illegible] laws.

If we take the leading article of THE TRIBUNE of yesterday concerning the meeting in the Seventeenth Ward, we will see that, without evil design, it has utterly misapprehended the object of this meeting of the German citizens. It means nothing in it but a move of Mr. Heaing's, in whom it beholds a kind of commander of the German inhabitants of Chicago. It is certainly correct, if it ascribes the sudden conversion of the above named gentleman to the circumstance that longer remaining in the party fold threatened danger for him, but, when THE TRIBUNE puts him in the foreground as the leader, and when it continually talks of "Sunday beer," it has made a grave mistake. If such a respectable and generally well-informed sheet arrives at such a false conclusion, how much more likely is it that this will be the case with Americans in general?

We must, therefore, determinedly call attention to the necessity of agitation among English-speaking citizens, and urge, in the interest of the good cause, that these purely German meetings shall be made general ones. The Committee having charge of the movement should make it their chief duty to bring in our non-German citizens, in order that we may, in common, oppose Puritanism, corruption, and unconstitutional laws. In this way alone can we count with certainty on a successful contest with the forces opposed to us.

Curious Story About a Hawk.

From the Baltimore American.

A curious incident occurred a few days since a short distance from this city. One of our well-known merchants had gone out on a visit to a friend, at whose house [illegible] was a bright little boy, and one day, to please the child, he manufactured a very large kite, and, as the wind was strong enough, the kite was raised at once. After it had gone up nearly half a mile, a large crowd of country people collected to admire it, as such a magnificent toy had never been seen in that section before. While the spectators were admiring it, a very large hawk was seen to fly slowly out of a neighboring grove and go directly toward the kite. The hawk approached within a few feet of the strange-looking object, and then circled about under it for, perhaps, five minutes, when he flew just above it and again circled around several times. Suddenly he hovered directly over the kite, and after looking at it he [illegible] for a short time, darted downward, [illegible] striking the paper, passed directly through the kite, coming out on the under side. After this strange experience, which no doubt puzzled the hawk vastly, he flew off a short distance, [illegible] reflection, but still keeping the kite in view. Not being disposed to give it up so, he quickly returned to the charge, and this time [illegible] the long string of rags that were used as a tail to the kite, which he tore and scattered in the air in a savage manner. Finding, however, no resistance on the part of the kite, he became disgusted or scared, and flew away toward the woods from whence he came. The gentleman says that whenever the hawk may [illegible] attack he would retreat a little

THE CHURCH.

The Western Seaman's Friend Society.

History of the Organization and Its Work.

The New First Congregational Church Edifice.

Description of the North Star Mission Church.

Programme of the Services in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar for the Week.

Prominent among the public benevolent institutions of the city claiming confidence and worthy the notice of our citizens is the Western Seaman's Friend Society. It was organized pursuant to a call from a body of men in Ohio, Nov. 10, 1850, in the City of Cleveland, and is in no sense sectarian. It is co-ordinate with the American Seaman's Friend Society, and has for its immediate field that portion of the country lying between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, including the great chain of lakes and the broad, navigable streams comprising our Western waters. It is an evangelistic movement for the social and moral elevation of the people. Primarily seeking to benefit the 300,000 seamen on our lakes and rivers, its labors are not limited thereto. It seeks to save and benefit the men and boys that throng the ports of the cities contiguous to the great marts of commerce.

The work comprises the preaching of Gospel through qualified and regularly appointed chaplains, tract distribution, social visitation in vessels and on shore by carefully selected missionaries, free reading-rooms, hotels, and boarding-houses under Christian influences, and at reasonable rates; lodging and eating arrangements for homeless men at nominal and still lower rates; and the establishment of missions among fishermen and like classes of men, not reached by other agencies.

The bethel work in Chicago was begun by Mr. Stillman, of Dunkirk, N. Y., in 1844, and was prosecuted with limited success. The *Spirit of the Lakes* for 1850, a monthly organ of the W. S. F. S., contains a list of missionaries and Chaplains, among whom is the "Rev. James Wilcox, Chicago." In 1851, the Rev. Mr. Rowley was appointed Chaplain, holding the office until 1854, when the Rev. J. H. Leonard, hitherto agent for *The Pilot* (new name for the *Spirit of the Lakes*), was appointed by the W. S. F. S. Mr. Rowley's successor, with a salary of $700—subsequently raised to $1,000. This relation continued until October, 1867, the Rev. Mr. Leonard receiving his appointment from, and making his reports to, the W. S. F. S. annually. At this date all connection of Mr. Leonard, and also the Rev. Mr. Nate, who was for some years connected with the Society as an assistant, ceased. The Society proceeded to develop its work in Chicago and the Northwest, the Rev. Mr. Himebaugh having supervision as District Secretary. In 1868 the Rev. Capt. Kitwood was appointed Chaplain for Chicago, whither, in 1870, the society removed its central office, opening a Bethel Home on Franklin street, under the direct supervision of the President, the Rev. B. Frankland. The institution continued prosperous under his administration until swept away by the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871.

A second Home was begun in December, following the fire, on the corner of West Lake and Desplaines streets, in which efforts the Society was largely aided by benefactions from Cleveland, New York, and Boston, and also by an appropriation from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, the interest of which last is to be paid in caring for a certain number of needy applicants whom the Relief Society may commend annually. In less than 100 days after the ..., a four-story and basement brick building, 60 feet on Lake street and 85 feet on Desplaines, was completed. This building contains a chapel and bethel hall, large parlors, office, a free reading-room, dining and laundry-rooms, a savings bank, and separate lodgings for 150 seamen, costing in all about $30,000.

The regulations of the Society include religious devotion every evening in the reading-room, divine services on the Sabbath, morning and evening, temperance meetings two evenings each week, a weekly meeting of associate engineers for mutual improvement, etc., etc. A shipping office in connection with the Home has been established, whereby boarders are shipped free of charge.

During the year ending April 10, 1873, 2,038 sailors have boarded at the Home, and in the same time $14,192.33 have been deposited with the Superintendent, the Rev. B. Frankland, for safe-keeping, besides $15,000 deposited in savings-bank.

The *Bethel Banner*, the Society's organ, is published monthly, and is devoted to the interests of seamen and commerce.

The Home, though large and spacious, and every way complete, is, however, inadequate to the great demands constantly made upon it, and plans are already being inaugurated for its enlargement. The Society has the indorsement and commendation of our leading clergy and business men, irrespective of denomination or party.

The active and efficient Secretary of the institution is Rev. A. P. Mead, whose office is in the Society's building.

A large room in connection with the Home is being fitted up in first-class style, which is soon to be opened, where coffee, tea, milk, and soup, will be furnished at 3 cents per dish, and other edibles in the same proportion.

Efforts are at present being made to open similar "Homes" in connection with this Parent Society at St. Paul and Duluth, Minn., Erie, Pa., and at Little Rock, Ark.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Society of the First Congregational Church held its annual meeting in the new basement of its church last Thursday evening. This was the first gathering in the lecture-room since its recompletion, and is also, we believe, the first instance in the history of this city where a church society has completed and occupied the basement of its building while the remainder of the edifice was in process of construction.

The report of the Trustees showed that the Society was in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the destruction of its building by fire.

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities for the years ending May 1, 1872 and 1873:

ASSETS MAY 1, 1872.

Church and lot, including parsonage and lot, valued at	$200,000.00
Bills and receipts in hands of Treasurer	30,297.77
Total	$230,297.77

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt	$ 60,000.00
Floating debt	24,013.00
Due Treasurer on current expense account	259.84
Total	$ 84,273.14

ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.

Real estate, including insurance fund	$200,000.00
Bills receivable with Treasurer	23,097.76
Total	$223,097.76

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt	$ 45,000.00
Due the Treasurer on current expense account	183.91
Amount of unpaid bills on current expense account	300.00
Total	$ 45,683.9

The floating debt of the church as above, amounting, with accrued interest, to about $25,000, was completely provided for at the Thursday evening meeting, leaving only $45,000, funded debt bearing interest at 8 per cent.

The Trustees in their report say: "It is fully expected that the Building Committee will reconstruct the church edifice equal in all its appointments to the one burned, without calling upon the Society for aid beyond the insurance money." A statement which speaks well, not only for the insurance companies, but for the prudent and judicious management of the Trustees and Building Committee.

The basement as now completed consists of a lecture-room 96 by 64 feet, and a ladies' parlor and dressing-room 26 by 17 feet. The height of these rooms is 14 feet, being some 16 inches more than formerly, which adds greatly to their appearance. The ceiling has five chords running north and south, each supported by four iron columns. A rostrum, 12 by 30 feet, and 16 inches high, is placed at the north end of the lecture-room, which is intended to serve as pulpit and choir-stand until the completion of the auditorium. The lecture-room will seat 1,200. The Building Committee, wisely profiting by past experience, have discarded entirely the former plan of heating by ponderous furnaces, and will provide the entire building with suitable steam heating apparatus.

The work of reconstructing this church, notwithstanding the drawbacks both of weather and falling walls, had been quite successfully performed, and is one of the few instances in which the contractor has completed his work upon the day specified.

It is expected that the entire edifice will be fully completed, ready for dedication, by the 1st of November, until which time all services will be held in the basement.

As might be expected from their able report, the Board of Trustees for the past year were re-elected for the ensuing year, as were also the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society.

An expression of the gratitude of the Society was given to both the Second Baptist and American Reformed Churches, for the use of their places of worship during the time of its temporary houselessness.

The spiritual outlook of the Church seems to well accord with its temporal prosperity.

This morning it receives an unusually large accession to its numbers upon profession of faith, many being from the Sunday-schools. A series of social Bible readings, to be conducted by the pastor and held semi-monthly, is about to be inaugurated, and promises to be rich in spiritual results.

The Sunday-school has continued with almost unchanged attendance and interest, and celebrates its entry into the new building with a praise service this afternoon.

The mission schools, "Bright Side" and "Bethany," which this church has in charge, are also in a very flourishing condition, the "Bethany" having a church organization, and the "Bright Side" tending in the same direction.

The manifest spirit of the meeting Thursday evening was that of gratitude, rather than sorrow, for the past, and earnest, self-denying hope for the future prosperity of the Church and the cause which it represents.

THE NORTH STAR MISSION.

The North Star Baptist Society have just completed a new and commodious church building on the old site, on Division street, North Side, which was to have been dedicated to-day, costing $30,000. The building is a sort of "Methodist Block" concern, combining, in addition to the stores underneath, the audience-room, several large upper rooms for rent, and a parsonage. Externally it represents a three-story and basement brick, 70x70 feet. The main audience-room has two entrances, and it is large enough to seat comfortably 600 persons. The walls are beautifully frescoed in light blue tints, with panels of red and blue lines, and heavy borders above and below in imitation of Mosaic. The wainscoting is slate color, and contrasts admirably with the general tinting. The pulpit is placed on a large rostrum at the south end, with a fresco-relief in the rear. Across the south wall runs the inscription, "We have seen His star in the East, and are come to worship Him." Underneath this and in an arc shape is another, reading, "The Church of the living God; the pillar and ground of the truth," and below this again, still another, in large ornamental letters, "One Lord, one Father, one Baptism." The room is well lighted by large single circle-head windows on the east and north sides, finished with stained glass border; and one very large twin window, with circle-head, with appropriate designs in stained glass, at the north end. It has an open roof, with a large star in a circle resting on the rafter and collar beam. It is nicely paneled, and painted in red tint. The wood-work is grained in oak. It is heated by furnaces, and lighted at night by bracket chandeliers, and contains reversible seats. The room is nicely carpeted, and is withal decidedly a cozy and comfortable house of worship.

This church was organized as a "mission" from the First Baptist Church, twelve years ago, in charge of Messrs. Bartree and George W. ..., who were succeeded by D. W. Baker and George W. Atwood, and the present Superintendent, Mr. H. E. Parker. As a mission school it has always ranked among the most prosperous of the city, containing generally over one thousand scholars.

Its first pastor was the Rev. George L. Wrenn, now of Highland Park, who labored in this charge seven years. He was followed by the Rev. E. R. Pierce. The present pastor, the Rev. J. M. Whitehead, came from Kankakee two years ago, and has been remarkably successful in his labors. During the year just gone, the church has enjoyed a constant revival, and many accessions have been made to the membership. Its severance from the First Church did not take place until June, 1870. Since that time it has been independent, and, as this brief history shows, is at present among the flourishing and prosperous churches of this city. The dedication has been postponed until two weeks from to-day, on which occasion Rev. Dr. Everts will officiate.

A NEW PASTOR.

We understand that the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Ellis avenue, have secured the services of Rev. Dr. McKaig, of California, and that he is to occupy the pulpit to-morrow. We copy the following appreciative notice from the *Occident*, Presbyterian paper, of San Francisco, and congratulate the Ninth Church upon securing the services of so eminent a pastor:

The First Presbyterian Church of Marysville was filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday evening last, the occasion being the delivery of Dr. W. McKaig's farewell sermon upon dissolving his connection with the congregation over which he has presided for five years past. Dr. McKaig's administration has been distinguished by remarkable features. The one is that he is a man of great abilities, of learning, culture, and great refinement, a profound thinker, a logical reasoner, a close student and philosopher, and allied with these he has a strong substratum of practical good sense, and fine powers of oratory. In point of ability, those who have listened to his preachings, and have had opportunities for comparison, regard him as the peer of any divine in the State. His conduct in Marysville has always been marked by the dignity of a gentleman, and the kindheartedness, the charity, the exemplary demeanor and devotion to his noble work which ever characterize the true Christian. The people of Marysville have been proud of him, and have felt that his efforts at home and abroad, which always attracted the attention and called forth the commendation of those who could appreciate learning, culture, and philosophy, reflected credit upon the community that was favored with his ministrations. This is the one collective remarkable feature, because Dr. McKaig is a remarkable man.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Advance* does not indorse the "Tobacco Resolution" passed at the late Triennial Convention, or, at least, it says:

We are inclined to think that all proper ends to be reached by the resolution of the Triennial Convention, asking the Education Society not to aid young men who use tobacco, or belong to secret societies, might have been better secured in some other way.

Nor does the *Congregationalist* approve of the refusal to license Mr. M. R. Peck by the late Aurora Association on account of his Free-Masonry principles. It says:

We are at the furthest possible remove from being Free Masons, or from having any sympathy with Free Masonry or its kindred orders—all of which, from our outside position, seem to be essentially childish, if not ridiculous, rather than dangerous to either State or Church. We regard it as ill-advised thus to prejudice against the Gospel the hundreds of thousands who belong to such orders and their friends, whose souls need salvation; while we cannot help thinking it is wrong to set up practically any standard of ministerial character which has not been authorized by the New Testament.

The organs of that body are a long way in advance of the "Conventions" and "Associations."

A Springfield correspondent of the *Interior*, speaking of the late Bible-meetings held in that city, compliments our fellow-townsman, D. L. Moody, who led the meetings, in the following manner:

He is rapid, illustrative, tells apt stories, gives effective and affecting incidents. He finishes his comments upon each verse by emphasizing its truth, and, by a word, clinching its lesson. Thus the teachings of the Bible upon the subject are more forcibly brought out. As he advances, he becomes more earnest, and comments more fully, till, at the close, he rises and expands into animated discourse. The interest increases, and the feeling deepens as he proceeds; and often, at the close, many are ready, upon being invited, to rise for prayers, or as an expression of their desire to become Christians.

I was delighted, interested, moved by these Bible-readings; and could but ask myself why pastors cannot very generally adopt them, or something like them.

The *Liberal Christian*, after commenting favorably on the late Unitarian Conference held in this city, branches off in the following general manner about the Great West:

The West is religious. Faith is in its bones and in its circumstances. Faith has made its civilization. It believes immensely in public institutions—schools, charities, Government, in human perfectibility, in its own future and destiny. It is not backward-looking, and therefore often takes a superficial view of the past and of Christian history, and drops or denies what it will yet be compelled to affirm—because true; but it is full of latent faith and instinctive confidence, and wants to know God and His will, and to have the Christian religion in its truest, largest, and most generous form.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association at its last meeting pronounced almost unanimously in favor of a reduction of the Boards of that Church, some contending for the existence of two departments only, viz: the Home and the Foreign, and these two having but one treasury and one set of books; and others favoring the reduction to four Boards: Home, Foreign, Church-Erection, and Education. It is thought this proposed change would save for the Church $40,000 per annum in expenses.

The noon prayer-meeting for the week has been remarkably well attended and unusually interesting. The Rev. W. L. Noyes, the Hon. H. G. Spafford, B. F. Jacobs, D. Montgomery, and others, have officiated. It is proposed that this shall be a jubilee week. Mr. Moody has been engaged to lead the meetings every day, and Prof. Ira D. Sankey will preside at the organ. It is expected the attendance will be very large.

J. F. Smith, a recent graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been ordained at Beecher, where he is the acting pastor of the Congregational Church.

During the last four years the Leavitt Street Congregational Church has received 186 accessions.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. W. W. McKaig will preach, this morning and evening, in the Ninth Church.

—The Rev. Spencer L. Finney will preach, this morning, at the Jefferson Park Church, on "The Mediatorial Administration of Divine Providence," and this evening, on "Paul in Prison and the Word of God not Bound."

—The Rev. W. C. Young preaches, this morning and evening, at the Fullerton Avenue Church.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan preaches, at the First Scotch Church, the morning subject being, "Desirable Poverty."

—Prof. J. G. Carson, of Xenia, will preach, this morning and evening, at the United Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach, this morning and evening, in the Ashland Avenue Church.

—The Rev. U. D. Gulick will officiate, as usual, at the American Reformed Church.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach, at the Third Church, at the usual hours.

—The Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely will preach, this morning and evening, at Grace Church.

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate, as usual, at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. Dr. Powers, of St. John's Church, will preach this evening at Grace Church.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate, as usual, at All Saints' Church.

—Dr. Kelly will officiate, as usual, at St. Stephen's Church.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach, this morning at Trinity Church, on "A Five Years' Retrospect," and this evening on "The Water Turned into Wine."

—The Rev. Charles E. Cheney will preach this morning at Christ Church on "Something which Christ Never Forgets," and this evening on "God's Service the Soul's Life."

—The Rev. Mr. Walker will preach this morning at Calvary Church on "Special Prayer," and this evening on "The Lord's Prayer."

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy preaches, as usual, at the Union Park Church. His evening subject is, "What I Know About the Episcopalians."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts preaches this morning in the First Church. In the evening there will be a Gospel meeting.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, in the Indiana Avenue Church.

—The Rev. M. G. Hodge, of Kalamazoo, officiates morning and evening in the Michigan Avenue Church.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach this morning, at the Fifth Church, on "The Relation of Business to Christianity," and this evening on "The Coronation of the Son of God."

—The Rev. W. L. Noyes will preach, as usual, at the Free-Will Church. The morning subject is, "Consecration."

METHODIST.

The Rev. E. McChesney of New Bedford, Mass., will preach this morning at Trinity Church. The Rev. S. McChesney will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. A. Youker will preach, as usual, in the Western Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach, this morning and evening, in the First Church.

—The Rev. J. O. Peck will preach, as usual, at the Centenary Church. The evening subject is: "The Love of Money, the Root of Evil in American Society."

—The Rev. William F. Stewart preaches, this morning, at the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. P. Hinman will preach this morning and evening at the German Church.

—The Rev. W. McKown will preach this morning and evening at the Wabash Avenue Church.

—The Rev. R. D. Sheppard will preach this morning and evening at the Michigan Avenue Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning at the Fourth Church.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach this morning and evening at Unity Church.

—There will be no services to-day at the Third Church.

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning in the Church of the Messiah. The subject is, "A Character from Middlemarch."

CONGREGATIONAL.

The regular services at the First Church will be resumed in the basement of the old church this morning. The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach this evening.

—Prof. Fisk of the Theological Seminary preaches this morning in Oakland Church.

—The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach as usual at the Union Park Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will officiate this morning at St. Paul's Church.

—There will be no service to-day at Murray Chapel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elder M. A. Lord will preach this afternoon for the Christian Mission, at Grow's Hall.

—Frank Burr preaches this morning and evening at Advent Christian Chapel.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach this morning at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—The Rev. James Harrison preaches as usual at the Independent Church.

—Frank White preaches this morning and evening to the First Society of Spiritualists, at 99 West Randolph street.

—Dr. Pearce, of Iowa, will preach this morning and evening at the Christian Church.

—The Christadelphians meet this morning at their hall on the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets. The subject is "The Kingdom of God—What Is It, and Does it Now Exist?"

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. Mansfield preach this morning at 619 West Lake street, and this afternoon at Lincoln Park.

—The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach this afternoon to the Swedenborgian Society, in Plymouth Church. The subject is "Building Temples."

—Thomas Wilson, editor of the *Restitution*, will preach in the Hall of the Brethren of the One Faith, on Henry Ward Beecher's proposition relative to the personal return of Christ to the earth.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

May 18—Fifth Sunday after Easter.
May 19—Rogation-Day.
May 20—Rogation-Day.
May 21—Rogation-Day.
May 22—Ascension-Day.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

May 18—Fifth Sunday after Easter; St. Venantius, M.
May 19—St. Peter Celestine, P. C.; St. Pudentiana, V.; Rogation-Day.
May 20—St. Bernardine of Sienna, C.; Rogation-Day.
May 21—St. Hermenegild, M.; Vigil of the Ascension; Rogation-Day.
May 22—Ascension of Our Lord.
May 23—St. John Nepomucen, M.
May 24—B. V. Mary, Help of Christians.

ELSEWHERE.

The Rev. Mr. Ancient, of Torrence Bay, Nova Scotia, has accepted a call to Halifax.

There are held in the City of New York, every week, more than 1,000 prayer-meetings.

The Old Catholics are to proceed to the election of a Bishop of Cologne on the 4th of June.

There are 105 students in the Boston School of Theology.

Cherokee, Iowa, hadn't a single church two years ago. Now it has five of them.

A Baptist clergyman, over 40 years old, is matriculated as a freshman in Dartmouth College.

On Easter Monday 10,000 pilgrims visited the famous shrine of St. Anne d'Auray, France.

The Presbyterians in the United States average ninety-eight communicants to a church.

The Fulton-Street Prayer-Meeting is attended by from 100 to 400 persons daily.

Mr. Spurgeon's Church membership in London foots up 4,417. Five hundred have been added the past year, and 263 removed by death.

Deacon Charles Stoddard, who recently died in Boston, gave $114,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions in annual gifts during thirty-six years.

The *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, reports 650 accessions to the Christian Church during the last week.

The Rev. Edward Kinney, of the Episcopal Church, on last Easter, held the first Protestant Easter service ever celebrated on the Island of Cuba.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been established in Florence under "high auspices."

Robert Bruce, the converted Brahmin, has been spending some time in New England, and has addressed meetings in various towns.

The Methodist *Recorder* says one of its exchanges is very severe upon half-baked ministers. Only the week before they insisted upon having them *rare*.

The General Synod of the Irish Church is still occupied in discussing the communion service; and there seems to be imminent danger of a split.

Of all the churches gathered in Boston prior to the year 1700, the King's Chapel is the only one whose place of worship is on the original site.

The *Christian Intelligencer* is a large and handsome paper, but it allows itself to say that "The Roman Catholics are cackling over a new grievance."

The advice of a preacher in Brooklyn to young men preparing to preach Christ is: "Get warmed up in the Sunday School."

Archbishop Manning literally forbids his diocesans to solemnize a marriage between persons who contemplate a repetition of the ceremony in a Protestant Church.

The *Jewish Messenger* is anxious that the Rabbis should imitate the excellent custom of many Christian ministers, and exchange pulpits among themselves.

The Warren Street Methodist Church in Brooklyn still holds out against the minister appointed to that charge by the Bishop, and it finds little sympathy from its sister churches therefor.

The conversion of English ritualists to Romanism is becoming alarmingly frequent, and in London alone it is calculated that thousands go over to Rome with each succeeding year.

A missionary in Utah states that of the Mormons he found 57 per cent had belonged to the Church of England, 11 to the Methodists, and 8 to the Presbyterians; only 6 per cent had Mormon parents.

There is a perfectionist brother in attendance on some of the Boston prayer-meetings, of whom it is said that if he lived a little nearer the Lord he wouldn't have to pray quite so loud.

The *Watchman and Reflector* thinks it scandalous that such embodiments of respectability as Fisk & Hatch, Jay Cooke, D. Appleton & Co., etc., etc., should advertise in that infamous sheet, *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*.

The Unitarians of Boston have twenty-seven church organizations, the Methodists twenty-two, the Congregationalists are third in numbers, the Roman Catholics fourth, the Baptists fifth, and the Episcopalians sixth.

Ministers in Covington, Ind., who love obscurity rather than print, because their sermons are evil, procure the arrest of reporters detailed to take their discourses for "disturbing religious meetings."

Bishop Clarkson administered the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal Cathedral in Omaha, to fifty-eight persons. This was the largest class ever confirmed at one service in the State of Nebraska, and embraced many of the most prominent citizens.

At the anniversary of the Hartford Theological Seminary there is to be a reunion of the graduates and alumni of the institution. The graduating exercises of the Senior Class will take place on Tuesday evening, May 20. The reunion is set down for the next day.

The religious sect called Dunkards, thoroughly convinced of the incompatibility of religion and politics, have lately decided that a brother who suffers himself to run for political office cannot be retained as a member of the church.

Recognizing the lay preacher as a valuable personage in the work of carrying the Gospel to the masses, the Congregational Association which recently met at Hannibal, Mo., voted to appoint and ordain preaching deacons for local ministration.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, who probably understands quite thoroughly the aims and methods of the Romish system among us, says that the American public is wrong in ridiculing the idea that there is any danger in it to our "institutions."

In a Russian school for girls formed on the plan of the German gymnasia, although orthodox religious teaching is given every day, Catholicism, Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Mohammedanism are optional studies at certain after-school hours.

Mr. Froude, the historian, has been contributing a series of articles to the *Christian Intelligencer*, in the last of which he has some hard things to say respecting the Church of England. In his opinion, it no longer lends strength to the cause of Protestantism.

The students of the Methodist Theological Seminary in Boston dislike the principle upon which they are assisted by benevolent societies, and have accordingly sent in a request that the funds given to them hereafter may be regarded as loans, to be repaid at some future time.

The Catholic schools in Savannah, Ga., have been granted a share of the public money for their support, and placed upon the same footing as the Protestant, the text books remaining subject to the Bishop's approval, and instruction in the Catholic doctrines being provided for at stated hours each day.

The Rev. S. W. Clemans, of North Bennington, Vt., in an address before the Troy Methodist Conference, declared himself in favor of a law making the offense of selling liquor punishable by death. He thinks it just as necessary to work temperance into every sermon as to get Christ into it. The brother was considered somewhat radical.

The missionary of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews in Philadelphia reports that during the past year he made 334 visits, officiated on 264 occasions, preached 76 times, distributed 22,000 pages of tracts at a large expense, and yet he cannot rejoice in the conversion of a single Jew to Christianity.

Dean Alford lies buried, according to his wish, beneath a yew tree in St. Martin's graveyard. These words, his epitaph prepared by himself, are engraved on his tomb: "*Deversorium viatoris Hierosolymam proficiscentis*"—"The inn of a traveler on his way to Jerusalem."

At the late meeting of the Convention of the Episcopal Church, in the State of Florida, the Constitution of the Diocese was so altered that wherever the word Presbyter occurs it was stricken out and the word Priest substituted. This change has unpleasant significance to the Evangelical party.

A singular religious hallucination is said to be spreading among the Indians of Northern California and Oregon, who believe that the recent victories of the Modocs are the commencement of a glorious restoration of the prestige of their waning race. This is known as the Smo-holla religion, and it is being inculcated among the different tribes by means of missionaries of the new faith.

The sympathies of Bishop M'Ilvaine, said Bishop Lee, were primarily with the evangelical rather than with the ritualistic division of the Episcopal Church. With the views and teachings of Newman, Manning, and other leaders of the Oxford movement, he was, both from principle and feeling, directly antagonistic.

American visitors to Vienna will be glad to know that divine service in the English tongue will be held every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. D. Moore, of the Irish Presbyterian Church, in the large hall, No. 11 Eschenbach Gasse, and in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by ministers of the Church of Scotland.

The *Independent* affirms that "The blood of Gen. Canby, of Dr. Thomas, and of Mr. Meacham, shall not be to us an incentive to vengeance; but, like that of Bishop Patterson, last year, in the Tonga Islands, shall open our eyes wider to the abuses practiced upon these savages, and stir our zeal for their civilization." The zeal of Uncle Sam's troops is just about this time exceedingly well stirred in regard to the Modocs, but more for the purpose of "scalpulizing" than civilizing them.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The various places of amusement during the past week have offered a variety of entertainments of more than the average excellence, and have accordingly met with a more liberal general patronage than has been the case for some time. There has been nothing in any one of them, perhaps, to concentrate public attention, and thus they have been on an equality both in point of attraction and audience. Besides this there has been less rain and more clear sky during the past six days than has been bestowed upon managers for a long time, and the keen appreciation by a long-suffering community of a period of high barometer has been emphatically illustrated by the receipts at the box-offices.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The second week of Bartley Campbell's "Risk," has been as successful as the first, and this has encouraged the management to retain it for yet another week. It will, therefore, appear twice, on alternate evenings, namely, on Tuesday and Thursday. During the remainder of the week, including Wednesday and Saturday matinees, Tom Taylor's brilliant comedy, entitled "Victims," will be presented with a cast of unusual strength, and calculated to bring out the entire talent of the company, being as follows:

Mr. Merryweather	J. W. Blaisdell
Mr. Rowley	Russell Soggs
Mr. Herbert Fitzherbert	J. W. Norris
Joshua Butterby	John Dillon
Mr. Cardle	George Giddens
Mr. Muddlemist	S. Reed
Mr. Hornblower	W. Arnold
Carcuffle	W. A. Kelly
Skinner	H. A. Webber
Mrs. Merryweather	Miss Kate Meek
Mrs. Crane	Mrs. C. F. Maeder
Mrs. Fitzherbert	Miss Eliza O'Connor
Satchell	Miss Josie Batchelder
Mrs. Sharp	Miss Roche
Mary Bustle	Miss Herne

One of the strong attractions of this bill is the reappearance in Chicago of a prime favorite, Mr. George Giddens, who has made an engagement at this theatre for the remainder of the season. The addition to Mr. Hooley's company of so painstaking and promising an actor as Mr. Giddens is one which will, without doubt, meet with ready recognition from the public.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

During the past week Edwin Adams has been the star at this theatre, and the audience have steadily increased in size during the entire week. On Monday and Tuesday evenings Mr. Adams appeared in "The Marble Heart" as *Raphael Duchalet*. His impersonation of this character has already been noticed in these columns. It is not Mr. Adams' strongest part, but affords him considerable scope for the display of some of those rare accomplishments which mark him as one of the leading actors on the American stage. Mr. Adams, in this play, is content to possess his soul in patience, and reserves the full pathos and power of his rendition until the third act, when the transformation in the character, though approached by slow degrees, takes the audience with irresistible force, and carries it with him on the flood-tide of sympathy to the aid of the piece. While it does not give Mr. Adams the opportunity for a full display of that finished acting which has raised him to an eminence in his profession which few actors of the present day have reached, the contrasts of feeling which he exhibits, the blending of stern dignity and passionate humility are so rendered as to stamp him as a careful student and consummate actor. The remainder of the week was devoted to the charming English comedy of "Wild Oats," with which Mr. Adams has identified himself, and in which he has, without doubt, done more to lay hold of the sympathies of American theatre-goers than in any other play. His *Ralph Rover* is a rollicking gentleman full of ardent impulses and good resolves, and so strong a contrast with *Raphael* that the versatility of the actor is the more noticeable. During the present week Mr. Adams will appear in his specialty of *Enoch Arden*. The piece will be produced with new and beautiful scenery, and with novel mechanical effects. There is little to be said of either the drama or of Mr. Adams' rendition of the character. The one is as well known as the other. As an even and finished piece of acting the *Enoch Arden* of Mr. Adams is entitled to rank with Joe Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*, and if the testimony of crowded houses and weeping audiences is entitled to value, the pathos and feeling infused into this most popular of Tennyson's poems has lost nothing by dramatization, nor by the circumstance that the interest of it is concentrated in Mr. Adams. Chicago has already had the opportunity of passing its judgment, and the verdict has been a favorable one.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy during the week has been surrendered to Mr. Josh Hart's Grand Theatre Comique Combination from New York, and the success of the manager has been pronounced. Indeed, it is probable that, while Mr. Hart has enjoyed a season of unusual pecuniary success in New York, he has nowhere established so firm a popularity in so brief a period as he has in this city. He was greeted on Monday evening with a crowded house, and the popular interest in the entertainment has not, during the week, exhibited any symptom of subsidence. The coming week will, without doubt, see no change in this respect, because the character of the programme, though entirely changed in detail, promises to maintain the same excellence which has gained for it the approbation observable in the receipts. There will be several new faces to be seen during the coming week, with a careful selection of new sketches, all of them more or less attractive. Those who have neglected the opportunity to purchase enjoyment in a variety entertainment of unexceptionable character, should not fail to do so now, for it is seldom that so much real talent is concentrated in one company, diluted with so little that is commonplace or inferior. Last week the bill included a number of acts of various kinds by Harrigan and Hart, performers who are too well known in Chicago to demand any special mention here. "Take It and Don't take It," by Messrs. Kerns and Wild; "One, Two, Three," by the same, and Miss Jennie Hughes in her pretty ballad "Killarney." Miss Hughes possesses a sweet voice, which has been very fairly cultivated, and adds to it the charm of a sweet face and beautiful figure, and, though she sometimes gives evidence of lack of conscientious study in her vocalism, one is apt to pardon this trifling short-coming in view of the pretty face and form, especially as the latter is displayed to the best advantage in an elegant toilet. The bill for to-morrow night includes the "Dutch Shoemaker," "Let Me Be," "Uncle Eph's Dream," "Frank Kern's Elephant," "After the War," "Game to the Last," a Zouave drill and bayonet combat by Mr. Charles and Miss Carrie Austin, concluding with the laughable pantomime "The Shadow; or, A Trip to the Moon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

During this week Aiken's pleasant theatre will doubtless be visited by hundreds of persons, the attraction being Laura Keene's company, who will appear in Tom Taylor's famous comedy of "Our American Cousin." To many of our theatre-goers the plot of this play is so familiar as to preclude any mention of it here. Following is the cast:

Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Asa Trenchard	Harry Hawk
Mr. Coyle	H. Pierson
Abel Murcott	Frank Mordaunt
Lord Dundreary	W. H. Otis
Binney	Robert Meldrum
Sir Edward Trenchard	Mr. Bowes
Lieut. Vernon	M. J. Rutledge
Sprigging	Master Browne
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss M. Livingstone
Georgina	Miss Laura Leigh
Augusta	Miss Nellie Brown
Mary Meredith	Miss LeNoyle
Sharpe	Miss Moran

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

The unexampled success with which Prof. Vanek, the world-renowned illusionist, has met during the past week, has encouraged the management to conclude an engagement with him for the ensuing week. Prof. Vanek has heretofore been patronized by large and critical audiences, and the various tricks he has performed have entitled him to a place among the most renowned magicians of the present day. The programme for this week has been entirely changed, the only trick which will remain unaltered being the celebrated decapitation trick, which will be included in the programme. This evening he will give an exhibition which he will explain in German. The agioscopic illustrations of scenes in the Holy Land will be included in the bill for the present week.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Ristori is at present performing at the Apollo Theatre in Rome, in "Maria Stuarda." She is soon to appear in London as *Marie Antoinette*.

Lester Wallack is going to produce old English comedy at his theatre next season, playing some of the parts which are regarded as his own.

Theodore Moss opens the summer season at Wallack's with Mr. Boucicault's new piece, written expressly for this theatre. The play is to be called "Mona; or, the Golden Fetters."

Salvini, the Italian actor, has been engaged by Mr. Maurice Grau to visit America and give one hundred performances. He will begin in New York about the middle of September.

Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati theatre-goers will be amused upon learning that the New York *Times* thinks that "playing before mixed audiences in the provinces has, unconsciously to herself, perhaps, deteriorated Miss Neilson's style."

People will occasionally revive stories of the elder Booth's broken nose. A critic once remarked to him, "I like your acting, Mr. Booth; but, to be frank with you, I can't get over your nose." "No wonder, madam," replied he, "the bridge is gone."

The New York *Evening Post* understands that Mr. Edwin Booth is now studying the character of Lear to add to his well-known list of Shaksperean representations. He intends to devote two years to the work. The recent sale of his theatre was probably due to a desire to be free from extra business cares during this period.

We are advised that Shakspeare's "King Lear," and almost all his historical dramas, with the exception of "Richard III.," also Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," Schiller's Fiesco" and "Tell," and Goethe's "Egmont," have recently been placed on the prohibitory index by the Russian censors at St. Petersburg.

Speaking of the performance of "Amy Robsart" at Booth's Theatre, with Miss Neilson in the title role, the New York *Evening Post* says: "With all its defects, however, and by a little judicious curtailment, 'Amy Robsart' is destined to become popular. Its pageantry alone would fill the house, apart from the exquisite beauty and fine histrionic capacities of the accomplished actress who represents the heroine."

Miss Carlotta Leclercq has appeared with great success at the Globe Theatre, Boston, as *Mercy Merrick*, in Wilkie Collins' own dramatization of his novel, "The New Magdalen." The Boston *Journal* says: "Miss Leclercq's performance cannot be too strongly commended. It was a brilliant and finished effort, elaborated to a fine degree, yet natural and effective in everything. It was such an effort as a refined, intelligent, and painstaking actress might be expected to make."

On the 21st of April, H. L. Bateman produced at his Lyceum Theatre, in London, a new play by the famous dramatist T. G. Wills, entitled "Eugene Aram." The success of the new piece was commensurate at the start with that which attended the first performance of "Charles the First," and the promise of a long run is very great. The new piece has been copyrighted in this country, and will be brought out in New York next season, to follow Wills' London successes—the new version of "Media in Corinth," and the famous London sensation of last season, "Charles the First."

The new play that will presently be brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is named "Madeline Morel." It is in five acts—four of them by Dr. Mosenthal and one by Mr. Daly. Dr. Mosenthal, it will be remembered, is the author of "Deborah," the German drama from which Mr. Daly extracted his "Leah the Forsaken." The manuscript of Dr. Mosenthal's four acts was saved from the fire that destroyed the old Fifth Avenue Theatre in Twenty-fourth street, but the manuscript of Mr. Daly's one act was burned. He has since rewritten it, and is understood to have revised and adapted the whole piece—which is very kind to Dr. Mosenthal. Miss Clara Morris will play the chief female part in "Madeline Morel."

Mr. Brougham was asked at a dinner-party for a song or speech. "I cannot sing, but I'll tell a dream I had last night," said Brougham. "I was dead, and waiting for St. Peter to open the gate of Heaven for me, but St. Peter would not let me in, and I went away. Pretty soon Lester Wallack was at the gate, and he was admitted (Lester Wallack was present), to my astonishment and rage. Then I went back and asked St. Peter why I was not admitted in Heaven. '*You* are an *actor*,' said St. Peter. 'Well, so is Lester Wallack,' said I, very angry. 'We don't consider *him* an *actor here*.' Then St. Peter shut the gate in my face."

According to the Lansing (Mich.) *Republican*, the Rev. J. W. Robinson, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, postponed his sermon on "The Circus" until next Sunday night, having occupied upwards of an hour last Sunday night in renewed criticisms upon the theatre. In the course of his sermon, one of the actors belonging to Booth's troupe arose and ventured to question the accuracy of the preacher. He was listened to respectfully and invited to say all he pleased, but he remained only a short time longer, declaring that his profession had been slandered. The reverend gentleman maintained that dramatic authors are inspired by "sexual sensuality," and that ninety-nine-hundredths of all the plays are based upon love stories, and that a moral, respectable, religious theatre is an impossibility.

Just listen to the Philadelphia *Press* about Miss Charlotte Cushman and Madame Janauschek: "These two eminent tragediennes may not inaptly be likened to two great mountains, one of which towers high above the clouds, its snow-clad peak, majestic and immovable, being clearly and sharply outlined against the sky, while the other, less lofty and less symmetrical in contour, conceals a volcano within its bosom, and is covered almost to the summit with a rich and inviting growth of vegetation. The one is ever a picture of sublimity, and commands our highest admiration, though it may never appeal to our warmest sympathies; the other now attracts us by its mantle of dark-green verdure, and now at once fascinates and frightens by a splendid discharge of molten lava. If one be regarded as sublimity in repose, the other is grandeur in action, impelled by a pent-up power to sudden and mighty eruptions."

The New York *Tribune* of the 10th inst. says: "Charles M. Barras, the dramatic writer and author of 'The Black Crook,' who was lately killed by falling from the cars near Cos Cob, Conn., died intestate, leaving an estate valued at $200,000. No next of kin having applied to administer upon the estate, Public Administrator Dayton gave notice that he would apply for letters of administration, and he appeared before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday, in accordance with the notice. Hiram D. Barras, who claims to be a brother of the dead man, opposed the granting of the letters, and asked, through counsel, for a postponement of the hearing to await his arrival from San Francisco to apply for letters of administration. These statements having been presented to the Surrogate in the form of an affidavit, he granted an adjournment for ten days. Three persons claiming also to be brothers of Mr. Barras were present in the court-room, and they all intend to present claims to administer upon the estate. Their names are John M. and Alfred M. Barras, of Philadelphia, and Washington M. Barras, of New Jersey."

MUSIC.

The close of the operatic season has been followed by a blank in local musical affairs. Next Monday evening there is to be an entertainment at Standard Hall for the benefit of the Half Orphan Asylum which will partly be of a musical nature, and in two or three weeks from this time the Apollo Club will give its fourth reception to its associate members, but beyond these and the musical attractions of the forthcoming Jubilee, the outlook is not a very promising one.

PERSONAL.

Miss Blanche Tucker, a rising young vocalist of this city, whose voice has often been heard in our concert-rooms, is on the eve of departure for Europe, where she will remain for two or three years pursuing her musical studies. She takes with her letters of introduction to some of the best music teachers, from Madame Lucca. If determination will accomplish anything, Miss Tucker will succeed, and she will carry with her the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

THE JUBILEE MUSIC.

The musical arrangements for the forthcoming Jubilee are by no means complete, but it may be stated definitely that the orchestra will number about 250 pieces, composed of Gilmore's Band, a band from Sandusky, two bands from Milwaukee, Bach's and Stein's, the remainder being from Chicago and vicinity. Mr. J. A. Butterfield has charge of the chorus, and will commence rehearsals on Monday. He expects to have a chorus of from 300 to 500 voices. In addition to these, there will be a chorus of 1,000 voices selected among the school children of the city. Applications have also been made for the Ninth Regiment Band, of New York, for a delegation of singers from the Handel and Haydn Society, of Boston, and for solos by Mad. Lucca, but the arrangements with these are still pending.

TURNER HALL.

The regular evening concert at Turner Hall to-day will be for the benefit of Mr. A. J. Vaas, the old conductor of the orchestra. He has been so long identified with music in this city, and done so much for musical entertainment, that his benefit should be a very handsome one. The afternoon programme is as follows:

1. March—"The Wanderer" ... C. Hohmann
2. Overture—"Deborah" ... E. Bach
3. "Farewell"—Meditation ... A. Lange
4. Potpourri—"Humor and Politics" ... F. Riede
5. Overture—"Tannhauser" ... R. Wagner
6. Waltzes—"New Vienna" ... J. Strauss
7. "Hurrah March"—Potpourri ... A. Rosenkranz
8. "Emperor William's Polonaise" ... J. Strauss
9. Quadrille—"Behind the Scenes" ... Offenbach

Conductor ... Flodoard Hoffmann

MUSICAL NOTES.

Dr. Von Bulow is playing in London.

Anna Bishop is about starting on a farewell tour of America.

Theodore Thomas reopened his garden concerts, in New York, last Wednesday.

Miss Antoinette Sterling, the well-known New York singer, is going to Europe.

Riembelinski, the accompanist of the Rubinstein Troupe, had a benefit in New York, last week. Liebhart also had a benefit.

M. Placide Cannonge leaves for Europe, to organize a French opera troupe for New Orleans, on or about June 1.

At Milan, the late Lord Lytton's "Zanoni" has been made the subject of an opera, "Violi Pisani," by Perelli.

Rubinstein will leave for Europe May 24. His tour here has been to him of no little pleasure and great pecuniary profit.

Miss Graziella Ridgway, the soprano of Ole Bull's concert troupe, has been engaged by the choir of Trinity Church, New Haven.

Mr. Augustus Harris, long known by his connection with the Royal Italian Opera-House, died recently of congestion of the lungs.

The Ameer of Cabool has created a "music department," and sent three Music Majors to Peshawur to be instructed and buy brass.

The "Jubilee Singers" have cleared $10,000 since they started on their musical tour last year. They are now at sea, on their way to England.

M. Offenbach while in Brussels went to hear his own "Braconniers," and immediately concluded an engagement for the Gaite with Mlle. Amelie Fonti.

The family of the late Dr. Lowell Mason has presented his valuable library of books, relating to sacred music, to the theological department of Yale College.

Mme. Nilsson was to appear on the 6th of May as *Marguerite*, in "Faust," at Drury Lane, where all the boxes and stalls were said to be already taken for that occasion.

The *Independance Belge* reports the death of M. Bender, the well-known Bandmaster of the Guides, and inspector of the music of the Belgian army.

Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt has received an invitation, by cable, to join the English opera company which Madame Parepa-Rosa meditates organizing in London.

Miss Minnie Hauck, in spite of her European successes, is anxious to return to the United States, and it is not impossible that next season may find her singing in New York.

M. Gounod is engaged on the music for a new drama having "Joan of Arc" for its subject. It will consist of twelve choruses, two marches, three songs, and a dance piece.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. C. J. Bishenden, the English bass singer, and the Countess Plesse, a young French lady, well known in the musical world of Paris.

A large Biergarten in course of construction in Berlin, near the Chambers of Deputies, is to contain a concert hall, capable of seating 2,204 persons and an orchestra of 70, and will hold a magnificent organ.

M. Gounod is creating quite a desirable revolution in church music by his late compositions. He has gradually fallen into the style of the good old *alla capella* school, and may be considered as the modern Palestrina.

The troupe in which Mr. Castle is singing, in England, embraces Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Lucy Franklein, Miss Harrison, Mr. Federici, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Taylor, with Herr Meyer Lutz in the position of conductor.

The receipts at the Vienna Opera-House ammounted to 25,000 francs on each of the Patti nights. She appeared in "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Sonnambula," and "Rigoletto," and in each had indescribable success. The impresario, M. Morelli, gained 150,000 francs in two months.

M. Solomon is the name of a tenor who has just made his debut in French opera in Paris. The part he chose for his appearance was *Arnold*, in "Guillaume Tell." His temerity was not excused by success, though it is said he may, after much study, be effective in lesser parts.

The three musical celebrities of Germany are all in high favor with sovereigns and their courts—Liszt with Carl Alexander at Saxe-Weimar; Wagner with King Louis, of Bavaria, and Strauss at the Court of Vienna and the Ducal Court of Baden.

The young sister of Miss Adelaide Phillipps, who is now studying in Italy, is likely to prove one of the brightest operatic stars America has yet had to boast. Her vocal and lyrical powers, both natural and acquired, are said, by good judges, to be of the highest order.

Arrangements have been partly made, it is understood, by which Miss Kellogg will organize an English opera troupe next season, probably under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch. It is stated that the scheme includes the engagement of Mrs. Charles Moulton, Miss Carey, and Mr. Santley.

The Beethoven Quintette Club, of Boston, which was organized in August, 1872, and which is already making an enviable reputation, consists of Mr. C. N. Allen, first violin; H. Hiend'l, second violin; J. C. Mullaly, first viola; Charles Koppitz, second viola and flute, and Wolf Fries, 'cello.

A number of admirers of Mario, at St. Petersburg, have formed a fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to a Mario scholarship for young tenors at the Conservatoire de Musique, and Mario, being touched by this compliment, has presented to the founders two original full-size paintings, one of himself as *Don Juan*, the other of Julia Grisi as *Donna Anna*.

The announcement is made of the death, at Novara, of Carlo Coccia, the Nestor of Italian composers. Born in Naples in 1782, he commenced his studies in the Conservatoire della Madonna di Loreto at 10 years of age, and rose to be one of the most brilliant of the galaxy in which shone Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Mercadante, and other illustrious composers.

A Philadelphia paper suggests that "Our music composers take the matter now in hand and give us a national anthem that shall be in all respects American," by the 4th of July, 1876, when the Centennial Celebration will be held. "It is well known," observes the paper, "that our national hymn is in reality not ours, the tune 'America' being no other than the British 'God save the Queen.'"

The Brussels correspondent of the *Musical Standard* speaks of a wonderful invention due to the genius of Monsieur Vitus Gevaert, now creating considerable sensation in musical circles there, and especially among organists. It is an appliance by the aid of which a player touching but one note will play a full chord, so that a novice will now be able to accompany a chant merely by striking the note sung by the choir.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Having heard the opera of 'Don Giovanni,' the St. Louis *Republican* says: 'We wish to mention especially the serenata, '*Deh vieni alla finestra*,' as one of the most pleasing solos, and, in connection with it, that the violin *obligato pizzicato* would have been more effective if it had been more *piano*.' It struck us precisely in the same light, and, but for a press of job-work and the sickness of one of the hands in the office, we should have said so in precisely the same words."

A French musician has just elaborated a plan for making a fortune by setting the Penitential Psalms to operatic music for the piano. He is arranging them in solos, duos, and choral parts, and has obtained for his enterprise the approval of seventeen Bishops. The original feature of the plan is the opportunity it will give to ladies of wealth, or birth, or both, to whitewash their souls in company with Faure and Capoul.

A representation of Italian opera, for the benefit of Mr. Max Maretzek, is to take place at the Academy of Music, New York, on Wednesday, May 28. "Mignon" will be sung, with Mme. Lucca in the title-role, and Miss Kellogg in the part of *Filina*. The intended performance will bring the season to a close. Directly afterward Mme. Lucca is to proceed to Narragansett Pier, R. I., where she has secured a cottage for the summer months, Mr. Maretzek, with Mme. Lucca as his principal prima donna, will resume operations in the fall.

A Vienna correspondent writes as follows: "Miss Minnie Hauck took her leave of the Imperial Opera-House as *Angelique*, in 'Le Domino Noir,' preparatory to entering upon her engagement at the Comic Opera. It was a great evening for her. The public overwhelmed her with applause, and called her on repeatedly. Nor were her comrades less friendly and demonstrative. On entering her dressing-room, she found it festively decked out; and, at the conclusion of the opera, the members of the company assembled on the stage, and Herr Walter, after making a spirited speech, handed Miss Minnie, in his own name and that of his colleagues, a splendid wreath. On the ribbon which tied it were the names of the donors."

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes, April 27: "Herve's new opera-bouffe, 'La Veuve du Malabar,' has been produced at the Varieties. The 'Malabar Widow' is threatened with public disfavor, though Mlle. Schneider drew a full house. It is said that some of the best seats were disposed of at fabulous prices. There was a brilliant house. The Countess Pourtales and the Princess Metternich were in a stage-box, and had gigantic bouquets of violets. The music is poor and labored. Herve has not the facile lightness of Offenbach, who so suits the *Grande Duchesse*, who on this occasion was out of voice and out of spirits. The costumes and processions were superb. Mlle. Schneider is the attractive feature of the piece. She appears in the character of a Paris milliner who has emigrated to Malabar, where she picks up a native husband. Driven to despair by her *Boulevardier* ways, he conspires with a doctor to get rid of her through a suttee, it being his plan to swallow a narcotic and have a fakir's corpse substituted in his stead. The interest turns upon her successful efforts to escape the dreadful doom of Indian widows, and her subsequent adventures from the slave-market, where she is sold to a bloated Rajah, to the final reconciliation with her husband."

The London *Athenæum* thus speaks of some of the new singers in London, three of whom, Mlle. Torianni, and MM. Maurel, and Del Puente, are engaged for Mr. Strakosch's next season in this country: M. Maurel, the new French baritone, has achieved a triumph. Signor Del Puente, an Italian baritone, has been equally fortunate. M. Maurel appeared as *Renato*, in Verdi's "Ballo un Maschera," and Signor Del Puente as *Rigoletto*, in the work with that title by the same composer. Both have a good stage presence, act well, and sing artistically. M. Maurel is superior to Signori Graziani and Cotogni, but not equal to M. Faure; and Signor Del Puente is, perhaps, better than Signori Mendioroz and Bota, but is not a rival to Signor Agnesi. Mlle. Torriani and Mlle. Macvitz, the new soprano and contralto, possess sufficiently good qualities to be useful if not brilliant accessions. The former lady, who was *Gilda* in "Rigoletto," sang at the Italian Opera-House at the same time as Mlle. Albani, during M. Verger's disastrous season, so prematurely closed; and no surprise can be felt that the two young aspirants for prima-donnaship were not gifted enough to interest the Parisian connoisseurs, and to save the fortunes of the theatre. Mlle. Torriani's real name is Ostava Tornquist; she was born in Vienna, but is of Swedish extraction. She has been well taught, and sings her scales correctly; but she is destitute of the *feu sacre* required to make an artiste who can command the sympathies and excite the emotions of a mixed auditory. Her fault is the want of dramatic sensibility and power; and her *Gilda*, therefore, last Tuesday, did not affect the audience.

Remarkable Case of Somnambulism.

From the Titusville (Pa.) Courier.

The New Hampshire somnambulistic boy, who goes about hitting people on the head with a hatchet, has an imitator up in Fairview, Erie County. It is related that, one of the bitter cold nights the past winter, a boy of that borough, aged about 12 years, rose in his sleep, and, clad only in boy's nocturnal garb and a pair of stockings, went through the frosty air and deep snow one-quarter of a mile to the house of a neighbor, informed them that burglars had effected an entrance into the house, and solicited aid. The neighbor cross-questioned the youth, the result of which was that the boy's statement appeared to be straight and correct. After routing the neighbors, hunting for revolvers, and a general hullabaloo, an armed party made for the house where the boy had stated that the burglars had been operating. They approached carefully, slyly effected an entrance, and imagine their surprise when they found the family reading quietly by the fire-side. They stated that they supposed the boy was sleeping in bed. He slept in the chamber, and, in a somnambulistic mood crawled out of a back window and down to the ground, when he was off for the neighbors for assistance.

Cheerful.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

When the spring was some months younger than it is now, a clerical friend of ours happened to find himself stranded at a rather uninteresting "way station," with a spare half-hour on his hands. Not happening to think at the moment of anything better to do, he amused himself and whiled away time by a little amateur track-inspection. In the course of a dozen rods, he was surprised to find as many spikes loosened and projecting in what seemed to him a rather dangerous manner. Some weeks afterward, he was riding over the same road in company with one of its Directors. With a good deal of hesitation, and picking his words so as not to arouse his friend's susceptibilities, he alluded to his discovery. "That's nothing unusual," commented the Director; "it's the frost coming out of the ground that does it; same thing all along the line; drive 'em in to-day, and up they come again to-morrow." "But is n't it *dangerous?*" asked the cleric. "Let me tell you, sir," replied the Director, "that railroad men think railroad traveling is *always* dangerous, and that we make it a rule never to get into the cars at this season of the year, except on urgent business."

METROPOLITAN MODES.

The Strangest of Seasons—New Head-Coverings.

Everything Tending to Straw—Shapes, Prices, and Trimmings.

Mode Hats, and the Latest Decorations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1873.

"Was ever such a season known?" is the exclamation of everybody in Gotham; and, forgetful of past meteorological disappointments, everybody answers, "Never!" We are in a most truly lugubrious frame of mind here,—that is, those of us who have anything new to wear,—for, during the last month, it has stormed, or threatened to, five days out of every week; and, while the other two have been dazzlingly bright in the morning, tempting us out in our finest feathers, they have invariably clouded in the afternoon, driving us home through fear of damaged plumage. We endured this sort of thing patiently for a time, then with suppressed indignation, and now we go so far as to declare that never again shall the delusion that we have a spring among our seasons cheat us into the folly of light dresses and lighter hats. Modistes may suggest, advise, entreat, almost command; but, until Old Probabilities promises us a really vernal period, we never shall be inveigled beyond a black silk walking-dress again. For where is the use in hanging up your money and your taste on a row of pegs in the wardrobe, with no prospect of delighting an admiring world by the exhibition of them? Money—just now, at any rate—is a valuable commodity, and taste even rarer and more valuable, and we positively cannot afford to lay by so much of either as we have been compelled to do this year.

The solitary satisfaction in the whole thing is, that we can wear our

NEW BONNETS,

unless they are so delicate as not to be really fitting for the promenade at any time.

It is rather a singular circumstance that brown straws,—everything in the way of hats and bonnets is straw this season,—which, from the fact that brown is a favorite color for suits, are constantly called for, are the most difficult to obtain; there being apparently but two kinds—the heavy English braid and chip—in the market. Chip is the favorite of the hour, and then comes in brown, black, white, olive-green, various shades of gray, and ecru or unbleached. It seems possible to match almost any hue in them—till you try. But they match sufficiently well, and the chief difficulties are, that they are very expensive, and not very durable; two troublesome considerations if you want several, and do not want them to cost much. Chip hats and bonnets—indeed, I believe all straw hats do—range about the same in price, being from $3.50 to $10 or $12, untrimmed; the medium quality coming at $6 or $8, and being most used. Now, $6 or $8 for the mere basis of a modern capital structure is too much for the limits of an ordinary purse, and it is the persons of ordinary means who buy hats in original bareness.

English and Belgian straws are most used for traveling and hack-about. They are strong, firm, and can be re-pressed or dyed another year. The main objection to them is their weight, which is slightly suggestive of headache when the hot weather comes. They range in price from $1.50 to $4 or $5, and come in black, brown, white, and occasionally in gray.

Dunstables, soft, useful, becoming, beloved of our youth, are scarcely worn as yet, though rumor has it that in another month they will usurp the place which chip has held for the greater part of two seasons. In price, the few already seen come between chip and the English; but, as they are serviceable, one does not grudge the dollars for them as for chip.

Neapolitans will be worn by certain middle-aged dames, fashion or no fashion; so they come in what are called bonnet shapes, but the delicacy of vision required to distinguish them from hats is so great that, were it not for the strings, the unnitiated might be led into the error of supposing them to be one and the same thing.

Leghorns are cheaper than usual this year, because they are not quite so stylish according to the millinery code; and very pretty flats, with broad, low—in comparison with most—crowns, can be had for $2.50. Every woman knows so well the worth of them that it is unnecessary to chronicle their virtues. A certain lady here, who has an abiding and ever-increasing liking for them, goes out regularly every spring with the words: "I shall buy something beside a Leghorn this year, for the sake of variety; but, as she as regularly returns with one in her hand, it has become a source of jest to her friends. This year she has it trimmed with many loose loops of bright light blue, and a wreath of clematis that seems almost to exhale its natural odor, so perfect is the simulation. The hat is tied down over the ears, and has a face-trimming of thickly-plated blue tulle.

SHAPES,

which seemed to be numerous early in the season, have resolved themselves to two or three favorite ones for bonnets and two for hats. The most worn for bonnets are those with a sort of upright visor, and another style which lies almost flat on the head in front, with a rather high, flat crown. Ladies who find the present bonnets too unbecoming for toleration frequently apply strings to round hats, which then serve every purpose.

The hats are a kind of turban, the rim of which turns up in front and turns down behind in a sort of rounded point; and another has rather a high, flat crown and a narrow brim, that on the left side is shaped into a round point, and fastened up against the crown. This is an extremely pretty and coquettish shape, and peculiarly fitted to young faces; but the former is more universally becoming.

HAT-TRIMMINGS

all seem to partake of one or two styles, though of numerous variations. The rolling rims and turned-up sides are all either smoothly covered with silk the principal shade of the dress, or covered by made folds of the same shade or alternate shades. These two ways of finishing seem to be indispensable to perfect hats, since one or the other appears on them all. Another feature is massing the bulk—I use the word advisedly—of ornamentation on the left side or behind. The front and right side of a hat are of no apparent value save as a balance to the rest. They are disregarded, and ignored, and ruthlessly put aside, as if theyhad no business to be at all, and were only tolerated from necessity.

Lace is sparingly used on hats, being confined, as it should be, to bonnets, which are supposed to be intended for more formal and important occasions. Ribbons, about two and a half inches wide, are used on both kinds of head-gear, and long sprays and wreaths of leaves and flowers meander meaninglessly down behind. There is neither good taste nor good sense in the mass of streamers placed on hats, and they are inconvenient to an untold degree. One is always forgetting about them, and sitting up against them, and jamming the flowers (how fortunate that crushed flowers are the mode!), and pulling off the hat till it loosens all one's back hair, and one's temper becomes irritated,—all of which are consequences might readily be avoided by some inches less of ribbon and an abbreviated bunch of flowers.

Vew few

MADE HATS

have yet been shown, and the few that have appeared are chiefly of tulle over silk. Mechlin tulle is used in preference to French tulle, as it has more body to it, and lasts better, while it is sheer and light like the other.

A charming hat, of blue tulle over blue silk, was made in the real old-fashioned jockey style, with a round, soft crown and perpendicular brim, just such as babies wore twenty years ago, only the baby who wore it this time was somewhat mature. It had a loosely-knotted scarf of silk and tulle, with a bunch of white lilacs so delicate and perfect that the perfume of an old-fashioned garden seemed in the air. The strings were scarfs of lace tied once some distance below the chin. This is one of the simplest, most thoroughly elegant, and least expensive dresses I have seen this season.

Another especially attractive—a poem in chip and China crape—was a pearl-gray turban, with drooping brim behind. The visor was covered with fine lapping folds of crape the exact shape of the hat; a band of folds went round the crown, terminating on the left side (of course) in a single large, soft loop, knot, and one scarf-like end and a superb wreath of scarlet woodbine-leaves. This combination, which was really more appropriate to autumn than spring, was yet so daintily perfect in detail that, by a natural consequence, it transferred itself, through the medium of unmentionable dollars, to the trousseau of a bride, though it will not appear till early September.

OXYDIZED SILVER

ornaments are, thanks to the flash of wisdom that sometimes illumines the most fashionable milliner's mind, but sparingly placed on hats and bonnets. The absurdity of a cable chain being supposed to support a quarter of a yard or so of ribbon, or a diminutive gargoyle in solid metal pretending to fasten a feathery spray of convolvuli which only silken threads could keep in place, seems to have appealed even to the modish trimmer's sense of the ridiculous.

STRAW DECORATIONS

have not been so prominent as was expected early in the season, but no doubt they will be applied largely to black lace hats, to which they are particularly suitable. Net-lace, wrought with fine split straw, is, so "they say," to be a favored material for summer hats. This is such a becoming combination to almost every one but ash-blondes that it will probably be one of the season's successes.

FEATHERS,

with the single exception of willow-plumes, are banished for the time. I do not remember a time when they had so thoroughly gone out. Even ostrich feathers, standby of standbyes, are not seen except on the hats of the few women who dare exercise their own judgment as to what is suitable and proper for their own wear. It seems best, however, since we have nothing heavier than velvet and feathers for our winter use, which of necessity we have to put on early and keep on late, to lay them aside wholly during the brief term when silk, and straw, and lace, and flowers will serve our turn as well. Let us, of all things, have variety in wardrobe, if not in weather.

FURBELOW.

NAMES AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

In the amusing opening of Lord Lytton's posthumous novel, "Kenelm Chillingly," there are some admirable remarks on the moral responsibilities of parents for the names they give to their children. Sir Peter Chillingly is very hard on his own name, and ascribes his mediocrity in great measure to it. "Peter," he says, to the assembled family council, "has been for many generations, as you are aware, the baptismal to which the eldest born of our family has been devoted. On the altar of that name I have been sacrificed. Never has there been a Sir Peter Chillingly who has in any way distinguished himself above his fellows. The name has been a dead weight on my intellectual energies. In the catalogue of illustrious Englishmen there is, I think, no immortal Sir Peter, except Sir Peter Teazle, and he only exists on the comic stage;" and Sir Peter Chillingly might have added that Sir Peter Teazle is immortal only for the amusement he affords to others, not for any intrinsic capacity. One of the family council, however, suggests "Sir Peter Lely," on which Sir Peter Chillingly replies with unanswerable force: "That painter was not an Englishman. He was born in Westphalia, famous for hams. I confine my remark to the children of our native land. I am aware that in foreign countries the name is not an extinguisher to the genius of its owner. But why? In other countries its sound is modified. Pierre Corneille was a great man; but I put it to you whether, had he been an Englishman, he could have been the father of European tragedy as Peter Crow." And Sir Peter might have added that Peter the apostle got his weight from his Hebrew name, Cephas. Cephas gives the impression of a rock; Peter the impression of commonplace respectability, with a wavering turn. Now, Lord Lytton, in touching this subject, touches one of the most real grievances which children have against rash parents, and he touches both sides of it. He not only deprecates the names which stamp a child with mediocrity, but he deprecates those which stamp him with an impress of absurd and indecent ambition. A crusty cousin had suggested that Sir Peter's child should be called Hannibal or Charlemagne, in order to give him adventitious grandeur, on which Sir Peter replies, with great temper and justice: "On the contrary, if you inflict on a man the burden of one of these names, the glory of which he cannot reasonably expect to eclipse or even equal, you crush him beneath the weight. If a poet were called John Milton, or William Shakspeare, he would not dare to publish even a sonnet. No, the choice of a name lies between the two extremes of ludicrous insignificance and oppressive renown." This is very just, and should bring remorse to many a parental heart. There is no more indelible mischief done to a child than either a grandiose or a mean name. The moral influence of names must be admitted, however, to depend in very great degree on somewhat arbitrary and subjective influences. We have heard a man deplore having been called "James," with the utmost pathos, asserting that it had to some extent made a flunkey of his very soul against his will. That man, of course, had been a student of Thackeray, and the subjective influences which worked upon his mind were of the Jeames de la Pluche order. Had he instead been steeped in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and full of the chivalric associations with the Knight of Snowdon,—"And Normans called me James Fitz-James,"—he might have regarded his name as injurious to him, if at all, only through its too unreal, romantic associations. But who could have idealized the nickname Jim? That is, if not so flunkeyish as James, much more irredeemably descriptive of a soul at the beck and call of society. It is to "James," even under its worst aspects, exactly what the footboy is to the flunkey,—and implies that respect or awe to the owner of such a name is simply impossible. Any one who had a taste for slipping good-naturedly through the world, and for being familiarly treated by everybody he met, might not object to be called Jim. It is an honest sort of name, and a passport, as it were, to kindly treatment. But it puts dignity and power beyond the reach of the most sanguine hope. A man generally known among his acquaintances as "Jim" might be very popular and have great influence of the coaxing kind, but it is impossible he could take up any position requiring observance and reverence.

It is worth observing that the shrewdness of the world has given a certain elasticity to the moral influence of names, by inventing a good many different modifications of them and modifications with various nuances, especially in the case of women. You can't have a much wider range than is contained, for instance, in Elizabeth, Eliza, Betty, Betsy, Bessy, and Bess. Elizabeth with a z, again, being really distinct in moral effect from Elisabeth with an s. No one would dream of spelling the name of St. Elisabeth—Mr. Kingsley's heroine—with a z; the hard, grinding sound of z would be altogether inconsistent with her essence. But Elisabeth with an s should be fair and feminine, with something, perhaps, a little secret and brooding in her nature. On the other hand, Queen Elizabeth's name should always have the z,—both for the sake of the hardness and imperiousness it gives, and for the sake, somehow, of the touch of awkwardness and coarseness it throws in. This is the direction in which it has developed into the familiarities of Betsy and Betty, the former clumsy, but shrewd, homely, and trustworthy; the latter loud and fast. Lady Betty used to be a common name enough in the aristocracy at one time, but it must have tended to make all its owners vulgar talkers and managers. And just as Elizabeth was degarded into Betsy and Betty, so Elisabeth was familiarized into Bessy and Bess, both fond names, the former suggesting a touch of weakness, the latter, like all monosyllable words, suggesting a want of atmosphere about the character; but also implying a certain practical brevity and decision.

Is the enormous string of names which royal personages usually assume a sort of way of asserting for themselves that their dignity shall be independent of name, by providing a channel and opening, as it were, for any possible characteristic in some appropriate name? We suspect the practice must have originated from the kind of feeling which made some American theologian (Dr. Horace Bushnell, we think) exult in the Athanasian creed, on the ground that the more contradictions you could accumulate in the attempts to express the infinite, the nearer your mind would rise to a conception of the infinite. It is difficult to imagine any other conceivable reason for burying a human being in such a string of names, for instance, as this of the King of Saxony, "Jean-Nepomucene-Marie-Joseph-Antoine-Xavier-Vincent-Louis-Gonzague-Francoise-de-Paule-Stanislas-Bernard-Paul-Felix-Damasa." The only conceivable motive for such a name could be to prevent any possibility of limiting the development of the royal character in one single direction, by providing an indefinite number of moral conduit pipes for the conceivable variety of the royal qualities. We suspect, however, that a good deal of the actual mediocrity of reigning families is due to the labyrinth of name in which the baby is hidden, like a moth in a silk cocoon. It takes more mental energy than most human infants have, to break your way out of such a verbal palace-prison as that. It must be very like being born in a wood, to find yourself at the core of such a name as the Saxon King's, when you come to the possession of the very limited consciousness of infancy. Indeed, if the truth were known, might it not be discovered that the noble novelist himself, whose posthumous work has given rise to these remarks, got a little mystified among the reduplicated Lyttons and Bulwers of his earliest name, and that it was the bad effect of this confusing impress upon his literary character which led him to deal so much as a novelist in grandiloquent mystery and capital letters? We are disposed to maintain that simplicity in naming is the right of the great as well as of the small. As you may smother a child in luxury, so you may smother him in names. No realist in art could ever have come out of Sir Edward Earl Lytton Bulwer Lytton. Did anybody ever write a really great book yet, who had been embarrassed in childhood by the heavy armor of a complicated name?—*London Spectator.*

INDIANOLOGY.

The Red Skins—Their Habits—Language—Modes of Hunting—Torture—Etc.

A lecture was delivered in San Francisco a few evenings ago, by Col. John C. Carmany, upon the subject of Indianology, from an Apache standpoint. The lecturer spoke in colloquial style, referring particularly to the Apaches, and interspersing his remarks by many amusing anecdotes, which kept the large audience in excellent humor. A great majority of voters, he said, resided in the older States, where Indians had not been seen for a hundred years, and the Government policy of treating with Indians was dictated by men who had never seen them. Within the past hundred years the Government had expended more than $500,000,000 in Indian warfare, and in addition has sacrificed tens of thousands of valuable lives in a futile attempt to civilize them. There is in the general Indian character a certain style or type which pervades all tribes; that is the great dislike of labor. All the duties of the wigwam are imposed upon the female. A boy at the age of 6 or 7 years is free from the mother's restraint. The lecturer had seen an Indian boy drive a sharp spear-head into his mother's flesh and she dare not resent it because he was a warrior. And boys are early taught to shoot grasshoppers, butterflies, worms, etc., while the girls amuse themselves in making mud puddings like the white girls. An Indian would rather risk his life in stealing for the necessaries of life than to labor. It is the nature of an Indian to attack at disadvantage, and robbery with him is the only incentive to fight. The Indian is not naturally a fighting man. He fights only for the purpose of plunder. The greatest man among them is not the warrior, but the most successful thief and robber, for it is he who best provides for his family of many wives. The Indian, like the Mormon, is fond of a multiplicity of wives, and each new wife lightens the burden of the others. The language of the Indian tribes is very difficult to acquire. That of the Apaches approaches civilized language. It is full and expressive, all the verbs being carried through with great regularity. While scarcely any other savage race can count over forty, the natives of Australia no more than five, the Apaches count to thousands. No Indian bears a family name. All obtain a name from some circumstance of their life, which is often changed by some brave act. Girls are only called girls until they become women; when they are called women, unless they do something to entitle them to distinctive names. They understand who is spoken to by the voice and manner of speaking. All names given to men and women have a signification of particular meaning. The lecturer gave illustrations and examples, interpreting the meaning of many of their names. Every young girl is at liberty to refuse a suitor for her hand. The father, mother, and brother are prohibited from interfering in her choice. Her person is at her own disposal. After a brief courtship the lover makes a formal proposal by offering so many horses. Horses are a standard of value among Indians. As the squaw does all the work horses are accepted as an equivalent for her labor. When a young warrior becomes enamored, he fastens his horse near the wigwam of the squaw whose hand he seeks, where he is left four days. If she fails to feed and water the horse during that time, the master is rejected; but if she accepts his offer she grooms and kindly cares for the horse, and then ties him to the wigwam of her lover, as much as to say, "I am willing to be your slave and do your work." At the marriage the sages and sachems meet together; and the bride is not unfrequently loaded with forty to fifty pounds of silver and copper trinkets. After the ceremony they disappear, no one knows where, but at the end of a week they return, and she advances to camp backwards with her finger in her mouth. They have been to some secluded spot which he had prepared for her reception. From their earliest infancy, children are taught the art of torture. They chase birds, beating them from bush to bush until at last one is caught, when its feathers are plucked out one by one, then the eyes, and finally they are slowly burned to death. When we see such teaching to the young, it is not surprising that adults should become extravagantly advanced in the art. The Indians pay more attention to their prophets than to any other men. But every Apache is in his own right a sovereign master; each camp has a leader or chief for the time being, but any one or more is at liberty to leave when he wishes. This is the reason why no substantial treaty can be made with these people. There is no chief of the nation with whom to conclude a treaty. While presents are distributed as a condition of a treaty, the men will be murdered within 75 yards of the camp. This is the treachery of Indians wherever they exist. They are taught to remember the vengeance laid up against the white man. The lecturer gave examples of the power of prophets among the Apaches, derived from personal experience. He also gave an interesting description of the Pimos and Maricopas in Arizona, who have lived peaceably in alternate villages for a hundred years, making no war upon their neighbors, each tribe furnishing its quota for defense. They do not speak the same dialect, and can hardly understand each other. The lecturer read an article prepared by himself, and published in the *Overland Monthly*, upon the life and character of the noted Chief Cachise, who, he said, had set at defiance all the laws and strength of the Government, and who had already cost the people $10,000,000 in warfare, until Gen. Howard had concluded a temporary peace by permitting him to select his own reservation, one of the garden spots of the Union. Cachise meant wood, and he obtained the name from his mode of fighting by taking to the woods, and making a stand only when he finds cover. The latest advices from all parts of the United States show that we are on the verge of the greatest Indian war known since the days of our forefathers. All over the Union the Indians are on the war-path. It is well to be prepared, and the men who effect to disarm an Indian of his fighting qualities will find, too late, that he has mistaken his foe.

A PARODY FOR THE PERIOD.

The rate of Gold was rising fast,
As through a Wall street panic passed
A youth, who kept as cool as ice,
Devoted to the one device—
More Greenbacks!

His brow was old; his knowing eye
Gleamed with a speculation high;
And, of all mission said or sung,
This, only, knew his sordid tongue—
More Greenbacks!

In home, that once was his delight,
He saw but what seemed mean to sight
Beyond, the dream of Fortune shone:
His soul he'd risk, to call his own
More Greenbacks!

"Beware the end!" his elders said,
"Woe haunts the pathway you would tread;
Dark perils lurk on every side!"
And, curt, to all, his voice replied,
More Greenbacks!

"O, stay," the maiden said, "and be
Rich in the love I'd give to thee!"
Short was his answer with the taunt,
You're very flattering—but I want
More Greenbacks!

"Beware the certain final crash!
Beware the banks and brokers smash!"
This was the wise man's caution vain—
From "corner" came the grim refrain,
More Greenbacks!

At break in Stocks, as, threatened hard,
The pious Drew threw up the card
He'd played to many men's despair,
A voice came like a dying prayer—
More Greenbacks!

A bankrupt, in disgrace profound,
Half buried in his Bonds was found,
Still gasping—O, the fearful price
His life had paid for such device!—
More Greenbacks!

There, in his youth turned wan and gray,
Bleeding, a suicide, he lay;
And, at the grave, the sexton old
Sighed, as he banked the verdant mould,
More Greenbacks!

—*Orpheus C. Kerr, in the New York Graphic.*

Subsidy Pomeroy has at last accepted the situation, and now gives out, on all occasions, that he has got through with politics. Sensible Subsidy! The chances are that he will soon shake the dust of ungrateful Kansas from his feet, and remove to New York, where, according to his own story, an "important and lucrative position" has been offered him.

JOURNEYING BY SEA.

How to Alleviate Its Miseries.

The Proper Vessel to Be Chosen—Sea-Captains—Sea-Sickness—Its Preventives and Remedies.

Brest (France) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Fifty thousand Americans expect to visit Europe this year, it is said, and of these there are 40,000 who will cross the Atlantic for the first time. To these 40,000 unfortunates, who have yet to make their first acquaintance with the sea, I have a few words of advice to offer. The other 10,000 will not be interested. They know well enough that there is little romance or enjoyment in an ocean voyage; that it is at best a wearisome, uncomfortable ordeal, which requires patience and fortitude to endure, and that at its worst—in stormy weather—it inflicts an amount of misery passing description. These experienced voyagers have learned how to alleviate as much as possible the sufferings of sea-sickness; they know what things are comforts and what incumbrances, what clothing it is best to wear, what staterooms are best, what ships are steadiest and most seaworthy, and other like information, of which they make good use. Some of this sea-wisdom cannot be imparted, and is gained only by actual experience, but much of it can and ought to be acquired by every one before embarking.

CHOOSING A SHIP.

First choose your ship. If you have any friends who have crossed the ocean, get their advice upon this important point. As a rule, a large steamer is more comfortable than a small one, because it rolls less in a heavy sea. The most comfortable ship ever built was the Great Eastern, for the reason that her immense size made her so steady that the clumsiest landsman could walk her decks almost as easily as he could promenade Broadway. It was scarcely possible to be sea-sick on board of her. It is a great pity that the telegraph companies monopolize her. She might do splendid service this year, with her immense capacity, carrying the crowd of people whose heads have been turned by the accounts of the coming wonders of the Vienna Exhibition, and who are bent on going abroad. The size of most of the steamers that run from New York to European ports is about 3,000 tons. The largest measure 5,000, and the smallest 1,800 tons. Don't go on a small ship if you can help it. A ship of 2,000 tons will pitch or roll enough to make you thoroughly wretched in a sea that would not trouble you at all if you were in one of 3,500 or 4,000 tons. The long, narrow vessels, which it is the fashion to build of late, are bad sea-boats. They roll frightfully in a gale, and are apt to ship a good deal of water amidships. Many of them are old crafts cut in two in the middle, and lengthened. They are painted to look as if they were new, and have new names to deceive the public. Beware of them. Their length is too great for their breadth of beam, and some day one of them will "spoon" up a big sea and break in two in the middle, where the new piece was put in, and not a soul will be left to tell the tale. The steamship companies have discovered of late that a long, narrow vessel can be run with about the same consumption of coal as a shorter one of the same breadth, and they are disregarding all the well-established rules of proportion in naval architecture to gain a few hundred tons of carrying capacity, building new ships of about the shape of a lead pencil, and altering the old ones by piecing them out in the middle as I have described. The strain on the central portions of a steamer constructed upon this new model is dangerously great. Her heavy machinery makes the weight greatest there, and her length gives the seas that strike her at the bow and stern a powerful leverage to break her. Avoid a vessel in which the staterooms are below the main deck. Half of the comfort of a voyage is in being able to open your port-hole occasionally to get a whiff of fresh air in your room, and clear it of the abominable bilge-water smell, which appears to be inseparable from a ship of any kind. If your room is below, the chances are that you cannot have the port-hole open at all during the voyage without risk of a stray wave a little higher than its fellows coming in upon you and giving you an unwelcome salt bath. In most steamers, the saloons and state-rooms are at the stern. They are never forward—why, I can't imagine. The forward part of the ship is much the pleasanter, because very little jar is felt from the machinery there, and the smells of the cooking and of the oils used on the engine all go aft. If the staterooms are amidships, as on two or three lines, be careful to select one well removed from the engine or you will be sickened by the odor of grease and distracted by the noise of the machinery; but don't go too far aft, for the motion is greatest at the stern, and besides, the jarring and rumbling made by the screw are exceedingly disagreeable. In your sick fancies, as you lie half awake, nervous and exhausted in the dismal night, you will think the horrid thing is turning around in your vitals instead of in the water at the stern. Don't believe the steamer-agent when he tells you that an inside state-room is as good as an outside one. An inside room opens into the saloon and gives you all the smells of the victuals, or upon a dark, narrow corridor, and in either case you have no wholesome air or light. The ordinary state-room has two berths on one side and a cushioned bench on the other called a sofa. This sofa is a poor affair, but be sure your room has one, for it is a great relief when you are sick to change your position to it from your berth.

For safety and comfort the upper or spar deck ought to extend flush with the sides of the ship. I crossed once on a French steamer where the saloon, kitchens, and other offices were on the main deck and the state-rooms below. There was a passage between these upper works and the ship's side not covered by the spar deck, and protected by high bulwarks. We had an ugly northeaster that lasted five days, with a very high sea, and every hour or two a big wave would climb up the bulwarks and come tumbling down into this passage-way, and go swashing back and forth as the ship lurched for several minutes, and before it ran out of the scuppers a good deal of it would leak into the state-rooms and passages below. One day an immense white-capped fellow came aboard in this unceremonious way, broke down the door of the engine-room and nearly drowned the engineer, smashed in half a dozen of the windows that lighted the passage by my room, and came pouring in like a cataract until the water was ankle deep. The women screamed and the men swore, and everybody who had never seen the ocean in a rage before thought we were going to the bottom. There was no great harm done, but some of the state-rooms did not become dry until the voyage ended, and their occupants had a hard time of it.

ABOUT SEA-CAPTAINS.

If a man could choose his Captain as well as his ship, I would venture some advice as to the sort of man to pick, but you can't do this very well. You must take whoever the company sees fit to trust their property and your life with. There are Captains and Captains, good-natured and ill-natured, skillful and unskillful, companionable and morose, sober and given to drink, just like other men. A good Captain can do much toward making the ills of the voyage easy to bear. I remember a certain Captain on one of the steamers of the Guion line, a bluff, hearty fellow, with a wholesome flavor of the sea about him, who was always so cheery and chatty that it was impossible to feel low-spirited in his presence. He would come into the cabin from his post on the bridge, in the midst of a howling gale, drenched with water, and with a merry laugh would assure the frightened ladies that it was not much of a blow, and that it was time enough to get scared when they saw himso. He had been twice wrecked and once washed ashore on a spar, and I dare say he kept cheerful all the time, and laughed at these mishaps as soon as they were over. In contrast with this Captain another comes to mind with whom I crossed four years ago from Liverpool to New York. He was cross and ill-mannered, and, what was worse, was badly given to drink. As soon as the Irish coast faded away in the east, he took to his bottle, and kept his state-room most of the voyage, coming to the table occasionally in a state of manifest intoxication, to growl at the waiters and swallow his food like a surly dog. He was probably a good sailor, and when we had a blow in the Devil's Hall he was sober and at his post, and again in a thick fog on the Banks; but he never should have been trusted with a ship. Still another type from my observation was a Captain who was so reticent that he never volunteered a word to a passenger or answered a question, except in the shortest manner possible; but he watched his ship with never-failing vigilance, inspecting it from stem to stern every day. During a severe gale, that lasted five days, he never once came to the cabin for his meals, but was almost constantly on the bridge. We were ready to forgive his silence when we saw how faithful he was to his duty.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VOYAGE.

An ocean steamer ought to be in some sort a hospital. There ought to be provision for the care of the sick, as well as the feeding and transportation of the well; but there is not. All the arrangements contemplate a condition of health and appetite on the part of the passengers equal to that of the officers and crew. There are no easy-chairs for people who ache in every limb from lying on their backs for days, and who would become well if they could only be encouraged to sit up by the offer of a comfortable seat. There is no food fit for weak and deranged stomachs,—nothing but greasy meats and vegetables and indigestible puddings, except water-gruel. Yo must pass at once from the gruel to the meat and puddings or starve. You cannot even get a piece of toast, or a fresh egg, or a spoonful of jelly, or a slice of Graham bread. When four-fifths of the passengers are sick in their berths, the cooks are kept at work preparing four meals a day of hearty, heating, bile-producing food for the benefit of the Captain and perhaps a dozen passengers whose stomachs never fail them. Persons who are not sea-sick for the first four or five days often get the malady in the end from over-eating and lack of exercise. What one needs at sea is cool, farinaceous food, well cooked, and this is just what cannot be obtained. I hope our new American line of steamers that is to begin running in June will reform this abuse, and set a table that will not make well people sick, and provide some delicate, healthy dishes for passengers who cannot come to the table, or eat more than a mouthful or two at a time. As you cannot get what you will want to eat when you are sick and convalescent, you should take a small box of commissary stores with you; secure a few crackers, a dozen good oranges, as many lemons, a tumbler of acid jelly, a little tea, which you can have made for you by feeing the chambermaid (the ship's tea is wretched stuff), and above all something salt, if it is only a herring or a piece of cod-fish. And fruits and salt meat are about the only kind of food that sea-sick people can eat. By all means buy a reclining cane-seat chair and take it with you. It can be left where you land, and will serve for your return. Take an abundance of shawls, rugs, and other wrappings, so that you can sit or lie on deck as much as possible. Even in midsummer the nights and mornings are often quite cool at sea. Wear a suit of old clothes, a cap, and a pair of stout shoes, if you are a man; if a woman, don't be so foolish as to encumber your state-room with useless clothing. Wear a plain, warm, serviceable dress the whole way over. Simplify your hair-dressing as much as you can, and be presentable, and arrange your clothes so that you can dress and undress with as little trouble as possible; pack away your hat, and wear a hood, or a nubia, or something of the sort. It is a good idea to take a few simple medicines with you. There is the ship's doctor, to be sure, whose duty it is to physic you gratis; but he is generally a stupid young fellow fresh from some Scotch medical school, who is not good for much except to flirt with the young lady passengers in fair weather, in which occupation he is first assistant to the purser. Unless you feel yourself to be almost in articulo mortis, I would not advise you to call the young Æsculapius away from his diversions. If you do, he will probably do nothing but give a nasty pill as big as a boy's marble, and tell you that there is nothing the matter with you but sea-sickness, as if that were a trifle!

THE TERRIBLE MALADY OF THE SEA.

Don't hope to escape it. Don't be deluded by the stories of people who found the ocean as smooth as a lake, and were not sick a day. You will have no such good luck. The sensible thing to do is to expect to be sick and to make preparations for it, for by so doing you can moderate the severity of the complaint somewhat, and perhaps shorten its duration a day or two. Don't be deluded by the two or three days of still weather, after you leave New York, into fancying yourself proof against illness, and gorging yourself upon the four or five meals a day that will be put before you. You can't tell what kind of a voyage you will have until the steamer has got out of the fog and on the banks of Newfoundland. Then you come to what the sailors call "Devil's Hole," and if you are not buffeted there by adverse winds and furious seas for two or three days, it will be a piece of good luck that you ought to be thankful for; and the worst of it is that, when you get you get out of this stormy "Hole," you have only jumped from the frying-pan into the fire, for you come straight into the "Roaring Forties" (40 degrees latitude and 40 longitude), and here you will get a shaking up, if nowhere else. You can count upon a three days' hard blow here, or in the Devil's Hole, and it will take two days more for the sea to go down afterward, so that the ship will become tolerably steady again, and you can go on deck without getting drenched with spray. Usually for the first thousand miles of the voyage and the last thousand the weather is fair, and the sea tranquil. It is the middle thousand that you have to dread. There you are almost certain to have rough weather, and of course you will be sick—dreadfully sick—for sea-sickness must be counted among the most severe of all trials that poor human nature is called upon to bear in this world. It is a complete paralysis of the will, a fading out of all hope, a bewitching of the brain which keeps it from finding any comfort in memories of the past or expectations of the future. A deathly poison appears to have been infused into every nerve and muscle. The good, green, solid earth seems a faint vision of some other planet, and there is no reality but the bitter, tossing waves, the lurching, groaning ship, the fierce wind shrieking in the cordage, the dull, gray, pitiless sky, and the torturing malady that has possession of you. Dante never could have been at sea, or he would have had in one of the circles of his Inferno a ship in a northeast gale, full of sea-sick souls, longing forever for land. I said that one could moderate the severity of the illness and perhaps shorten its duration. To do this, diet for a fortnight before embarking, living chiefly upon coarse bread, fruits, and lean meat, to get rid of any superfluous bile that may be lurking about your system. When you are sick, don't force all sorts of trash down your stomach, because your friends say such and such things gave them relief. What helps one man hurts another. The only prescription I know of that is of general application is—eat ice. Have a glass full of small pieces of ice at hand at all times, and eat all you want. It is a very light diet; but it is about all you will care to put in your poor suffering stomach for a while. As to food and drink, trust your own inclinations rather than anybody's advice. Some people will find relief in apples, others in champagne, and others in salt fish or baked potatoes. Get on deck whenever the weather is fair, and if you can't walk get somebody to carry you up. And, finally, I can only repeat the advice the French doctor gave me the other day when I called him in after six days of misery, in the faint hope that he could do something for me: "*Il faut supporter votre maladie avec patience; il n'y a pas d'autre remede.*"

The Late Chief Justice as a Poet.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

[Mr. Chase even dallied with the Muses, and wrote poetry, though from the examples handed down to us, it may be considered fortunate that his ambition in that direction was quenched by a more mature judgment. But it serves to illustrate the activity and fullness of his mind, that at a time when he was pushing his way at the Bar, compiling the statutes of Ohio, writing upon biographical, historical, and scientific subjects for newspapers and periodicals, he also found time to write verse and recreate himself in translations of the Latin poets into English. This specimen of his poetry is as fair as we could select:]

TO A STAR.

Mournful thy beam, pale star!
Shining afar with solitary light,
Though hosts around thee are
Decking the bosom of the blue midnight.

I would not be as thou!
Cut off from all communion with thy kind,
Though round me might blaze now
The light and glory in which thou art shrined.

For thou art all alone!
Companionless in thine afar corner,
While silently rolls on
In paths of living light, each radiant sphere.

Two goings forth have been
In thy bright beauty, since the elder time,
When undefiled by sin,
Earth, too, was lovely in her being's prime.

And still thou art the same!
As beautiful and fair as then thou wert;
As if thy virgin flame
Had power Time's wasting influence to avert.

Shine on, awhile, thou star!
Yet shall thy brightness fade in endless night;
Roll on thy diamond car!
Full soon thy fiery track will not be bright.

There shall a star arise!
A star far lovelier than night's brightest gem,
To shine in purer skies—
The fadeless, glorious Star of Bethlehem.

The Coming Woman.

From Kate Field's Critique on Barnum.

Since my introduction to Barnum's female gymnast—a good looking, well formed mother of a family, who walks about unflinchingly with men and boys on her shoulders, and carries a 300 pound gun as easily as the ordinary woman carries a clothes basket—I am persuaded that "the coming woman," like Brother Jonathan, will "lick all creation." In that good time, woman will have her rights because she will have her muscle. Then if there are murders and playful beatings between husbands and wives, the wives will enjoy all the glory of crime. What an outlook! And what a sublime consolation to the present enfeebled race of wives that are having their throats cut and their eyes carved out merely because their biceps have not gone into training! Barnum's female gymnast is an example to her sex. What woman has done, woman may do again. Mothers train up your daughters in the way they should fight, and when they are married they will not depart this life. God is on the side of the stoutest muscle as well as of the heaviest battalions. It is perfectly useless for Miss Anthony to talk about the equality of the sexes as long as a man can strangle his own mother-in-law.

THE LACES OF A PRINCESS.

A Russian Wanderer's Lawsuit in a Court in New York—Needlework Two and a Half Centuries Old—$200,000 Worth of Woman's Dress in a Single Trunk.

From the New York Sun, May 12.

The suit of Madame Olga de Maluta Fraloff against the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, which was first begun in February, 1870, in the United States Circuit Court in the Southern District of New York, is again on the calendar for trial. This case presents some points of singular and romantic interest. It may be remembered that the plaintiff's attorneys, sued the railroad company for $75,000 damages for the loss of certain laces or lace dresses taken from the trunks or baggage of the Baroness de Fraloff while on a journey from Albany to Niagara in November, 1869. The case was tried but was not decided in February, 1870, the jury disagreeing as to the amount of damages which should be paid by the company, six deciding in favor of the full amount claimed by the plaintiff, and six varying in their opinion from $1,000 to $5,000.

Madame Fraloff left America before the case was called in February, first making a visit to Washington and obtaining M. Catacazy's endorsement before returning to Europe. The Russian Consul resident in New York and the ex-Consul appeared in court with her attorneys, and gave their testimony as to her identity and social position. Mrs. Carter, the ball expert, also gave hers in open court with the Russian Consuls. The remainder of the testimony was taken in written depositions.

From the lace expert who was called in as a witness to prove the value of the lost laces in the Fraloff case, our reporter obtained the connecting links and sequel of the story given below, extracted from the original depositions which are in the office of the United States Commissioners in Chambers street, and which were politely furnished for inspection by Mr. John A. Shields.

DEPOSITION OF THE BARONESS FRALOFF.

"My name is Olga de Maluta de Fraloff. My maiden name was Manzireff. I am a resident of Russia, and have estates in different countries. My husband is in the active army of Russia, a Colonel of Dragoons of the Cavalry of the Grand Duchess Catherine. I think he has been made a General lately. So I have heard. He manages all my estates and financial matters. The names of my six landed estates are: Pokrowski, Mariino, Nechaeoka, Danilowka, Secroquosko, and Chontor. They were all worked by slaves before the act of emancipation. My husband collects the money and sends me all I need. I had $16,000 in the hands of my bankers for this journey to America, about $2,000 in bank bills with me. Mr. Ernst von Weber pays the bills and renders an account to me as my charge d'affaires. My husband is now stationed in the Government of Tamboff, in the southern part of Russia. His name is Michel de Maluta Fraloff. He may be at present on a visit to St. Petersburg to my mother, who lives there and has charge of my daughter, who lives with her under the care of three governesses. I have but one child living. Have had three; two are dead.

"I am of the highest and oldest aristocracy of Russia, of the Princes of Tartary. I am the adopted daughter of the Princess Manzireff, my aunt, now dead. I inherited her name, title, estates, and possessions; also those of three other aunts and my grandmother. I came to visit this country by the advice of my physician, Dr. Greyfreth of London. I had previously visited every capital of Europe, and had traveled also in Asia and Africa. I was threatened with the loss of eyesight from nervous debility, and was advised by my physician to travel and take long voyages and seek a complete change of scene; particularly was I recommended in London to take the voyage to America. I first intended to go to South America, to Rio de Janeiro; but was told that there was an insect in Rio that destroyed laces, so I determined to sail for New York. I always take my laces with me to wear on occasions of Ambassadors' dinners, court receptions, balls, to the opera, and on visits of ceremony. I wear them on all occasions, which may seem strange to you, but as a matter of course to me. They go with me wherever I travel.

"These laces were inherited by me from my grandmother and my four aunts. I did not purchase any of them. They were all antiques. None were of a mesh or pattern now made. They were all from two to two and a half centuries old.

"I always pack and unpack them myself. I packed them myself in my trunk before I left New York. I took only part of my baggage with me to Niagara, leaving the balance at Mrs. Horn's, where I had taken rooms. They were to be sent to me as soon as I arrived at Chicago. I did not know where I would go after I arrived in that city—perhaps to Washington, or St. Louis, or New Orleans. This may seem strange to you, but not to me. I do not know where I may fancy to go when I leave one city for another. I had read of the prairies of the great West, the birds and forests and flowers of America, and I wished to see them with my own eyes. It was a little vanity, perhaps; but I had seen Europe, Asia, and Africa, and no Russian woman of my rank had as yet visited America; therefore, I was pleased when Dr. Greyfreth advised me to make the voyage and travel on this continent.

"I left six of my trunks in London, and brought six with me. I had many valuables besides my jewels, such as cashmere shawls, fur cloaks, Siberian sables, a toilet of ermine furs, and one of astrakan, a white cashmere open cloak embroidered with gold, and twelve or fourteen hats from Paris, dresses of velvet, of silk, and dresses of muslin. Several handsome silk dresses, made in Paris, ready for the laces to be sewed on them when worn. My dresses were always made in that manner. I also had six dozen pairs of dress kid gloves, and four dozen pairs of riding and traveling gloves.

"I wore my laces last at an entertainment given in London by Count Gluchen, a cousin of Queen Victoria.

"I also wore them while there to operas. It was in the summer, and they were worn on tarletan muslin dresses that did not cost more than $50 or $60 apiece. After wearing such a dress to an entertainment, or to the opera, I would rip the laces off, and give the dresses to the chambermaids.

"I prized these laces so highly, and was so proud of them because they had been made by my ancestors, not with their own fingers, but on their estates, and for them they had received gold medals from the Czar of Russia. These lace manufactories or schools were not for profit. The laces were not made for sale, but for our family use, and to encourage our serfs and poor relations in producing them, just as we had our own carpet weavers and our own pack of 500 hounds, and our orchestra of 100 musicians. I valued my laces at over $290,000. Indeed, I did not suppose they had any market value.

"One night at a court reception in St. Petersburg the Empress said to me, 'Madame Fraloff, you have a kingdom on your person.' Those I left in New York at Mrs. Horn's I valued at $20,000. I had the laces complete for five different dresses. Each set peculiar, and all its laces complete for the skirt, corsage, hair, and mantilla, and for some tunics, and for others, points or scarfs.

"My bridal dress had three flounces. Each flounce was two feet in width. It was of Mechlin lace; sometimes through mistake called Regency lace. I do not mean it was made in Mechlin mesh, antique Malines it is sometimes called. There was in this set all the laces for the corsage, the hair, and mantilla.

"The second dress was of old point d'Angleterre. Two flounces, a cape or fichu, and some smaller laces. It was of the Elizabethan period. The Queen of England is the only person in the world who has any lace like it.

"The third dress was of Flemish lace, also very old, two flounces two and a half feet wide, also laces for the corsage, mantilla and hair. The small laces of this set were very valuable.

"The next dress had five flounces of point d'Alencon, not modern point, nor the point which was revived by Napoleon I., but an antique lace made two hundred years ago, first in Alencon.

"The fourth dress was of some Russian lace, like that made in the lace schools of Russia established by Peter the Great.

"The fifth dress was of Flemish lace, and the laces of the sixth dress were similar, but I am not sure they were of a Flemish stitch.

"You ask me how long I have been in the habit of seeing and judging of fine laces. I can only say ever since I can remember seeing at all.

"I came to America with my cousin because I could not travel alone. Previous to traveling with Mr. Weber I employed a physician to take charge of my affairs and money while traveling. I paid my physician $6,000 a year and his board and traveling expenses. I thought it an unnecessary expense, and as Mr. Weber desired to come to America, and had been here before, my husband wrote him from St. Petersburg, and I from London, to come from Dresden, where he lives, and has a Knight's estate, to join me in London and be my charge d'affaires to America.

"We left London for Havre, and sailed from there last September in the Westphalia. I brought a passport from the Russian Minister in London, Prince Orloff, also a letter to M. Catacazy, and one to Mr. Peabody. These letters were from Prince Orloff and Mr. Tuckerman.

"I did not present these letters to any one on my arrival in New York, as I was sick and thought it unnecessary. They were stolen with my laces from my trunk on the way to Niagara. Only one trunk was broken open—the one which contained those letters and my finest laces, the largest pieces and flounces which I had packed myself, first in a piece of blue muslin and then in towels around that, placing them with my own hands in my trunk, and having Mr. Weber lock the trunk, which had two locks, and was hard to fasten.

"I saw that trunk at Albany just before we took the cars for Niagara. It was not broken then. When we arrived at Niagara I saw my trunk again, and, fortunately, before I gave up my check for it. As I was about to give up the check, a gentleman—he was an American—said to us: 'Do not take that trunk, you have been robbed.' Then I noticed that both locks had been torn off.

"We left the trunk at the depot all night. The conductor tried to make us take it, but we would not. He would not let me examine the contents of the trunk until I handed him the check to hold while I opened the trunk before him. He saw himself that I had been robbed; that the contents of my trunk were in complete disorder. My letters and passport were gone, and all my beautiful laces. I was very unhappy that night, and the next day we returned to New York.

"As soon as we arrived in the city I wrote to the Chief of Police of Paris about the loss of the laces, so they would be on the alert for them in Europe.

"We have paid $300 to detectives to try and find my laces; also to try to find a Mr. Withaus, with whom I entered into conversation on the way between Albany and Niagara. He came into my compartment of the car. It was a drawing-room car. He said: 'Madame, you are a Russian?' I said: 'Yes, I am.' He said: 'You have the most beautiful furs I ever saw.' I was not afraid to converse with him nor with any one else then, for I was pleased and everybody looked honest. He asked me why I did not go out to get dinner when the cars stopped for that meal. I told him because I had some birds in my compartment, and a great deal of jewelry in my bag, and besides, I never [illegible] a car for my meals. They were always [illegible] to me by Mr. Weber. I also conversed a little with the conductor, asking him if I might smoke in the car, as Russians all smoke, but he said 'No.' Another gentleman also spoke to me about the richness of my furs. I think I told Mr. Withaus about my fine laces. I am not sure. My cousin afterward saw Mr. Withens on Fifth avenue and followed him into his house, a very fine house on that street. He was then sure that Mr. Withaus was a gentleman, and knew nothing about the persons who stole my laces."

The lace expert, Mrs. Carter, of No. 917 Broadway, testified that she was a Honiton lace-weaver, had studied the art of making all the English laces in various parts of England, and had also lived two years in France and Italy, studying antique laces. She confirmed Madame Fraloff's statements as to the kind, quality, and value of her losses, judging by those which were left. The laces which were left were not brought into court, and mainly on Mrs. Carter's testimony was based the valuation admitted by the jurors. In conversation with the reporter Mrs. Carter said:

"Madame Fraloff's laces were the finest and rarest specimens of antique laces I ever saw. I should say they were worth over $300,000, and in my day I have handled the laces of the royal families of England and France. I have made and remodeled laces for Queen Victoria, and she had none to compare with Madame Fraloff's. They were all from two centuries to two and a half centuries old."

The reporter learned from Madame Fraloff's lawyers that she will most probably arrive in America this fall. Large rewards have been offered by her and by the railroad company for the recovery of the laces.

Jokes of Our Old Preachers.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

The Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was, in the early years of his Episcopate, often found traveling from cabin to cabin in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, bearing the message of his Master to the hardy mountaineers. Now, the Bishop is especially fond of tea, and his taste and judgment in regard to the cup which cheers without inebriating, is the thing to surprise the Celestials in the Flowery Kingdom. "Store" tea was utterly unknown in the rude regions into which the Bishop's zeal lead him; and he indulged his appetite to this extent, that he carried with him, in his saddle-bags, a quantity of tea. One evening the good Bishop reached a lonely hut in a gorge of the mountains, and as night was near at hand, and as the next cabin was some miles before him, he was fain to ask entertainment for himself and provender for his tired horse. With the proverbial hospitality of the men of the mountains, he was assured that the best in the house was at his disposal, and the Bishop dismounted. The cabin was weatherboarded with fox-skins, and a string of fox and wolf scalps hung from a peg on the corner of the house, to await the next visit of the mountaineer to the distant county town, where the skins would be bartered for ammunition, and the scalps would bring so much spices, hard money, in the way of State bounty. A fresh deer skin, hung across a pole, and the invariable hominy mortar assured the Bishop that the usual fare of the mountains would be offered him. Sometime before the evening meal, the Bishop took from his saddle-bags about two pounds of tea, and politely requested the lady of the house to make him some tea. The woman took the tea, and the Bishop enjoyed the luxury of anticipation. When supper was served the astonished prelate beheld, to his infinite regret, his tea, the delight of his heart and the expected solace of a long sojourn in the mountains, swelled to the measure of a half bushel, carefully drained, and served on an immense wooden dish. "I say, Mister," remarked the landlady, "I've done biled them greens for a mortal hour, and they're bitter yit. I never seed sich greens." The Bishop drank mountain spring water that night, and cut his visit to the mountains short.

The Rev. Thomas Bottomly, an old and highly respected minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, was distinguished alike for the breadth of his learing and his mouth. The latter was out of all proportion, and, like the "Poor man's lease, was from year to year." When brother B. laughed, which was all the time, when he was not praying, preaching, or sleeping, his face presented one yawning abyss; and when he shouted, the astonished beholder could see nothing of his face,—brother B. having opened his mouth, left nothing visible but an infinite expanse of jaws, the top of his bald frontal, and a tuft of gray hair under each ear. The favorite subject of Brother B.'s discourse, in season and out of season, was the Divine Omnipotence; and on this subject he would interview the sinner wherever he chanced to meet him. In one of his journeys, the good old itinerant came across a Hardin County, Ky., man chopping wood; and immediately Mr. B. opened his favorite subject: Nothing was impossible with God; He could do anything, and no creature was able to resist Him, &c. The backwoodsman, leaning on his axe, had been quietly scanning Mr. B.'s features, as that good man's mouth opened its enormous gates in the utterance of his exhortations, and when the mouth, and the sermon, finally closed, answered and said: "Waal, stranger, thar's two things God Almighty can't do." "What are they?" said the brother, confident of a victory. "Waal he can't make two hills without a holler atwixt 'em, nor he can't make your mouth any bigger without settin' your ears further back." Brother B. will shake his sides and open his mouth to its fullest extent, when he tells this story, to this day.

Restoration to Life.

The New Orleans *Times* is responsible for the following statement:

"The most curious instance of resuscitation recorded in our annals happened last Thursday on Prytania street, near Terpsichore. A child 3 years old died early in the morning, and was duly laid out for interment; a competent physician certified to the decease, and the friends of the family assembled to solemnize the funeral. Late in the afternoon, the body having been coffined, and the funeral carriages waiting at the door, a thunder-storm arose. It will be remembered that there were some unusually violent reverberations during the brief term of its prevalence. Simultaneously with one of the most deafening of these claps, the child recovered its animation and resumed all the functions of existence. It is now permanently recovered. There is no doubt of the facts in this case."

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

A New and Inviting Sea-Side Resort.

The Trip from New Bedford to the Island.

Holmes' Hole, the Highlands, Oak Bluffs, and Edgartown.

The Camp-Meeting Grounds, Cottages, Hotels, and Restaurants.

The Natives and Their Houses—Boating, Bathing, Fishing, and Driving.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OAK BLUFFS, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., May 10, 1873.

Seated comfortably in your official sanctum, you will not, I trust, refuse the breath of salt air that these pages will waft toward you; and, should you care to trace the current to its fountain-head, turn your steps Eastward, never stopping until you reach this island

IN THE BOSOM OF THE ATLANTIC.

It will not be a laborious journey. Two steamers of goodly size, well officered, and well fitted up, ply daily between the island and New Bedford. Should you take either, you will not regret that you did not take the other, as both the Captains—the jolly Smith and the more dignified Cromwell—are true sailors, and will strive to make your little trip a pleasant one. It is not a long ride from New Bedford,—the farthest point of the island being about 30 miles from that port; and, though there are many rocks and shoals lying near the channel, you need have no fear, for strong hands and clear heads are at the wheel. The passage is frequently rough, but all the better for that; smooth sailing all the way through would make life very monotonous for us.

You, never having been here, will picture to yourself your various stopping-places, or there are several standing, as the island does, off the most staid and Puritanical part of Massachusetts,—the portion that yields least readily to innovations,—you will doubtless imagine that these same Puritanical odors are the only ones that can lay claim to sanctity; and, while you are being carried back in thought to the primitive days of New England, the boat strikes the wharf, and you hear the words,

"VINEYARD HAVEN,"

familiarly known to the old settlers as Holmes' Hole. There is one circumstance in connection with this change of names to which I cannot refrain from alluding: The women call it Vineyard Haven; the men obstinately adhere to the old name, Holmes' Hole. This illustrates very clearly, I think, the elasticity of the feminine mind over the masculine in its ready adaptation to changes. While there is nothing remarkable about the harbor itself, or the town that stands back, the mind of one familiar with its history instinctively dwells upon the fact that thousands of vessels, homeward and outward bound, have sought and found shelter in its friendly arms; while others, too late, have gone down, carrying, besides ship and cargo, beating hearts freighted with fond hopes and manly ambition—tried hearts and true—down almost in sight of the wished-for harbor.

But, leaving Vineyard Haven, we plow on and up to a point farther down the island, greeted by welcoming smiles from those who have come to meet expected friends. As we are not said friends, we will pass over the meeting, and look up at

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,

which looks down on us. Standing on the very edge of the highest bluff, it can be seen for a long distance; nor does our interest in the house or its surroundings lessen as we approach it. Built of wood, with a generous verandah, it seems to beckon us on, telling slily, as we look beyond it, of hidden beauties not far away,—beautiful homes in the groves that are just now beginning to put on their spring clothes,—while a few of these same homes stand boldly out. While we have been peering at all this, the boat has moved; so, desire it as we will, we cannot get off at the Highlands to-day.

A mile farther to go before we reach Oak Bluffs, and, looking down the course as we strive to see what that mile will bring us more inviting than the Highlands, our eye rests upon

A LITTLE CITY

scarce a stone's throw from us. Shades of Pring and Gosnold, what is this?

A well-built and roomy wharf, hotels, flags, pagodas, chapels, country-houses, parks, concrete walks, horses and carriages, besides plenty of men and women,—where are we? Ten years ago, a wilderness of scrub-oaks; and now—just what we see. Have the good people of this lone island been tampering with the magician, that, at one stroke of the wand, he should give them this? No;

RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM

began what speculation has continued and will doubtless hold. A few years ago, the Methodists of Eastern Massachusetts, desiring to worship in the woods in their own peculiar way, sought out this spot among many others, and from these groves their prayers went up with all the fervor of untaught eloquence, mingled with the more finished rhetoric of the higher classes. The enterprise grew, increased in power, until, from having a local notoriety, it has acquired a national reputation as a camp-ground, and Martha's Vineyard,—a far-off and mythical land, of which, in our childish days, history and geography faintly whispered—has sprung into life

AS A WATERING-PLACE

that bids fair to rival her older sisters. Description will not do the subject justice. You must see it to know it; and, having seen it, you will not drop its acquaintance.

In natural beauty it has little to recommend it. Like the whole of this section,—Eastern Massachusetts, with its numerous adjacent islands,—the soil is sandy, and vegetation consequently very sparse. A few pines and scraggy oaks make up most of the wooded portion; fruit is exceedingly rare; and the few who depend upon farming for their substance seem to have before them an almost hopeless task. As the name indicates, the point of attraction is on a bluff; indeed, as far as the eye can stretch along the coast, it is one continuous sand-bluff—bleak and uninviting in winter, but alive with charms in summer. The season is, of course, very early yet; but one month hence will tell a different story. Already, even, people are looking this way, and many more than looking. But again to description:

This landing, known as

OAK BLUFFS,

is connected with the Highlands by means of a plank-walk,—the two wharves are about a mile apart,—and though, for the whole distance, the walk is not on the bluff, it nevertheless makes a very enchanting ramble for a moonlight night. From the Observatory,—the name by which they dignify the upper part of the little building overlooking the wharf,—the view is not striking,—has no single attraction for one who does not like the sea simply for its own sake, since, stretching out before you, is the ocean, sometimes white with the sails of passing ships, at other times having only its own limitless and varying beauty to recommend it. This is enough, however, for one who sees philosophy in waves, and weaves a thousand romances out of the crest of a single billow. In summer, the wharf is a very lively place, being liberally patronized by the many regular and excursion steamers which touch here. Boston, Portland, New Bedford, hold regular communication with Oak Bluffs; and her sister island, Nantucket, every summer's day sends the "Island Home" with a message and friends. Fleets of yachts do not pass her by,—the New York, Brooklyn, and Boston squadrons making the harbor during the season, besides numerous smaller clubs. The sight of the harbor, filled with these gaily-decked boats, is one that cannot fail to give pleasure to the least emotional.

Now for the land;

THE CAMP-GROUND PROPER,

though originally devoted exclusively to the Methodists, is now thrown open, except during the regular camp-meeting week, including also a few days prior and subsequent to that period, to any of sound faith. By that I mean that from the preachers' stand under the larger tent, known as the Tabernacle, you are in danger of hearing a Baptist sermon in the morning, a Congregational in the afternoon, and a Methodist in the evening. There is thorough good feeling, to all appearance. That portion of the ground under control of the Camp-Meeting Committee is never sold for building purposes, but leased to whoever may pay the charges,—on condition, of course, that his practices shall be strictly moral in their tendencies. When he fails to comply with these conditions, he forfeits his lease. The Tabernacle, with its surrounding tents and cottages, is situated about a half-mile—maybe farther—from the water. The ground is laid out regularly, having streets and avenues like any well-regulated city. They are well lighted, and, nestled among the trees, the houses have the most home-like look one can conceive. Some of

THE COTTAGES

are really elegant, furnished with exquisite taste, and made pleasant by all that money can do. This refers more particularly to those outside the camp-circle, for the whole surrounding country has been laid out in lots, present or prospective. The few who have built upon the bluff itself have proved their wisdom. They lose the trees, but they get the full benefit of the water. There are some well-known names among the owners of these cottages,—the Spragues, Claflins, and Hills being among the number.

With regard to

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS,

there is one at nearly every turn, and none too many,—for the people who come here nearly all feed at the public table. There are hotels on the European plan, and every other kind of plan. The charges—well, the less said about them the better; $4 per day, in the height of the season, will not procure you accommodations better than you wish,—but there is a way that some have of getting along cheaply, that seems to me not a bad one. They hire a tent, built of boards, and well-floored, for $30 to $40 per season of three months—furnished, of course it costs more. They then live as they please,—board at a restaurant, or do their own cooking.

I see I am getting along with my letter more slowly than I meant to do; but there are so many things to say, so many pictures in my own mind, that I can't forego the pleasure of just hinting at them. I have said nothing of the chapel built two years since, or of the elegant hotel put up last season,—the first house to introduce gas or steam within its walls; but, if you go there, you can't help hearing and seeing all about them. One thing I must not neglect to speak of to you, who boast of boulevards and drives: We, too, have

A DRIVE.

Some call it the Beach Road; some the Boulevard; all unite in calling it delightful. Imagine it, rolling along a road smoother than your own best pavements, for miles by the sea. But, if we go the length of that road, we shall reach

EDGARTOWN.

Let's do it.

This is the largest town on the island of Martha's Vineyard. There are but three, constituting the County of Dukes, Mass. Edgartown is the county-seat, and a place of about 2,000 inhabitants. It is a quaint old town, and, to a Western eye, would look peculiarly so. The houses are built of wood,—there being but two or three brick buildings in the town. Everything in the way of produce and material is brought by water from New Bedford; and, as bricks are not easily handled, it would hardly pay to be quite so aristocratic as to live in a brick house where everybody else lives in a wooden one. There are three churches, two large school-houses, a bank, a court-house, a town-hall, and a jail. Oh, that jail! It's not well patronized. A few years ago, a man was put in there for disturbing the peace of one of his neighbors, while he was under the influence of liquor; and it is recorded that, a few hours afterward, he raised the window and requested an acquaintance passing to go and get him a cigar, or he should go himself. He reported the building to be sadly in need of repairs when he came out, and stated that, if he was put there again, he wouldn't stay; the place was not neatly kept,—'twas too dusty.

THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN

are an extremely kind, well-disposed class. The few men one sees about have been sea-captains, and the boys are going to be. The young ladies are remarkably good-looking, having fresh, beautiful complexions, which seem to defy sun and wind. They are not averse to the arrival of the summer-season, as it brings life to them after a winter which practically closes the door of the outside world to those who stay on the island. The winters are mild, compared with those on land; but it is winter, and dreary, notwithstanding. Every man in the town who does not go to sea keeps a store of some kind. You may go into one of those modest little places, inflated with ideas of your own importance, because of superior advantages; and a rusty-looking fellow at your side, or the quiet man who waits upon you, will, because of some chance question carelessly put, take you on a voyage up the Mediterranean, to China, or the Arctic Ocean. You look at your watch, find that you've been listening to him two hours, lost your boat and a good deal of your vanity, and, on the whole, are a much better-informed man when you go out than when you went in. There is an appearance about the houses that strikes a stranger

AS VERY ODD,

especially if he is from the city. They have a shut-up, closed look. During the day, not only the streets seem deserted, but the very houses have an air of loneliness. Look carefully behind the blinds of any house you may pass, and more than one pair of eyes will return your gaze. Not a stranger goes into the town whose advent is not known and heralded. I spoke of the deserted look during the day; 'tis not so in the evening; then the whole town is alive, and, to all appearances, on the street.

Like all small places, it is a town where it will be exceedingly difficult to mind your own business. You will be very likely to be informed of your neighbor's peculiarities, and wo be to you if you reply! You'll be pretty likely to be cut direct the next time you meet the person whose history was given you in detail a few hours before. But their hearts are warm and in the right place; so, if you chance to be a stranger, alone, and in trouble, you'll find the true sailor's heart beating strongly under the heavy coats, and the true womanly feeling among the wives and daughters of these same men.

As is the case with many of the Massachusetts seaports, Edgartown wears

AN AIR OF DECAY.

Years ago, the whaling business made this place, as well as Nantucket; when that went down, they went down. Nantucket, which, thirteen or fifteen years ago, counted 12,000 inhabitants, now numbers 4,000. Martha's Vineyard is somewhat better off, owing to the impetus which has been given to it of late; but, even on this island, there are houses well built that can be bought for a song, and the land thrown in. The harbor of Edgartown is a fine one,—one of the best on the coast,—and vessels are frequently driven by storm or head winds to put in here. Most of these are fishing-smacks and those engaged in the coasting trade.

It would hardly be just to leave the island without referring to one of its most notable features in the way of natural attraction. I allude to

GAY HEAD,—

a bold and rocky point, against whose obstinate foot the waters rush in wild fury. So dangerous is the landing that, except in the calmest weather, the boldest and hardiest seamen will not think of visiting the light-house in a sail-boat. The few Indians about here—for on this and the neighboring islands there is still a remnant of the tribes, besides many half-breeds—add not a little to the novelty of the scene.

But I find that, in spite of the fact that I have talked so long, I have as yet said nothing of the facilities for

BOATING, BATHING, AND FISHING,

at Oak Bluffs and other portions of the island. In the early part of the season, one has no difficulty in obtaining all he wishes in the way of boating; but, later in the season, the demand far exceeds the supply, though measures are being taken to remedy this. There are bathing-houses in abundance at the Bluffs; the other places are not so well supplied. With respect to fishing, that beggars description. He who cannot fish successfully in these waters is a poor angler indeed.

In closing, I can only say I know of no place along the Atlantic coast where one can find more solid enjoyment than at Martha's Vineyard. It is true that the places of which I have made special mention cannot boast of the surf that rolls upon some of the better-known beaches; but one can ask nothing grander in that line than can be found at any time on

THE SOUTH BEACH,

exposed as it is to the full ocean sweep,—so grand indeed that its roar can be heard for miles; and, after a heavy storm, that seems to have stirred the sea to its depths, the sight is one that strikes with terror even those accustomed to it. As a watering-place, the island has not yet become so old that only the fashionables come here; but there is such a careless abandon, such a ready throwing aside of all reserve, and entering fully and heartily into the pleasure of the hour, whether it be a combination ride, a sail under the pilotage of some sea-veteran, or a yachting cruise, that it makes the old young, and the young children.

E. G. C.

RED COTTON NIGHT-CAP COUNTRY.

How Browning's Last Hero and Heroine Met.

Such sweet facilities of intercourse
Afford the Winter-Garden and Mabille!
"Oh, I unite"—runs on the confidence,
Poor fellow, that was read in open Court,
—"Amusement with discretion: never fear
My escapades cost more than market-price!
No durably-attached Miranda-dupe,
Sucked dry of substance by two clinging lips,
Promising marriage, and performing it!
Trust me, I know the world, and know myself,
And know where duty takes me—in good time!"

Thus fortified and realistic, then,
At all points thus against illusion armed,
He wisely did New Year inaugurate
By playing truant to the favored five:
And sat installed at "The Varieties,"—
Playhouse appropriately named,—to note
(Prying amid the turf that's flowery there)
What primrose, firstling of the year, might push
The snows aside to deck his button-hole—
Unnoticed by that outline sad, severe,
(Though fifty good long years removed from youth)
That tower and tower,—our image, bear in mind!

No sooner was he seated than, behold,
Out burst a polyanthus! He was 'ware
Of a young woman niched in neighborhood;
And ere one moment flitted, fast was he
Found bondslave to the beauty evermore,
For life, for death, for heaven, for hell, her own.
Philosophy, bewail thy fate! Adieu,
Youth realistic and illusion-proof!
Monsieur Leonce Miranda,—hero late
Who "understood the worth of womankind,"
"Who found therein—provisionally—sport,"—
Felt, in the flitting of a moment, fool
Was he, and folly all that seemed so wise,
And the best proof of wisdom's birth would be
That he made all endeavor, body, soul,
By any means, at any sacrifice
Of labor, wealth, repute, and (—well, the time
For choosing between Heaven on earth, and Heaven
In Heaven, was not on hand immediately—)
Made all endeavor, without loss incurred
Of one least minute, to obtain her love.
"Sport transitive?" "Variety required?"
"In loving were a lifetime thrown away?"
How singularly may young men mistake!
The fault must be repaired with energy.

Monsieur Leonce Miranda ate her up
With eye-devouring; when the unconscious fair
Passed from the close-packed hall, he pressed behind;
She mounted vehicle, he did the same,
Coach stopped, and cab fast followed, at one door—
Good house in unexceptionable street.
Out stepped the lady,—never think, alone!
A mother was not wanting to the maid,
Or, may be, wife, or widow, might one say?
Out stepped and properly down flung himself
Monsieur Leonce Miranda at her feet—
And never left them after, so to speak,
For twenty years, till his last hour of life,
When he released them, as precipitate.
Love proffered and accepted then and there!
So potency in word and look has truth.
Truth I say, truth I mean: this love was true,
And the rest happened by due consequence.
By which we are to learn that there exists
A falsish false, for truth's inside the same,
And truth that's only half true, falsish truth.
The better for both parties! folks may taunt
That half your rock-built wall is rubble-heap:
Answer them, half their flowery turf is stones!
Our friend had hitherto been decking coat
If not with stones, with weeds that stones befit,
With dandelions—"primrose-buds," smirked he;
This proved a polyanthus on his breast,
Prize-lawful or prize-lawless, flower the same.
So with his other instance of mistake:
Was Christianity the Ravissante?

And what a flower of flowers he chanced on now!
To primrose, polyanthus I prefer
As illustration, from the fancy-fact
That out of simple came the composite
By culture: that the florist bedded thick
His primrose-root in ruddle, bullock's blood,
Ochre and devils'-dung, for aught I know,
Until the pale and pure grew fiery-fine,
Ruby and topaz, rightly named anew.
This lady was no product of the plain;
Social manure had raised a rarity.
Clara de Millefleurs (note the happy name)
Blazed in the full-blown glory of her Spring.
Peerlessly perfect, form and face: for both—
"Imagine, what, at seventeen, may have proved
Miss Pages, the actress: Pages herself, my dear!"
Noble she was, the name denotes: and rich?
"The apartment in this Coliseum street,
Furnished, my dear, with such an elegance,
Testifies wealth, my dear, sufficiently!
What quality, what style and title, eh!
Well now, waive nonsense, you and I are boys
No longer: somewhere must a screw be slack!
Don't fancy, Duchesses descend at door
From carriage-step to stranger prostrate stretched,
And bid him take heart, and deliver mind,
March in and make himself at ease forthwith,—
However broad his chest and black his beard,
And comely his belongings,—all through love
Protested in a world of ways save one
Hinting at marriage!"—marriage which yet means
Only the obvious method, easiest help
To satisfaction of love's first demand,
That love endure eternally: "my dear,
Somewhere or other must a screw be slack!"
Truth is the proper policy; from truth—
Whate'er the force with which you fling your speech,—
Be sure that speech will lift you, by rebound,
Somewhere above the lowness of a lie!
Monsieur Leonce Miranda heard too true
A tale—perhaps I may subjoin, too trite!
As the meek martyr takes her statued stand
Above our pity, claims our worship just
Because of what she puts in evidence,
Signal of suffering, badge of torture borne
In days gone by, shame then, but glory now,
Barb in the breast, turned aureole for the front!
So, half timidity, composure half,
Clara de Millefleurs told her martyrdom.

Of poor though noble parentage, deprived
Too early of a father's guardianship,
What wonder if the prodigality
Of nature in the girl, whose mental gifts
Matched her external dowry, form and face—
If these suggested a too prompt resource
To the resourceless mother? "Try the Stage,
And so escape starvation! Prejudice
Defames mimetic art: be yours to prove
That gold and dross may meet, and never mix,
Purity plunge in pitch, yet soil no plume!"

All was prepared in London—(you conceive
The natural shrinking from publicity
In Paris, where the name excites remark)
London was ready for the grand debut;
When some perverse ill fortune, incident
To art mimetic, some malicious thrust
Of jealousy who sidles 'twixt the scenes,
Or pops up sudden from the prompter's hole,—
Somehow the brilliant bubble burst in suds.
Want followed: in a foreign land, the pair!
Oh! hurry over the catastrophe—
Mother too sorely tempted, daughter tried
Scarcely so much as circumvented, say!
Caged unsuspecting artless innocence!
Monsieur Leonce Miranda tell the rest!—
The rather that he told it in a style
To puzzle Court Guide students, much more me.
"Brief, she became the favorite of Lord N.,
An aged but illustrious Duke, thereby
Breaking the heart of his competitor,
The Prince of O. Behold her palaced straight
In splendor, clothed in diamonds," (phrase how fit!)
"Giving tone to the City by the Thames!
Lord N., the aged but illustrious Duke,
Was even on the point of wedding her—
Giving his name to her" (why not to us?)
"But that her better angel interposed.
She fled from such a fate to Paris back,
A fortnight since: conceive Lord N.'s despair!
Duke as he is, there's no invading France.
He must restrict pursuit to postal plague
Of writing letters daily, duly read
As darlingly she hands them to myself,
The privileged supplanter, who therewith
Light a cigar and see abundant blue"—
(Either of heaven or else Havana-smoke.)
"Think! she, who helped herself to diamonds late,
In passion of disinterestedness
Now—will accept no tribute of my love
Beyond a paltry ring, three Louis'-worth!
Little she knows I have the rummaging
Of old Papa's shop in the Place Vendome!"
So wrote entrancedly to confidant,
Monsieur Leonce Miranda.

Alack, it was the lady's self that made
The revelation, after certain days
—Not so unwisely! As the hashish-man
Perhaps a novice to receive his drug,
Adroitly hides the soil with sudden spread
Of carpet ere he coats his customer;
Then shows him how to smoke himself about
With Paradise; and only when, at puff
Of pipe, the Houri dances round the brain
Of dreamer, does he judge no need is now
For circumspection and punctiliousness;
He may resume the serviceable scrap
That made the votary unaware of muck.
Just thus the lady, when her brewage—love—
Was well a-fume about the novice-brain,
Saw she might boldly pluck, from underneath
Her lover, the preliminary lie.
Clara de Millefleurs, of the noble race,
Was Lucie Steiner, child to Dominique
And Magdalen Commercy; born at Sierck,
About the bottom of the Social Couch.
The father having come and gone again,
The mother and the daughter found their way
To Paris, and professed mode-merchandise:
Were milliners, we English roughlier say;
And soon a fellow-lodger in the house,
Monsieur Ulysse Muhlhausen young and smart,
Tailor by trade, perceived his house-mate's youth,
Smartness, and beauty over and above.
Courtship was brief, and marriage followed quick,
And quicker—impecuniosity.
The young pair quitted Paris to reside
At London: which repaid the compliment
But scurvily, since not a whit the more
Trade prospered by the Thames than by the Seine.
Failing all other, as a last resource,
"He would have trafficked in his wife,"—she said.
If for that cause they quarreled, 'twas, I fear,
Rather from reclamation of her rights
To wifely independence, than as wronged
Otherwise by the course of life proposed:
Since, on escape to Paris back again,
From Horror and the husband,—ill-exchanged
For safe maternal home recovered thus,—
I find her domiciled and dominant
In that apartment, Coliseum street,
Where all the splendid magic met and mazed
Monsieur Leonce Miranda's venturous eye.
Only, the same was furnished at the cost
Of some one notable in days long since,
Carlino Centofanti; he it was
Found entertaining unawares—if not
An angel, yet a youth in search of one.

Why this revealment after reticence?
Wherefore, beginning "Millefleurs," end at all
Steiner, Muhlhausen, and the ugly rest?
Because the unsocial purse-controlling wight,
Carlino Centofanti, made aware
By misadventure that his bounty—crumbs
From table—comforted a visitant,
Took churlish leave, and left, too, debts to pay,
Loaded with debts, the lady needs must bring
Her soul to bear assistance from a friend
Beside that paltry ring, three Louis'-worth;
And therefore might the little circumstance
That Monsieur Leonce had the rummaging
Of Old Papa's shop in the Place Vendome,
Pass, perhaps, not so unobservably.

Lucie Muhlhausen said—"Such thing am I:
Love me, or love me not!" Miranda said,
"I do love, more than ever, most for this."
The revelation of the very truth,
Prove the consulting necessary shake
That bids the tardy mixture crystalize
Or else stay ever liquid: shoot up shaft,
Durably diamond, or evaporate—
Sluggish solution through a minute's slip.
Monsieur Leonce Miranda took his soul
In both his hands, as if it were a vase,
To see what came of the convulsion there,
And found, amid subsidence, love new-born
So sparklingly resplendent, old was new.
"Whatever be my lady's present, past,
Or future, this is certain of my soul,
I love her! in despite of all I know,
Defiance of the much I have to fear,
I venture happiness on, what I hope,
And love her from this day forevermore!
No prejudice to old profound respect
For certain Powers! I trust they bear in mind
A most peculiar case, and straighten out
What's crooked there, before we close accounts.
Renounce the world for them—some day I will;
Meantime, to me let her become the world!"

HUMOR.

The Roar Material—Baby.

—The times are affecting the poor Indian. He complains that none but bald-headed emigrants go West.

—A Louisville man allowed his wife $5 a week for pin-money, with the understanding that she should forfeit 10 cents for each absent button and the same amount for each cup of poor coffee. She found herself in debt to him before the end of the first week.

—A lady asked her doctor if he did not think the small bonnets the ladies wore had a tendency to produce congestion of the brain. "Oh! no," replied the doctor. "Women who have brains don't wear them."

—An auctioneer, at a sale of antiquities, put up a helmet with the following candid observations: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was a brass, iron, or type founder, I can not tell."

—A Florida Alderman sold his vote for an oroide chain and a circus ticket, and his friends are naturally ashamed and indignant. They know that he might have obtained a jack-knife in addition by simply asking for it.

—At a small town on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the other day, four able-bodied white men were seen in a field playing croquet. It was the sublimest spectacle that an impoverished country ever beheld.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Working of the optional system at Dartmouth: Calculus and Greek are optional during a part of the course. The following extract from the first recitation of a certain class in Calculus is instanced: Professor—"R., what is the object of studying Calculus?" R.—"To get rid of Greek, sir."—*Dartmouth Anvil.*

—A Western engineer has invented a hot-water pump with which to squirt hot water on deaf persons who walk on the track. Thus another source of interesting items is ruthlessly cut off by the inventive genius of the country.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in speaking of Capt. Jack, says: "His ideas in regard to back pay are uncertain, but he has a way of going for an adversary's back hair which is unpleasant, to say the least of it."

—An amateur snake-fancier, whose neighbors complain of him for keeping boa-constrictors on the roof of his house, defends himself by saying that he supposes he can put any sort of tiles he pleases on his roof, and that he prefers reptiles.

—In Ironton, Mo., there is a strong movement to prohibit smoking in church during the service. One minister offers to let his congregation smoke, if he can "chaw" while preaching, but as he has one of those spray-nozzle mouths on him, the half-dozen partially deaf men, who sit near the pulpit, object to a compromise of that sort. They do not want to sit beneath the drippings of any such sanctuary.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—In an English church, recently, after the publication of the bans of marriage by the minister, a grave elder, in a stentorian voice, forbade the bans between a certain couple. On being called upon for an explanation, "I had," he said, pointing to the intended bride—"I had intended Hannah for myself." His reason was not considered sufficient.

—A lady recently applied to the office of a life-insurance company for a situation as agent. When asked what her qualifications were, she answered that she had had considerable experience in soliciting contributions from tradesmen for fancy fairs. She was engaged.

—A witness, in describing a certain event, said: "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Wilkins." "What was the name of his other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted with the levity of the audience.

—A San Bernardino (Col.) Assessor asked a woman how many chickens she had, and, doubting her word, proceeded to count them. She took him to the bee-hive, kicked it over, and invited him to count the bees. Another man is finishing his work.

—An exchange says: "The lady lovers of croquet are getting the necessary implements ready for a prosecution of the fashionable and exhilarating game." This means striped stockings.

—A Quaker's hat blew off and went rolling through the mud. He chased it, and finally pinned it to the earth with his staff. He then beckoned to a neighboring small boy, of vagrant and illicit aspect, and inquired: "Is thee a profane lad?" The lad intimated that he sometimes did business in that way. "Then," said the Quaker, laying a coin in his hand, "be good enough to damn that hat 50 cents' worth."

—It will be a surprise to many to know that Washington Irving was a confessed orchard thief. Once, when picking up an apple under a tree in his own orchard, he was accosted by an urchin of the neighborhood, who, not recognizing him as the proprietor, offered to show him a tree where he could "get better apples than those." "But," said the boy, "we must take care the old man doesn't see us." "I went with him," said Irving, "and we stole a dozen of my own apples."

—"A Soused Child Dreads Water."—"Now, missy, you've seen me shave, so you must just skedaddle, please, as I'm going to take my bath." "I won't tell if you don't take it, Uncle Bowland. Let me stay, please." "Won't tell? What do you mean, missy?" "Why, nobody wouldn't go into cold water, Uncle, if they wasn't made to, I suppose. Nobody don't make you, do they?"

—Lord Shaftesbury told at Glasgow of his having whitewashed and painted one of the dark houses occupied by a family in one of the foul districts of London, and a short time after returning to find it worse than ever. He said: "What on earth is this?" And the reply was: "Please, your honor, the house looked so cold and uncomfortable that I sent for a sweep and asked him to give us a few warm touches."

—A traveler coming up from the Central depot yesterday stopped for a moment to examine a coat hanging in front of a clothing store. The proprietor rushed out and asked: "Wouldn't you try on some coats?" "I dunno but I would," responded the traveler, consulting his time-killer, and he went in and began work. No matter how often he found his fit, he called for more coats, and, after he had tried on about thirty, he looked at his watch, again resumed his own garment, and walked off, saying: "I won't charge a cent for what I've done; hang a man who won't oblige another when he can do it! If I'm ever around this way agin, and you've got any more coats to try on, I'll do all I can to help you!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Another Royal Marriage.

Vienna (April 20) Correspondence of the New York World.

On the 19th of April our Crown Princess Gisela of Austria was married to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and there were great festivities in honor of the event. First a state concert was given at the "Redoute," at which the Princess was present, dressed in pinkish-white robes; at her right was the Princess Therese of Bavaria, and her future husband sat at her left, dressed in the uniform of his regiment. There were present also the Emperor, the Imperial Prince Rudolph, the two Archduchesses Alice and Elizabeth, the Empress, and many ambassadors and diplomatists. The municipality of Vienna gave a grand ball on Thursday night, to which the whole Court was invited; the ball-room was densely packed. The Emperor and Empress, the Archduchess and her affianced, and the Court party arrived at 11 o'clock. The Empress was dressed in gray silk, embroidered with silver; she wore a diadem of diamonds. The Archduchess was arrayed in a rose-colored robe, ornamented with camellias. The Emperor wore the uniform of his regiment. On the following evening the Emperor gave the grand opera fete. The marriage ceremony was celebrated in the church of the Augustine monks. The royal procession entered at a side door, where the Cardinal Archbishop offered them holy water. The bride and bridegroom then prayed, the Cardinal blessed the rings, the couple then went to the high altar and were married, while salvos of artillery announced the event to the people.

EXPERIENCES WITH DETECTIVES.

CHAPTER I.—THE LOSS.

Not long ago a foreign firm in London asked me to assist them in recovering some bonds, the loss of which would have embarrassed them very much. The circumstances under which these documents had been taken from them were very peculiar, so much so that they could hardly move in the affair themselves without injuring the credit of their house. The son of the senior partner, a young man about 25 years of age, was employed by the firm, and acted as a sort of confidential clerk or secretary to his father. The junior partner was often obliged to be on the Continent for several weeks together; and as the senior had very delicate health, and often absented himself from office for a day or two on that account, he had given, with the full consent of his partner, his son power to sign for the firm "by procuration," as it is called. The son had, as was only found out when too late, been gradually falling into bad habits, and, unknown to his father, used to bet upon races, and otherwise do much that he had been far wiser to have left alone. Latterly his creditors had been pressing him very hard. He had some overdue acceptances, which the holder threatened to tell his father of if they were not taken up. He also owed money to tradesmen, and had even more discreditable liabilities, which he would not for the world his father should know of. For some time past he had used his power of signing for the firm to sign checks for sums of £10 or £20 whenever he wanted money. His father had been unwell, the junior partner was to be absent for some weeks, and the check-book, as well as the banker's pass-book, were left in his hands. At last he had got so deep in the mire of debt and difficulty that there were but two roads open for him—the one to make a clean breast of it, tell his father all he had done, and ask him to pay his debts; the other to leave London and Europe, and to go to America. In an evil hour he chose the latter; but, before doing so, drew out by check from the bank nearly the whole balance then to the credit of the firm. Fortunately this was only a few hundred pounds, as several large acceptances had fallen due a short time before. But in addition to this money he took with him bonds to a large amount, which represented the greater part of the capital of the firm. These, being shares on foreign companies, were payable "to bearer," and therefore it was surmised that he must have pledged them. He had been traced to Paris, and from there to Havre, where he had embarked for America. I mention these various circumstances to show how it was that the firm itself could not act openly in the matter without injuring very greatly their credit in the commercial world, and why it was they requested me to find out, if possible, whether these stolen bonds were pledged; if so, where, for what amount, and to redeem them as cheaply and as quickly as was possible.

A clue—a very slight one, it is true, but still a clue—was given to me as to where to begin my inquiry. Nearly all the checks which the young man had drawn without authority in so doing had been traced to the bank where a notorious money-lender kept his account. This individual had the very worst of characters, having, as was well known, been some years ago mixed up with the robbery of a well-known bank in London,—not, indeed, as principal in the work, but as instigator, receiver of the plunder,—and having profited by the plunder very much more than the chief actor in the affair. But the accusation could never be proved against him, and the consequence was that he was a free man, whereas the clerk who had perpetrated the fraud had been some years in penal servitude.

CHAPTER II.—THE WRONG SCENT.

The object of the firm that employed me to recover these bonds for them was twofold. In the first place, they wanted to get the documents back, but to get them back without creating any scandal or any talk. It was almost of as vital importance for their credit that the conduct of the senior's partner's son should not be known, as it was that the missing property should be found. This was the reason why they did not wish to appear in the matter themselves. I was to act as if the bonds had been mine. They did not expect me to do any detective work myself, but merely to employ the proper persons for the work, and direct, under private instructions from them, the search. Funds almost to any amount were placed at my disposal. Any expense that I should deem necessary to incur would be met at once. All I had to do was to find out where the bonds were, for what amount the senior partner's son had pledged them, and to recover them for as little as I could, but in any case to recover them. But under no circumstances whatever was the young man who had perpetrated the fraud to be followed to America, nor was his name nor that of the firm to be brought forward.

By the very simple process of going to Havre and inquiring at the American steam-packet-office, I found that the absconding man had paid for his passage in Bank of England notes. Of these notes about half were traced as coming from the money-lender of whom I have spoken; the other half were traced as coming from an individual in Paris who followed a like occupation, and who, upon inquiry, I found bore a very similar reputation. I further succeeded in finding out that between scoundrel number one in London—to whom I shall give the name of Mr. Nual—and scoundrel number two in Paris—whom I shall call Mons. Treves—there existed occasional business relations. But whether the money furnished by these worthies had been given for the bonds, in whose hands the documents now were, and how I was to recover them, and yet keep the whole affair quiet, was more than I could see my way to; and in my difficulty, as a matter of course, I applied to Scotland-yard, and got one of the best officers of the detective force put under my orders.

It was the first—and I hope it will be the last—time that I ever had anything to do with conducting a criminal affair. But notwithstanding my inexperience, I could see at once that the man sent me by the London police, although recommended specially for the work, would never carry out the business. He was an honest, upright fellow as ever breathed, and would, I have no doubt, have braved any amount of danger in order to carry out a point of duty. Had I sent him on the track of any one who had absconded to America, and had furnished him with the name and photograph of the individual, I have no doubt that he would have brought the culprit back with him. But when asked for an opinion as to where he thought the stolen bonds were, or even, after having got a clue to the person who probably had them, he was asked what would be the best means of recovering them, he seemed quite at a loss what to do or what to advise. Then again, like the rest of his brother detectives from Scotland-yard,—at least all those that I saw,—he was the policeman all over. Although dressed in plain clothes, there could be no doubt whatever as to what his calling was. His favorite costume was a black billycock hat, a dark cut-away coat, and drab trousers; but he might just as well have worn a helmet, a blue tunic, and a leather belt round his waist. More than once as we went along the streets I heard cabmen, roughs, and others say to each other, "There goes Sergt. Henry; who is he going to nab?" And when, upon one occasion—having previously procured him a suit of fashionable clothes—I sent him with a letter of introduction to the man we suspected, stating that he was a Yorkshire gentleman wishing to discount a bill, Mr. Nual knew him at once, and ordered him out of his office. In a word, it seemed impossible to make use of him in the way I required, owing to his appearance being so perfectly well known in London. Had he been able to go to anyone and say, "I am Detective Henry, and I want you to tell me so and so," he might have been of considerable service to me; but to conduct a delicate inquiry of the kind I had in hand he was of no use whatever, and was, in fact, only a hindrance to me. I would have trusted him with untold gold; but as a detective to find out what I wanted to know, I would rather have paid him to keep away.

CHAPTER III.—THE RIGHT SCENT.

After beating about the bush for some ten days in London, it struck me that I might just as well try the other end of the wood, and see whether I could not find my game with less trouble in Paris. Part of the notes which the young man had paid away at Havre had been paid to M. Treves, the money-lender in that city; and, as it seemed hopeless to persevere on this side of the Channel, I thought I might as well see what could be done on the other; and the morning after my arrival in the capital of France I went to the Rue de Jerusalem, and sent up my card, asking as a particular favor to be allowed an interview with the Chief of Police.

I was not kept waiting more than ten minutes before I was ushered up to the sanctum of the man who has such power in Paris. I at once told him, although without giving names, that my business was to recover certain bonds that had been stolen. He asked me if I suspected any one in particular. I said I did, and told him the name and address of M. Treves. He asked me if I would like to know the kind of character the man bore. I replied that I would like very much to do so, although I had heard already but too much of him. He then wrote the name down on a piece of paper, spoke through a tube to some one in the room below, and put the paper in a sort of small lift which was in the wall by his side. We went on talking upon various matters for about five minutes, when a sound was heard through the speaking-pipe. The chief then opened the lift, took from it a slip of paper, and read out the few words which were written as the character of M. Treves:

"A money-lender."

"Has dealings with young men of good family."

"Usurious in the extreme."

"Suspected of receiving stolen banknotes from England."

"Never been brought to justice."

"A character tarnished in many ways."

"Has been twice bankrupt."

"Now," continued the Chief of Police, "I know that you Englishmen like to take everything by storm. If you attempt to do this in Paris, you will never gain your ends. You don't know in London what the word detective (police secrete) means, although none of your novels or plays are complete without one or more of that occupation among its characters. You had better not be seen speaking to any of my people here; but give me your address, and one of my best men" (he called them employes) "shall call at your hotel to-night. Leave the matter to him, tell him all you know, and if the matter can be sifted, depend upon it he will do so. We have," he continued, "in France, three branches of secret police—namely, the political, the criminal, and the civil. Your affair comes under the latter category, and I will send you an individual who will be useful to you in France, and much more useful than any of your 'policeman's detectives' in London, even if you take him there with you."

The Chief was evidently too polite to cast ridicule upon anything English before me, but from his manner, more than his actual words, I could see that he did not hold our secret police in very great estimation.

CHAPTER IV.—STILL SEEKING.

That evening, as I sat in the court of the Grand Hotel, drinking my after-dinner demie-tasse, and smoking my after-dinner cigar, the card of Mons. Bergnet was brought me by the waiter, who said that a stranger wished to see the gentleman occupying Room No. 207, which was certainly myself. The card was speedily followed by the owner thereof, who in a half-whisper told me he had come to see me on the part of Monsieur le Chef. At first I felt sure M. Bergnet was a head-clerk, or chief of some department in the Rue de Jerusalem, but he quickly undeceived me. He was, as he said, a member of the secret police in the civil department,—in other words, a detective. But anything more utterly unlike our English conventional notion of a detective it would be impossible to imagine. He was a bright, dapper little fellow of, I should say, about 50 years of age; well dressed in a close-fitting frock-coat, with a hat that must have come from a fashionable maker, good boots, well-gloved hands, a morsel of red ribbon at his button-hole, and altogether looking like a French military man in plain clothes, or the head clerk in a prosperous bank. My first thoughts were to contrast him with the big, honest-faced, heavy-looking, billycock hat and policeman's-boots-wearing men I had seen at Scotland-yard. Monsieur Bergnet accepted a cup of coffee and a cigar which I offered him, and when I put the question to him whether his calling was likely to be known by the frequenters of Grand Hotel, he laughed heartily. "Not only," he said, "in the Grand Hotel, but if anywhere in Paris my occupation was known, I should be no longer worth retaining under Monsieur le Chef. I have been in England," he continued, "and have seen in Scotland-yard your detectives. *Ce sont de braves gens*, but *ils ne connaissent pas leur metier*—they are not up to their work. Your authorities make a great mistake. They unite the person who has to detect crime with the individual who has to arrest the criminal; with us it is quite different. I have been twenty-five years an employe in the Rue de Jerusalem, but never arrested a man in my life. That is the work of the sergents de ville, either in uniform or plain clothes. Your detectives are nothing more than sergents de ville in plain clothes. Why, as they walk along the streets *les gamins de Londres* call out, 'There goes Sergt. Smith, that is Sergt. Jones.' And now, Monsieur, let me hear in what way I can be of any service to you. Only before you begin, let me beg of you to tell me everything—any family difficulty, any scandal to be avoided, or whatever else may seem a stumbling-block in your road. On those conditions I may be able to assist you. But if you keep back anything from me, it is probable that I may injure instead of forwarding your interests."

Our coffee finished, we strolled out, and while we were walking up and down the Boulevard des Capucins, I told him the whole story from first to last, of which the reader has already had an outline. He seemed to take in the whole affair at once, and to recollect the most trivial details respecting it. He told me that he knew something of both Mr. Nual and Monsieur Treves, having had more than once to "look up" the latter in the way of business. In the work to be done he seemed to determine at once what was the best line of action. Of this mention will be made presently. One of his plans involved a change of costume and disguise, upon which I remarked that rogues who were ever on the alert would be pretty sure to discover any attempt made by the same individual to disguise himself in more than one character. Upon this Monsieur Bergnet laughed—like everything else he did, his laugh was genial, but gentle and inoffensive—and said: "Look here, moncher Monsieur, you other Englishmen are fond of betting. I will bet Monsieur 100 francs that within the next forty-eight hours, although he has been warned of what I am going to do, I will speak to Monsieur four times, and for at least five minutes each time, and on every occasion in a different costume. If upon one of these occasions Monsieur recognizes me, then I will forfeit my 100 francs."

As a matter of course I smiled at what M. Bergnet said, believing at first that he was merely joking, and afterward that he was merely boasting of the faculties he had in his own peculiar line. But he insisted upon holding to the bet, and for the purpose of pleasing him, not for any other reason, I agreed to stake the amount he mentioned. At the Grand Hotel we parted, agreeing to meet the following evening and talk over matters.

After M. Bergnet had left me, I recollected that I wanted to purchase a pair of boots, my own being somewhat heavy for the dry climate and clean streets of Paris. I, therefore, walked as far as a shop of a shoemaker with whom I had dealt formerly in the Rue de Rivoli. It was getting late, and the assistants were commencing to put up the shutters. I did not, therefore, wait to get what I wanted, but, giving the number of my room at the Grand Hotel, asked them to send me half a dozen pairs of boots to select from next morning, so that I could try them on before dressing.

The next morning accordingly, before I was out of bed, one of those male housemaids who do out the bed-rooms of every French hotel, knocked at my door and told me that a person from my bottier had called with shoes and boots, as directed the day before. I jumped up, pulled on my dressing-gown, and admitted the man. He was one of those very decidedly French workmen that one only sees in Paris; and wore one of those curious blue aprons coming up over his chest, that are, I believe, a specialty of the French operative shoemaker. On coming into the room he called my attention to the hour, half-past 9, as indicated by the timepiece on the chimney, remarking that he believed the pendule was slow, but that the pendule in hotels never went well. I then proceeded to try on the boots, some of which were too large, others too small, and at last the bootmaker's man advised me to have a pair made, and proceeded to measure me for them. Altogether, he was about twenty minutes in the room, during which he stood before me, moved here and there, and gave me every opportunity of looking at him sideways or full in the face. When he had finished measuring me, and had gathered the various boots and shoes he had brought with him into the bag, he startled me by asking whether I knew a certain Monsieur Bergnet. Before I answered, and before I had the slightest glimmering of the truth, the man pulled off a very natural-looking black wig, as well as an equally natural-looking short-cropped beard and moustache, and there stood my friend, the employe of the *police secrete* in the civil department. He was amused at the amazement depicted on my countenance, but merely said, "Au revoir, Monsieur; you will admit that I have won one point out of four toward gaining the bet." Before I could reply he had gone.

CHAPTER V.—THE WAGER.

It may be supposed that I was naturally somewhat out of temper with myself for having allowed myself to be taken in so soon after Bergnet had made the bet with me. I made a very determined resolution to look closely at every one that should come near me for the next two days. Not that I wished to win M. Bergnet's money, nor would I have taken it if I had found him out in his disguise. But still no Englishman likes to get worsted in a wager, more particularly when the loss of it indicates that he is not so observant as he might be. When the man chambermaid answered my bell, I looked at him, half expecting that it was again M. Bergnet in disguise. This, however, only proved to be an idea, for the man was the same as had taken my clothes to brush half an hour before. But this did not prevent me, as I went down-stairs, from looking at every one I met as if he was a police-agent trying to hide his real character from me. In the vestibule of the hotel I found a young man waiting to deliver into my hands an important letter from London, which had been sent under cover to my bankers in Paris, in which house the young man was a clerk. I am afraid he must have thought me mad, for, instead of opening my letter, I stared into his face, determined to see whether I could, by any chance, detect any likeness to Bergnet. But there was no margin for deception; the young man was so thoroughly English in his appearance, and so much taller than the detective officer, that I very soon saw the latter was not trying again to take me in. However, I wandered forth, determined not to be caught again. But I was very soon taught that my own mother-wit was nothing when compared to that of my French friend.

The arrangement between Bergnet and myself was that we were to meet after breakfast, say about 1 p. m., in the open space of the Palais Royal, and that whoever arrived first would wait for the other, on one of the chairs opposite the Cafe Vefour. It was getting on toward 11, when the idea struck me that I would breakfast at the said cafe, and then, with cigar, coffee, and that morning's *Galignani*, would pass away the time until Bergnet should arrived, taking in the meantime special care that I should not be deceived again, or, at any rate, not so easily as I had been in the morning.

The forenoon, as it often is in the month of May in Paris, was warm, though not unpleasantly hot, but quite enough so to render a breakfast in the open air preferable to eating inside. I therefore took up my quarters at one of the outside tables, and while ordering my omelette and cutlet of the waiter, a seemingly very old gentleman came up and seated himself at the next table to me, calling for a *demie-tasse*, and proceeding to read a copy of the *Figaro* which he had brought with him.

Although few Englishmen have traveled more on the Continent than myself, I have the same objection which distinguishes my countrymen all over the world toward making new acquaintances. I might have sat at my breakfast, and the old gentleman might have read his *Figaro* for the whole day without my making any advances toward him. Having, however, finished his coffee, and taken out his portmonnaie to pay for it, some two or three pieces of money slipped from the old gentleman's hand and rolled toward my feet. I naturally stooped and helped him to look for them; he thanked me, paid the waiter, called for a *petit verre*, and we naturally commenced talking together. Curiously enough, the conversation turned upon the facility of detecting persons who wished to disguise themselves, the old gentleman maintaining that, as with individuals, so with nations, no person could hide his peculiarities, or the peculiarities of his race. "For instance," he went on, "let a military man dress *en bourgeois*, or a civilian put on a uniform; a Frenchman have his clothes made in London, or an Englishman go to a Parisian tailor; there was no doubt but that men of an ordinary observance could easily distinguish what the individual really was. Thus," he continued, "no one could mistake Monsieur to be anything but an Englishman, and one who has most probably been in military employment in his own country. In the same way, I," meaning himself, "could not pass for anything except a Frenchman, a *flaneur*, and an unmistakable frequenter of the Boulevards."

He was such a chatty, genial old gentleman that the time passed away imperceptibly. We talked about the success of Schneider in London; about the Emperor's health; about the French elections, and what not. I accepted a pinch of snuff from him, and he tried one of my regalia cigars. At last, as the time drew near when Bergnet ought to have made his appearance, I began to look at my watch, and to glance round to see whether the police agent had taken up his quarters on any of the chairs which were then filling very fast with the usual after-breakfast coffee-drinking crowd of well-dressed middle-class Paris idlers. Seeing I was looking for some one, my companion said, "Perhaps Monsieur is expecting a friend?" "Yes," I replied, "I made an appointment with a gentleman to meet me here about 1 o'clock, and I am afraid I shall miss him in the crowd." "Perhaps I can assist Monsieur," said the old gentleman; "is Monsieur's friend a short *svelt* little man? Is his name Bergnet? because if so, he is at Monsieur's disposition."

With this the old gentleman took off his hat, bringing away with it the gray false side and back hair he wore; he straightened himself as he sat in his chair, and, behold, Monsieur Bergnet was before me. I had actually sat and talked to him for upward of an hour, without having the least idea to whom it was that I was speaking. Rather than be beaten again,—which I felt certain would be the case if I continued to tempt fortune,—I at once gave in; paid M. Bergnet the five napoleons I had lost, and begged that he would subject me to no more humiliation by taking me in again as to his appearance and disguise.

CHAPTER VI.—FOUND.

The day following that on which Bergnet had twice deceived me by disguising himself, he set to work in earnest to try and recover the bonds of which I was in search. When I learned from him, and, indeed, saw with my own eyes, that he called upon M. Treves, the French money-lender, as an English gentleman in difficulties who wanted to discount a bill, as a young Swiss who wanted employment as a clerk, and as a German who had got some bank-notes which he wished to get rid of quietly, as being stolen property; when I saw that in none of these disguises he was found out, I began to be less ashamed of myself for having been taken in. Certainly, in some matters, the old saying in the Crimea, "They manage these things better in France," holds good. How it was brought about I never knew (except that I had to pay about £5 for the business), but within a week after I put the matter into Bergnet's hands M. Treves' only clerk was arrested for complicity of fraud in something or other. I don't think he was guilty, and I am quite sure he was not detained very long by the police, for I saw him the next day walking along the Boulevards as if enjoying a very agreeable holiday. But in the meantime M. Treves engaged a young Swiss with flaxen hair as his employe, and that Swiss bore a very strong resemblance to my friend Bergnet. This young Swiss clerk had a friend who often came to see him at his master's office, and who must have been twin brother to a subordinate agent of the police, who was very clever in all blacksmith's work, and who had a curious fancy for taking wax impressions of all the keys that he came across. Be that as it may, the Swiss clerk had not been more than a week with M. Treves, when I was shown by M. Bergnet a copy of the indorsement which certain bonds, contained in the safe of the money-lender, bore. This copy so far satisfied me that there remained but one thing to be done, and that was to get hold of the originals. M. Bergnet had conducted the affair so very well, that I resolved to put myself entirely in his hands, although I doubt very much whether at the Guildhall or Bow-street the way that I set to work would have been considered quite justifiable.

Acting, therefore, under advice, and anxious to get back the bonds with as little scandal as possible, I called one forenoon on M. Treves, and asked to see that gentleman alone. The Swiss clerk at once admitted me to his master, but not before I had noticed that in the ante-room there was a person who looked uncommonly like an individual I had seen in the Rue de Jerusalem, but who now did not wear his uniform. M. Treves, who was a gentlemanly man of about 50, seemed to think I had come upon some business which would be profitable to himself, and asked me in the blandest tones what he could do to serve me. I did not beat long about the bush. I told him that, some two months previously, a young man of such a name had fled from Europe to America, and that before doing so he had pledged with M. Treves certain bonds representing such a sum of money. These bonds belonged to such and such a firm in London, and they had authorized me to pay £300 for their recovery. That, if M. Treves was willing to accept my offer, the little business could be got over at once; but that if not, there was a police agent outside, into whose custody it would be my very disagreeable duty to consign him, pending an investigation before the authorities of having received stolen property, knowing it to be such.

At first the money-lender blustered a good deal, and asked me how I dare suspect him of any such transaction. I am afraid I said that letters had been received from the young man confessing where the bonds were that he had pledged. But be that as it may, the documents were given up after a very short parley, and M. Treves received from us in French gold a sum representing £300 in English sterling coin of the realm.

The Swiss clerk disappeared that evening, and was never seen again at M. Treves' offices. But, curiously enough, his own clerk reappeared the next day, saying that it was all a mistake, and that the police had liberated him from custody. M. Bergnet was seen the same forenoon to enter Lafitte's bank, and to come out buttoning his pocket as if there was something more valuable than usual therein. For my own part, I can only say that I received the thanks of the firm that employed me, and with those thanks a check which took three figures to write. And so I suppose everybody was satisfied, for even M. Treves received for the bonds nearly £100 more than, as we afterwards found out, he had advanced upon them.—*Belgravia.*

NEW YORK.

Mortuary Animation—The Real Cause of Salmon P. Chase's Death.

The Inner History of the Tammany Convention---Reporters Socially Considered.

A New Magazine---A Contemporaneous Blunder Set Right.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1873.

Azrael has been so active of late that almost everybody is mentally prepared for his summons. You remember that the Mohammedan doctors declare that this angel was always seen by his victim to strike the blow, until the Prophet, observing the terror which the appearance of Azrael inspired, induced God, by his prayers, to render the messenger of Death invisible to mortal eyes.

THE ACTIVITY OF DEATH.

Within the past few months, Azrael has been most faithful to his mission. He has come to the great and renowned not only unseen, but without warning, and apparently without warrant. Every week, some eminent man, at home or abroad, has slipped from the precipice of Time into the gulf of the Unknown. Obituary-editors have been, and are still, the busiest of their class. Their services are in such constant demand, that they have contemplated asking for an advance of salary.

"Who else is dead?" is the inquiry we make of each other when meeting in the street, in company, or at dinner. Most of us are a little surprised, on waking in the morning, to find we are still alive; and, indeed, we usually have some doubt of the fact, until we encounter an acquaintance who solicits a loan. Then we are sure we are still in this world; for into the next we have reason to hope and faith to believe that the annoyances of finance do not enter.

The death of

SALMON P. CHASE

was a surprise and shock to the community at large, though those who were acquainted with the condition of his health for the last two years or more, were prepared for the event at any time. Some of the newspapers appear to have regarded it as their duty whenever the precariousness of the health of the Chief Justice was mentioned in print, to flatly contradict the report, notwithstanding they must have been aware of its entire truth.

It is said that Chase never recovered from the bitter disappointment caused by his failure to be nominated to the Presidency at the Tammany Convention of 1868. He had been assured by leading Democrats that he would be the candidate, and he believed them implicitly. Once nominated, he had no doubt whatever of his election. The programme of the Convention is now well known: that Horatio Seymour after he should be nominated, was to make a speech, and then withdraw in favor of Chase; thus giving the unanimous support of the delegates to the ex-Secretary of the Treasury. Seymour made his speech, but failed, either by accident or design, to make the slightest reference to Chase. The last words he said were, and those he said very emphatically: "Your candidate I cannot be," and retired with excessive emotion. I remember vividly what black disappointment sat upon the face of many of the prominent politicians in the hall, that sultry afternoon. When they found language, they were very indignant at Seymour, denouncing him as a perfidious trickster, whose ambition had impelled him to break his plighted word. It is still a question whether there be not some foundation for this charge, though Seymour's friends have always asserted that, married away by the excitement of the moment, he lost his head, and really forgot to bring Chase forward. Chase's admirers contended then, and have contended ever since, that, if the programme had been carried out, he would have been nominated, and elected beyond question. He himself felt perfectly assured of this, and the total miscarriage of his plans, longings, and expectations, on that occasion, ate into his life like a cancer. No man was more ambitious than Salmon P. Chase; and when the position of Chief Justice of the United States was a hollow mockery after he had fixed his hopes on the Executive Chair. His name may be mentioned with that of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, and a host of others who had been embittered and broken in spirit by the defeat of the great aim and end of their political being. It seems like a fate that Chase should have missed the Tammany nomination, and all by a trifling circumstance which nothing could have prevented and nobody could have foreseen. Never was an excellent scheme so completely frustrated by the merest chance. After such long and weary waiting, the object of Chase's intense desire showed within his grasp. He eagerly stretched out his hand for it, and it fell away like a puff of vapor; and with it fell his burning hope, his absorbing ambition, the very spring of his life.

PRESSURE ON THE PRESS.

Many persons have wondered that Chief Justice Chase should have lain unconscious, stricken by death indeed, in this city, for twenty-four hours, and no one, beyond his immediate family, have knowledge of the fact. It is not singular in the least. His daughters were naturally very anxious to hide his condition from the public, lest an avalanche of reporters should descend upon the sorrowing household, and insist upon learning every detail of the source of their grief. Nobody can tell who has not had the experience, how ghastly and painful it is, in time of affliction, to be exposed to curious and prying eyes, especially to be subject to an inroad of representatives of the press, as they are happy to style themselves,—solicitous only to get the earliest news. They are not to be blamed, poor fellows! It is their business and their duty, and they are of incalculable benefit to the community; but custom has made them callous, of necessity, and they see in every tragedy, however deep or crushing, simply an item for the next issue of the press. They dine upon woe and horror, and it is but natural that they who suffer should shrink from the searching eye and the recording pencil of the insensible and indefatigable reporter.

ANOTHER MAGAZINE

for young people, is to be issued here next autumn, by Scribner & Co., the publishers of the popular monthly. They expect to make it the very best of its class, and there will doubtless succeed, as they have the capital, ability, and experience. There is certainly a field for, and indeed a need of, such a periodical. The only juvenile magazine of any special prominence in the country is *Our Young Folks*, and it might be vastly improved. One of the objections to it is, that it is written almost entirely by the same persons. The names of T. B. Aldrich, J. T. Trowbridge, Lucy Larcom, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Abby Morton Diaz, Celia Thaxter, and a few others, appear in nearly every number. They are clever and interesting; but there is so much of them that their excess renders the monthly somewhat monotonous. The title for the new juvenile has not yet been determined on, though it is understood that Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, who has just retired from *Hearth and Home*, and Frank R. Stockton, will be its principal editors, with a long list of capable contributors. It will be finely illustrated, and every effort employed to make it a model of its kind.

A POPULAR ERROR CORRECTED.

Since Whitelaw Reid bought William Orton's interest in the *Tribune*, I have seen the statement again and again, that William Walter Phelps furnished him with the money, and that, for that reason, the *Tribune* had sought to shield Phelps, Dodge & Co. from their alleged violations of the Revenue laws; William Walter Phelps being, as has been asserted, the son of the senior member of the firm. This story lacks but one essential for belief, and that is truth. Two financial relations, if there be any, between Mr. Reid and Mr. Phelps are their own affair; but it may be of some interest to the public to know that there is no Phelps in the house, nor has there been for a number of years. Moreover, Mr. Phelps has no sort of kinship or friendship, so far as is known, with any member of the metal-importing house. He is a son of Joseph J. Phelps, formerly a wholesale dry-goods merchant, but deceased some time since. He is by profession a lawyer, is very wealthy, and, besides (I do not mention this to his discredit), a member of Congress from New Jersey. The story that Mr. Phelps is the son or near relative of the Phelps of Phelps, Dodge & Co., is an excellent illustration of the recklessness with which many statements are made by the press, which, I am sorry to say, often invents its facts, and, after printing them, pretends they are true because they have been printed.

SALMAGUNDI.

James Wood Davidson has succeeded to the position of literary editor, held by the late John R. Thompson, on the *Evening Post*. Mr. Davidson is a Virginian, and was a friend of Mr. Thompson, who invited Mr. D. to supply his place during what he thought would be but a temporary absence.

One of our very wealthy citizens, who is seldom mentioned among our rich men, is Amos R. Eno, the owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was formerly a dry-goods jobber, and made in the business a large fortune, since increased by divers speculations in real estate. He is estimated to be worth, at present, some $10,000,000, which is considered a comfortable independence even here.

The elaborate and graceful obituary of Chief Justice Chase, printed in the *Tribune* the day after his death, was written by Col. John Ray, who, during his residence in Washington, had abundant opportunity to become acquainted with the character of the distinguished deceased.

"Amy Robsart," now playing at Booth's Theatre, in superbly mounted, and, as a spectacle, has rarely been surpassed. Dramatically, it is not very striking; and Adelaide Neilson's impersonation of the leading feminine part is not above mediocrity. She has been remarkably successful since she came to this country, and mainly for the reason that she is considered very handsome. To me she does not seem so. Indeed, I think her the homeliest good-looking woman I have seen on the stage for many a day. But judgment of what constitutes beauty, whether in Nature or in Art, is little less than arbitrary.

The present editor of *Lippincott's Magazine* is John Chester Kirk, who has obtained a good deal of reputation in Philadelphia from the authorship of several historical works.

Numerous private letters that have reached here from Vienna agree in affirming that the Exposition, thus far, has caused great disappointment, and that the rapacity of the Viennese in plundering every stranger who visits the city is unprecedented in Continental exorbitancy and wholesale swindle.

George William Curtis is slowly but steadily improving in health, though his physicians earnestly advise him to abstain from work at least until autumn. He has simply broken down from excess of labor, as so many literary men have done before, and will do after him.

COLSTOUN.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an article on "Queens of the Kitchen," in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, after the prefatory assertions that "All the labor to be done by men and women should be equitably divided between the sexes," and that "each sex should do the work for which it is most fitted," work for women is classified generally as that "found in stores, in shops, in school-houses, and in dwelling-houses;" and the question is asked, "Toward which of these should the mass of workingwomen aggregate?"

The writer considers the grave subjects of "moral safety, physical exhaustion, and wages," in her answer, and writes a column to prove that "housework is the natural occupation of woman," and that her highest ambition should be "gratified" in being a good cook! Had the writer been a man, the solution of such a statement would be easy; since we have it upon good authority that the short-cut to a man's heart is by way of his stomach.

"In manufacturing and selling establishments," it is asserted, "flocks of young girls are at the mercy of men who may be upright or who may be scoundrels." Is the young girl in their employ more tempted by their advances than by the contrast of her life with that of the elegant ease of the women who purchase her work, or the goods she sells? Does she not daily see the homage paid to show and fashion, whether the purchaser be Christian lady or acknowledged prostitute? Is she not made to feel that silks and costly jewels mark the line between fawning obeisance and haughty scorn? It may be said that only narrow souls make such distinctions; but children of larger growth are attracted by the same; and the glitter of silks and jewels have the shimmering light of that reflected from the golden calf before which they fall down and worship.

It is argued that "Girls should seek a class of labor in which temptation will not so severely beset them. In dwelling-houses they have all the advantage of steady employment, but not of its disadvantages, and the very great advantage of a woman as a mistress." How do they escape temptation? Is not the proprietor of the store, shop, or manufactory a domestic animal as well? Can he not, if so disposed, persecute his cook, table-waiter, or chambermaid with the same unmanly attentions that marks his conduct as employer of girls? Houses of prostitution are also largely recruited from shops and stores, not because that special line of labor tends to debase woman through her close and daily contact with men, but because there are more women employed in this than in any other business open to women. Licentiousness is confined to no particular class, no particular grade, of society. It is not the mere association of men and women, but in the nature and education of the individuals, attributable, in a great degree, to society at large.

In regard to "advantages," the girl who stands behind a counter gets a keen insight into human character, than which she could have no better knowledge, and she learns from observation a thousand things to her advantage which she could never learn as servant in a dwelling-house. At the present age, would the advantage of "having a woman as her mistress" be "very great," save in rare and exceptional cases? How many women have any regard for their servants, beyond the hiring of them for 50 cents less per week? How much healthier is the kitchen-drudge who stands over a stove in a dark, badly-ventilated basement, such as two-thirds of city houses have, than the girl who sells goods in a large, well-ventilated store? Suppose she does stand on her feet "nine hours a day," or ran a sewing-machine in a crowded room; at a given time she is free, and her Sunday is her own.

While it may be candidly admitted that a proper amount of housework is healthful; that it should be no more degrading than any other kind of physical labor; that every woman should understand the art of cooking; that she may wear a "classical smile" as she washes dishes, and dream of "Ambrosia" as she scents the soapy air of the washtub, if she chooses,—is there not another side, after the fatigue of the day, consequent upon severe physical effort, your educated servant would fail to pass a creditable examination in geometry, astronomy, aerodynamics, and moral philosophy? Fancy reading Darwin and Spencer at somebody's back-door, or sitting in a wooden-chair in the kitchen, meditating on the origin of the race or the study of sociology, while the pastry-queen up stairs, no more refined or cultured, is whispering soft nothings to Adonis on the sofa. How dreams would end, and reality begin, as Madam, remembering an order for breakfast, shouts through the speaking-tube, "Ifphigenia, fry the potatoes in butter!" What pleasure might Iphigenia experience in slicing potatoes in right angles and parallelograms!

The question of wages is to be answered chiefly by the girl herself. It is not so much the occupation that is poorly paid, as the way she performs her part of it. Let the girl choose that employment for which she believes herself best fitted, and which is most suited to her taste, and let her work at it with the same untiring fidelity with which the young man works at his; let her feel that she has to battle against all the prejudices I have gathered around woman's work because so many of them have done it so poorly, and she will make her services a necessity to her employer, which he will acknowledge and reward.

One fact is fully settled:—demand and supply regulate compensation. That the ranks of shop-girls, store-girls, and teachers are overcrowded, is proven by the scanty wages they earn; but does not the assertion apply equally well to male clerks? There are thousands of young men in the large cities, who are working for $10 and $12 per week, filling positions that could be as well held by women, while they, as men, physically stronger, more able to cope with the world, as they boast, should seek broader fields and greater pecuniary rewards.

VIVIAN.

CHICAGO, May 14, 1873.

White Slavery in Massachusetts.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) American.

There are very many more small children employed in our manufacturing establishments than one not acquainted with the facts would suppose. A gentleman was passing across the common a few evenings since, about half-past 10 o'clock, and meeting a little girl scarcely 10 years of age, dinner pail in hand, he accosted her, and asked her if it was not late for such a little girl to be out; whereupon she replied: "Oh, no, sir; this is the time I generally go home, for I work every other week till 10 o'clock." The gentleman became interested, and asked what time she began work, and learned that her daily labors began at half-past 6 in the morning, and that the little tin pail contained her food for the day. He also listened to the old story of a father's intemperance, of a hard-working mother, and of other children at work in the mills.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Annual Meetings of Their General Assemblies.

Historical and Statistical Sketch of the Church and Its Several Divisions.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The meeting of the General Assemblies of the several divisions or sections of the Presbyterians in this country will attract general attention. Always a large and influential class of Christians, earnest and thoroughly loyal to the best interests of the community, having among its laymen a large number of the leading statesmen and jurists of the nation, and with an able and learned ministry, it has always exerted a wide, and mainly a salutary, influence upon the welfare of the Republic. Firm adherents of the principle that "the powers that be are ordained of God," they have, as a whole, been conservative, generally adhering to the Government as it is, and, therefore, slow to adopt any untried experiments in national affairs. This was specially noticeable during the war of the Rebellion; for, while the Church North sustained with its best blood and millions of its treasure the administration of Mr. Lincoln almost unanimously, Jeff Davis had no braver supporters than the Presbyterians of the South. The same principle explains why Dr. Witherspoon and the other Presbyterians of the Revolution spoke and fought so earnestly for the cause of God and the Continental Congress.

The history of Presbyterianism is intimately associated with the history and the growth of the Republic. It was brought to this country by the Scotch, the Scotch-Irish, and the Huguenot immigrants. The five first churches were organized by Francis Makennie, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, 1684-88. The first Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia was organized in 1698, and the first records of the Presbytery of Philadelphia commenced in 1706. The Synod of Philadelphia was organized with four Presbyteries in 1717, and remained united till 1741, when, on some doctrinal or other points of difference, it divided into the Synods of New York and New Jersey on the one side, and that of Philadelphia on the other. In 1758 they were again united in fellowship, but remained as separate bodies, when, in May, 1789, the first General Assembly, the highest judicatory of the Church, was organized. And here we may as well state that the government of the Presbyterian Church is composed as follows: Each church has its Board, or Session, as it is technically called, of Elders, elected by the members, of whom the pastor is Chairman. They administer its spiritual affairs and discipline, and from their decisions the first appeal is to the Presbytery. The Trustees elected by the congregation have charge of the property, and administer the temporalities of the Church. The Presbytery is composed of the ministers in several adjoining churches, with delegates of one or more from the Eldership. The Synod is composed of the ministers of two or more Presbyteries, and also of delegates from the Eldership of the several churches. They listen to and decide upon appeals from the Presbyteries, and attend to matters of general interest. The General Assembly is made up of delegates from the Presbyteries, both lay and clerical, and, as above stated, is the tribunal of final resort in all matters of faith and practice. Its sessions usually occupy from ten days to two weeks, and generally an abler, more learned, or more patriotic body of men cannot be found anywhere than the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

For nearly half a century subsequent to 1789 the Presbyterian Church prospered, when, in 1830 to 1838, angry discussions arose, mainly on some doctrinal points, but intensified under the restlessness which began to be felt among Christian men as to the responsibilities and the crimes of American slavery, till, in 1838, the Assembly divided into what, for a better name to designate them, were called the Old and the New School. The latter were regarded as the more progressive, and the former the more conservative body. Another secession was made from the New School branch at the meeting of the Assembly in Cleveland in 1857, a majority of the Southern churches in that connection going off on account of the deliverances of the body on the subject of slavery. The rebellion in 1861 divided the Old School body as well, and it, the Northern Church, united, with few exceptions, in a vigorous support of the Government, and its members did most efficient service in putting down the rebellion.

Early in the war, thoughtful men saw that the abolition of slavery left nothing in the way of a reunion between the Old and the New School churches. THE TRIBUNE was the first paper in the United States to suggest and to urge the propriety of that measure. It came slowly, but surely. In 1869 the preliminaries were all arranged, and in 1870 the two Assemblies united into one body in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. As an evidence of the joy and thankfulness of the Church over this most auspicious event, the Church raised, in 1871, as a memorial fund, the munificent sum of $7,607,500 for the permanent institutions and uses of the Church.

The General Assembly for the present year met in the Central Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, last Thursday, and was opened by an able sermon from the Moderator of the last Assembly, the Rev. Dr. Nichols, of St. Louis. The Rev. Dr. Crosby, of New York, was elected Moderator. Our readers will be kept posted as to its doings by our special correspondent. The following statistics, taken from the report of the General Assembly for 1872, give a most gratifying view of the efficiency of this Church:

Synods	26
Presbyteries	186
Candidates for the ministry	707
Licentiates	329
Members	4,441
Churches	4,730
Added on examination	28,738
Added on certificate	21,616
Communicants	468,164
Sunday-school membership	455,702
CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Home Missions	$ 419,939
Foreign Missions	345,870
Education	176,962
Church erection	178,606
Ministers' salaries	2,397,343
Congregational	3,912,907
Miscellaneous	1,110,816
Several items omitted, but the total for all purposes	$10,686,226

This is more than one-sixth of the entire expenses of the Government of the United States twenty years ago.

The General Assembly of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH,

is now in session at Little Rock, Ark. Its doctrine and polity differ in no essential particular from that whose representatives are in session at Baltimore. The Rev. R. M. Smith, D.D., is the Moderator. Some of the statistics reported last year are as follows:

Synods	11
Presbyteries	56
Ministers and Licentiates	912
Candidates	91
Churches	1,545
Members added on examination	5,561
Members certificate	3,201
Total communicants	91,269
Sunday-school scholars	59,943
CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Sustentation	$ 87,899
Foreign missions	41,004
Education	47,529
Salaries	432,850
Congregational	415,953
Total for all purposes	$ 1,025,719

As the Northern and Southern Presbyterians are one in doctrine and government, and only the wounds and scars of the war keep them separate, their union into one powerful body is probably only a question of time. Doubtless, as heretofore, they will illustrate the old proberb that "A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city, and their contentions are like the bars of a castle:" yet a strong city can be taken, and the bars of a castle have often been broken. Though the delegates from the Northern Assembly to the Southern were promptly snubbed in 1870, overtures for union will come when the old scars of the war are obliterated, and the old heads are laid aside to rest. The New and the Old School in their act of reunion wisely decreed that the united body should not be held responsible for the deliverances of each while separated, and this same principle could easily effect the union of these brethren of the same name, "one faith and one baptism."

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS

are a strong and numerous body of Presbyterians, mainly in the Southwestern sections of the Union. They originated in this wise: In 1807-9 the Presbytery of Cumberland, located in Tennessee, along the Cumberland River, seeing the great need of ministers, licensed several who had not had the advantages of a liberal education. The General Assembly would not indorse that action, and the Presbytery seceded. They differ from the larger body: 1. In being less strict in regard to the liberal education of their ministers. 2. Leaving out of the Confession of Faith some of the sterner doctrines of Calvinism; and, 3. Not requiring their pastors to be settled, relying, like the Methodists, more on itinerancy.

They are now devoting more attention to education, and are becoming stronger and more efficient in all respects.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

are almost entirely of Scotch and Scotch-Irish origin. They are rather more numerous in Western Pennsylvania than elsewhere, but have churches scattered all over the country. Their strongest churches in Illinois are in Randolph County. The body was formed in 1782 from the Reformed and Associate Reformed Churches, but, instead of all uniting, a fragment of each refused, and thenceforward there were three divisions instead of two. They are very strict Calvinists; believe it wrong to use as hymns anything but the old version of the Psalms, and are very great students and strict constructionists of the Bible. After the United Church started, in the last century, they were divided for nearly three-quarters of a century. They were again united in 1858. In 1860, the General Assembly reported 4 Synods, 43 Presbyteries, 447 ministers, 674 congregations, and about 60,000 members. Of course it has increased very considerably since.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,

now simply called the Reformed Church, is really a branch, and a very important one, of the great Presbyterian Church. Five-sixths of its churches are in New York and New Jersey. It is really the oldest of all of them, dating its establishment in this country back to 1628. In 1860 it reported 1 General Synod, 3 Particular Synods, 31 Classes or Presbyteries, 370 churches, and 387 ministers. Its clergy pass without question from one branch of the Presbyterian family to the other, and it is in all respects a highly-conservative and efficient body of Christian men.

This brief sketch will serve to show our readers a few of the more important facts in relation to a large and highly influential class of the Christian public. Doctrinal opinions will, of course, differ; but in regard to the commanding influence of so learned and so able a ministry, so large, intelligent, wealthy, and compact a body of Christian men, on the welfare of the nation, there is no room for argument.

DIETETIC.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am visiting a Christian family in your city, and, with their permission, make use of some facts which may open the eyes of others, as they have opened their own eyes whose manner of living furnishes these facts.

Man and wife, five years married, aged each about 29; one child of 3 years; a sister of wife, 14 years,—comprise the family.

Their living (that is, table expenses,) has cost in ten months ending May 5, $154.64. The amount spent for fine flour, sugar, butter, lard, Irish potatoes, and other food containing little or no brain or muscle-builders and bone-builders, was $94; and, for food containing more or less of these, $49. The weight of the former approximated 1,200 pounds, and of the latter 400 pounds. Over 300 pounds of the latter were apples (green, or natural), leaving but about 100 pounds of which it could be said that they contained the average amount of brain, bone, and muscle feeders, requisite for the maintenance of health in active life. These averaged 2¾ per cent brain and nerve builders, or feeders, and 15 per cent bone and muscle builders. From these facts it appears that, in 900 days, not quite 10 pounds of bone and muscle (nitrates) builders were eaten by the four persons, while it requires of these 3¾ to 4 ounces per day to maintain the average soldier in time of peace, with nothing more than the routine of camp or barrack life to exhaust the strength derived from that amount. So that a single soldier takes, and is required to take, in 90 days, as much bone and muscle food as these four persons took in 900 days, in order that he may always be in proper condition to fill the requirements of the service at a moment's warning.

The amount of food eaten has been sufficient; but the kind of food, and the manner in which it has been eaten (that is, eaten with drink, eaten hastily, and without rest after eating), would, if related to any physiologist, enable him to tell the condition of the members of this little family. The parents had no idea they were living amiss. They considered their frugality exemplary, and have all along believed of their health as a matter out of their reach.

Every educated mind which has followed me thus far will not be surprised to read that each member of this family looks healthy to the eye of the uneducated; neither will I surprise him or her of culture when I add that every member of this family has catarrh; that the mother is not vigorous, but painfully, not able to walk a mile or two without fatigue; that the child has bow-legs, and is a lump of clumsy starch and fat; that the husband is weakly in the lungs, and dreads hemorrhage; that the girl of 14 cannot run up a flight of stairs without fatigue, etc.; but this is enough.

I do not state the condition of their brain-power. Despondency and gloom are the pervading feeling, and it seems to be the result of disease. They have begun to live, and to study a new life, in the light of the sublime truth that man is made of what he eats and what he drinks; also, of what he breathes.

Ignorance of the philosophy of eating, drinking, &c., is safety to the animal, which has its unerring instinct; but for man to be ignorant of these things is to him suffering, disease, an unhappy life, from which intelligence alone can liberate him. Very respectfully,

* * *

Determined to Hang.

The Sullivan (Ind.) *Democrat* tells of an exciting incident that happened near there last Sunday. A young man named James Hill had been working for Squire William Gaskins and conceived a violent attachment for a young lady living in the same household. His love was reciprocated, and the young folks determined to marry. As both were quite young, the boy being between 18 and 19 years of age, Mr. Gaskins objected, and asked that they wait until next fall, when the boy's contract for work would expire. Suspecting the Squire of an intention to take the girl away to her uncle's, young Hill immediately avowed his intention to commit suicide, and made for the barn with that avowed purpose. The Squire followed out, and found him with a noose prepared and tying the other end of a rope to a beam. Mr. Gaskins objected to his using his rope for any such unlawful purpose. Hill then cut a strap from a halter belonging to himself and started for the woods, followed by his employer. It was a race for life, or rather death, and the young man being fleet of foot outran his pursuer, adjusting his noose as he ran. He climbed the tree, tied his strap to a limb, and swung off, holding his hands down to his side. The Squire climbed up also, but before he reached the infatuated youth a limb broke and he fell down; he climbed the second time, and another limb broke with him. Young Hill was becoming purple in the face, and froth was issuing from his mouth. On the third attempt the Squire reached him and cut the strap, when the young man fell to the ground a distance of seven feet, in a lifeless condition. By vigorous efforts and the use of restoratives, he was eventually restored to consciousness. He has since concluded it would be better to bear the ills he has than to fly to others he knows not of.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

The demand for money in the local market has been active and steady throughout the week. As the banks having the largest lines of mercantile accounts this has been particularly the case than at others where a large share of the accounts are speculative. In the open market there is still a fair supply of money offered on prime collaterals at 10 per cent.

New York exchange continues firm at par. Sterling exchange advanced ¼ of 1 per cent in New York to-day, and is now almost up to the specie shipping point. An advance of ¼ of 1 per cent more would undoubtedly cause a large export of gold. The price of gold advanced at one time to-day to 118¼, but fell back to 118 at the close. It is probable that the whole effects of the Vienna panic have not been experienced yet, and that this rise in the price of gold and foreign exchange is one of the indications of the reinstatement of confidence in financial affairs in Europe.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,001,189.38	$444,731.25
Tuesday	3,773,125.23	416,979.68
Wednesday	3,731,202.03	370,616.79
Thursday	3,791,385.89	405,572.65
Friday	3,790,243.70	399,612.48
Saturday	2,765,665.33	326,968.62
Total	$22,852,814.74	$2,363,880.77
Corresponding week last year	$19,285,690.89	$1,943,105.07

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	146	148
Third National Bank	135	137
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Commercial National Bank	140	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	100	110
Northwestern National Bank	200	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	130
City National Bank	140	...
Cook County National Bank	100	...
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	110
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	180	190
North Division Railway	97	100
Pullman Palace Car	110 ex-div.	
Elgin Watch Company	105	110
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	90	...
Traders' Ins. Co	100	...

Sales—$2,000 Chicago City Railway at 100.

$2,000 Chamber of Commerce at 90¾.

MARK LANE BOARD MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '65	117¾	117¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118¼	118¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120¾	120¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119¾	119¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6s (new issue)	114¾	114¾
Gold	117¾	118¼
Gold Coupons	117¾	118¼
Gold Exchange		118¼
Sterling Exchange Bills	108¾@110¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	99½ & int.	
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s, 20s&30s	...	...

LAND WARRANTS.

160s Not War 1812	170	@180
120s Not War 1812	125	@140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	185

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,200	6,025	5,698	3,508
Wheat, bu	94,420	23,715	98,341	17,770
Corn, bu	218,000	158,170	141,800	7,000
Oats, bu	55,720	35,600	151,020	30,172
Rye, bu	1,887	990	300	400
Barley, bu	2,050	2,700	3,000	1,245
Grass seed, lbs	33,310	7,200	22,510	62,099
Flax seed, lbs	1,150	3,800	9,800	...
Broom-corn, lbs	...	...	25,079	5,450
Cured meats, lbs	33,200	178,000	220,300	203,100
Beef, bbls	...	...	5	5
Pork, bbls	...	50	305	10
Lard, lbs	349,200	10,450	21,500	86,200
Tallow, lbs	19,020	38,141	39,320	1,000
Butter, lbs	38,843	38,370	3,700	270
Dressed hogs, No	...	...	1,100	...
Live hogs, No	10,378	7,374	11,060	7,334
Cattle, No	2,253	1,582	3,860	3,678
Sheep, No	482	441	...	...
Hides, lbs	96,314	183,967	115,165	45,320
Highwines, brls	109	183	252	304
Wool, lbs	191,282	227,980	9,780	1,914
Potatoes, bu	8,546	4,976	3,658	896
Lumber, m ft	6,966	6,984	2,171	1,715
Shingles, m	5,548	4,770	2,982	1,200
Lath, m	170	352	230	117
Salt, brls	...	9,183	1,449	2,034

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,723 bu wheat; 3,140 bu corn; 7,749 bu oats; 457 bu rye; 2,789 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 5,531 bu wheat; 9,992 bu corn; 29,730 bu oats; 3,542 bu rye; 21,902 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 62 cars wheat; 189 cars corn; 11,600 bu No. 2 do, and and 17,700 bu rejected do, by canal; 45 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total, (302 cars) 155,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	May 17, 1873.	May 10, 1873.	May 18, 1872.	May 17, 1873.	May 10, 1873.	May 18, 1872.
Flour, brls	53,643	41,831	36,380	39,350	34,904	27,907
Wheat, bu	223,113	167,350	167,972	257,907	204,928	207,807
Corn, bu	385,590	282,660	153,330	406,415	326,577	148,954
Oats, bu	237,450	282,660	153,330	326,577	326,577	148,954
Rye, bu	10,287	12,553	16,761	8,542	8,542	6,361
Barley, bu	11,806	5,589	17,275	21,032	21,032	20,317
Live hogs, No	35,736	31,334	21,324	29,847	29,847	20,317
Cattle, No	21,610	15,289	16,761	16,761	16,761	16,761

Flour, brls 43,650 39,666 34,904
Wheat, bu 264,726 234,022 207,807
Corn, bu 1,146,400 826,915 285,177
Oats, bu 508,997 1,195,483 186,299
Rye, bu 16,800 2,607 9,025
Barley, bu 22,853 23,454 3,477
Live hogs, No 31,094 29,847 20,317
Cattle, No 19,573 13,883 12,115

Hough's Elevator will recommence to receive grain both from canal and railroad early in the coming week.

More complaints are heard about the inspection of corn. Some corn, shelled only last week, and inspected to be in magnificent condition, was inspected as rejected this morning; whereat the receiver was wroth. It is a great pity that we have no committee of experts, to whom such cases can be referred. The fact that complaints are made does not prove the inspection to be wrong; but the fact that there is no appeal is a burning shame, and the evil will exist for some weeks yet, pending which we shall have received all the corn to come by canal this year.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day at about the same general average of prices, as weakness in corn and oats was balanced by higher prices in wheat and pork. Our receipts are on the increase, and the finer weather is promising better things for the crops, though it is now very late, even to begin planting corn. Reports from Iroquois and Vermillion Counties state that there are many farms which have not yet been plowed, and in the neighborhood of Peoria they only began plowing a day or two ago.

In the dry goods market there were no changes deserving special mention, and while prices are generally well sustained, the prevalent feeling is not particularly buoyant. The demand for groceries was reported fair, interior merchants as well as local retailers ordering with considerable freedom. The changes in values were few, being confined to a ¼c advance in Mocha, Singapore, and common Rio coffees, and a slight reduction in N. O. and common molasses, and in German mottled soap. Coffees were strong. Sugars were active and firm. The butter market was more active both on local and shipping account, and the quoted prices were generally adhered to. Choice dairy packed sold at 25@28c, while common to good grades were moving at 12@23c. Bagging was quiet and steady, at 37c for stock; at 35¼c for Ludlow, and at 34½c for Lewiston. No new features were noted in connection with the cheese, canned goods, and dried fruit markets, a moderate movement being witnessed at substantially yesterday's quotations. Fish met with a good demand, and were firm all round. Hay was in better request, and prairie ruled firmer. In addition to a good local inquiry, considerable purchases were made for shipment to the Lake Superior and lumber countries, and full prices were being realized. The hide market was demoralized. So small is the demand that light as have been the receipts during the past half dozen days, stocks have been further augmented, and in isolated cases there were no transactions to-day at over 9c for heavy, and 10c for light. Prices of leather, pig iron, paints, and oils were comparatively steady as previously quoted.

Trade at the lumber yards continues satisfactorily active, the demand being chiefly for the common grades. Prices are without essential change. The arrivals by lake were light this morning, and consequently trade at the docks ruled quiet. Metals and farmers' stock were in moderate request and steady. Nails were unchanged, the demand in only fair at $3.25@3.37½ rates. The demand for building materials continues light. There were no new features in connection with the wool market. Old wool is meeting with a moderate inquiry, from Western manufacturers, but aside from this there is very little doing. Broom corn continues in fair request, the movement being principally in the better qualities. Seeds were quiet; prime timothy was held at $4.10; Hungarian and millet were in moderate request. Green fruits were fairly active and firm, excepting cranberries, which are rather slow. Poultry was more plenty, and a trifle lower. Eggs were also easier, being in large supply.

Highwines were less active, but firm at

CITY REAL ESTATE.

(Continued from the Fourth Page.)

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.—Lots and blocks in South and West Divisions ranging in price from $4,000 to $60,000.

UNIMPROVED.

Washington Heights, 20 acres in southwest quarter of Sec. 7, 37, 14, at a bargain.

Prairie-av., northeast corner of Thirty-seventh-st., 132x 99 feet.

Clinton-st., near Van Buren, 22x150 feet.

50 feet corner Prairie-av. and Sacramento-av., front-ing Douglas Park, at a low price.

Berkley-st., west of Twelfth-st., 6 lots 24x125, cheap.

Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third-sts., west front, 92x172, at less than its value.

Central Park, 12 to 40 acres near new Northwestern car depot.

Lots in Rose' subdivision, Blocks 17, 18, 31, and 32, Sec. 11, 39, 13.

Vernon-av., 40x125.

Lincoln-st., corner Erie, 2 lots 24x121 each.

Wabash-av., corner Fourth, 4 lots 24x121 each.

Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., east front, 75x172.

Southpark, corner Blanchard-av. and Forty-second-st., 2 lots 50x172, very cheap.

Dearborn-st., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-sev-enth, 50 feet front, 172 deep.

Forty-second-av., between Lake-av. and the lake, 172x 132.

Drexel-st., west of Halsted, 75x125.

Fremont, Centre and Clay, 4 lots 24x132.

Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., east front, 75x172.

Evans-st., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., west front, 72x172.

Indiana-av., corner Thirtieth-st., 132x140.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—BY S. W. KROFF, Room 14 Major Block:

Wabash-av., near Harmon-court; $27,000.

Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.; $21,000.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-third-st.; $20,000.

Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st.; $10,000.

Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.; $10,000.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.; $11,000.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; $9,000.

Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.; $9,000.

Lyman-av., near Vernon-av.; $24,000.

Vernon-av., near Douglas-place; $5,000.

Vernon-av., near Oakwood; $5,000.

Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.; $12,000.

Van Buren-st., near Robey; $8,000.

Adams-st., near Robey; $16,000.

Washington-st., near Elizabeth; $16,500.

Randolph-st., near Anne.; $16,000.

Lewis-st., near Jefferson; $6,000.

Splendid bargains offered in lots in all parts of the city, and in acre property on South, West, and North Sides.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE FIVE ACRES fronting Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st. and Forty-fifth-st. Boulevard; has a frontage of 342 feet on boulevard and 306 feet on each of the other streets. Will be sold 64 feet wide. A large profit can be made on this property within the coming year.

Michigan-av., 300 feet on Northwest corner of Fiftieth-st.; will be sold very cheap on easy terms.

North Dearborn-st., 100x150 feet, in choice location.

Wabash-av., 85 feet, southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st., 264 feet deep.

Wabash-av., near corner Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet east front, $100 per foot.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet east front, $125 per foot.

Michigan-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.

Burnside-st., 91x132 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.; will be sold on long time. FRED L. FAKE & CO.,

88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Gar-land, Hanover, Lincoln, Wentworth, Wingate, Hal-sted, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-av.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thir-ty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Fountain, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty Deeds. A very small payment down, five years to pay, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 672 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., first east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 8 years to run. Will be sold on terms more convenient to many instances than to rent. The unusual state of things falling off in the demand for the rent, and increase in the demand for the sale, is fully the result of the superior advantages offered for sale. The proportion of steers of from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs is fully small, the bulk of the supply being good to choice smooth steers of from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs average, for which the range is $6.15@$6.75. A few specially fine dispose of at higher prices, while the bulk of the week's sales at prices ranging down-ward $5.90 per cwt. The best grades have ruled from an 10c to 15c per cwt. higher during the past ten days, with a sharp reaction there, and in the grassy shippers have conducted to more than usual caution, and the demand for 1,200 to 1,500 lbs average have been largely excessive as to cause a decided depreciation in any class of the exception of first and second-grades. Texans, Illinois, and Boston steers are reported at $6.10@$6.40, for fair to good, and $5.50@$5.80 for medium to good; or choice to extra. Comparatively few unsold, and the market closed

QUOTATIONS.

Steers averaging 1,400 lbs ..... $5.50@$5.90

Do, fat, well formed 1 year ..... $5.00@$5.40

Steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, fattened, finely formed ..... $4.50@$5.10

Steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs ..... $4.25@$4.75

Steers in fair demand, ... $4.50@$5.10

Steers for stockers, extra ..... $4.00@$4.50

Fat cows, for city ..... $3.00@$3.75

Good to choice cows, for city ..... $3.75@$5.00

Good thin cows, heifers, ... $3.00@$3.75

Scalawag steers ..... $4.00@$4.50

Bulls, fair to good ..... $4.50@$5.15

The past closed was an unprofitable season for supply coming forward. Monday's and Tuesday's re-ceipts sold off at tolerably full prices, or at about 5c per cwt. lower than the closing prices of the previous week, and Wednesday's and following three days witnessed a decline of 10@15c per cwt. Saturday's receipts sold at 10@15c per cwt. lower than the previous week, and 20@30c per cwt. lower than the closing prices of the week before last. The quality averaged fair to good, with a few extra steers, and a few poor to common; as $4.90@4.95 for choice to extra, $4.60@4.80 for good to choice, and $4.25@4.50 for common to fair. The unusual state of things for the season in many instances was the result of the demand for the sale-stock, basement.

FOR SALE—MY LATE RESIDENCE, NO. 269 Warren-av., West Side, 11 rooms, all modern improve-ments; warmed by steam; brick barn. This is a very de-sirable place, and will be sold on favorable terms. Imme-diate possession given. Key at No. 267, next door to the house. Apply at my office, No. 156 Washington-st., or present residence, 269 Warren-av., corner Robey-st. ISAAC L. WILLARD.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet front, per Sec. 23, Norman-ste., 1 south front. Inquire 185 South Clark-st. in bank.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT, 82,5x66, JACKSON-st., near Wood, on south; down; will be advanced after this week. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Weber Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with alleys in rear. Prices, $400 to $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment for a few days. If not sold by that time, the price of P. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 75 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS $400 AND $600, EASY TERMS. Lots in the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. H. F. ELDRED & SON, 167 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 297 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 11x75 FEET ON THIRTY-FOURTH-st., east of alley, south front, very cheap. CURTIS & KELLOGG, Rooms 4 and 5, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS BETWEEN NORTHWESTERN Car Shops and Central Park, inside city limits, $300 each; easy terms. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 La-Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80x175, SOUTHWEST CORNER MICH-igan-av. and Thirty-second-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—80x174 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER of Forty-second and Forty-sixth-sts., 10 or 5 acres, southeast corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-sixth-st. Very cheap.

I will sell the above described property, with little cash, balance at the end of five years at low rate of interest. NELSON THOMASSON, 5 Home Insurance Block.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FIVE HOUSE ON Seventeenth-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, twelve rooms, all modern improvements, unincumbered; lot 30 feet, east front. Price $6,500, one-fourth cash, balance 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, 8 per cent. BLANCHARD BROTH-ERS, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—Lots in front, fronting Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st., which I will sell or lease on long time; will sell without any cash payment, if wanted; will furnish 20 per cent of the cost of building contracts. Also, for sale, 2 cheap lots on Forty-second-st. M. ROSENFIELD'S and Tuesday's re-ceipts sold off at tolerably full prices, or at about 5c per cwt. lower than the closing prices of the previous week, and Wednesday's and following three days witnessed a decline of 10@15c per cwt. Saturday's receipts sold at 10@15c per cwt. lower than the closing prices of the week before last. The quality averaged fair to good, with a few extra steers, and a few poor to common; as $4.90@4.95 for choice to extra, $4.60@4.80 for good to choice, and $4.25@4.50 for common to fair. The unusual state of things for the season in many instances was the result of the demand for the sale-stock, basement.

FOR SALE—MY LATE RESIDENCE, NO. 269 Warren-av., West Side, 11 rooms, all modern improve-ments; warmed by steam; brick barn. This is a very de-sirable place, and will be sold on favorable terms. Imme-diate possession given. Key at No. 267, next door to the house. Apply at my office, No. 156 Washington-st., or present residence, 269 Warren-av., corner Robey-st. ISAAC L. WILLARD.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet front, per Sec. 23, Norman-ste., 1 south front. Inquire 185 South Clark-st. in bank.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT, 82,5x66, JACKSON-st., near Wood, on south; down; will be advanced after this week. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Weber Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with alleys in rear. Prices, $400 to $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment for a few days. If not sold by that time, the price of P. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 75 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS $400 AND $600, EASY TERMS. Lots in the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. H. F. ELDRED & SON, 167 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 297 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 11x75 FEET ON THIRTY-FOURTH-st., east of alley, south front, very cheap. CURTIS & KELLOGG, Rooms 4 and 5, Central Union Block.

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FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH FINISHED BASE-ment, 8x6 Thirty-third-st., 7 good rooms. This is a bargain. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—$6,000, ONE-HALF CASH, WILL BUY a first-class brick house and lot on Randolph-st., or the previous one, there being no difference. Also, mixed lots, and a corresponding good grades.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Fanling, 5-story and basement stone front house, in first-class order, complete in each and all respects. LEE & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS—32x100, Stable-st., south end of Halsted; only $50 cash, and $50 in one year. 66x100 and 100x99 remain over for sale.

The trade was quiet throughout the week ending Saturday. There was no particular demand either on local or outside account of buyers considerably ex-ceeded, and prices have ruled firm and steady. Good to choice grades have been quite inferior to medium lots were

Large receipts are looked for next week, and lower prices are expected. Lambs are salable at $3.50@4.50

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY:

106 acres at Oakdale, 12 miles from the Chicago Court-House; or will sell in 5, 10, or 20 acre blocks.

40 acres between Humboldt Park, Humboldt boule-vard, and C. & N. W. Railroad.

10 acres fronting Humboldt Park.

10 acres fronting North-av.

10 acres on Fullerton-av., near C. & S. P. Railroad.

20 acres south of Fullerton-av., near C. & S. P. Railroad.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND PORTY PROPERTY:

200 feet on Forest-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st.

150 feet on Calumet-av., near Fifty-first-st.

150 feet on Prairie-av., near Fifty-first-st.

150 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

150 feet on Indiana-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-third-st.

50 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.

250 feet on Jackson-st., near Loomis.

150 feet on Adams-st., corner of Lincoln.

70 feet on Ashland-av., near Adams-st.

50 feet corner of Green and Monroe-sts.

50 feet on Sangamon-st., near Adams-st.

50 feet on Peoria, near Monroe-st.

50 feet on Peoria, near Jackson-st.

Cheap lots on Churchill, Robey, Leavitt-sts., near Milwaukee-av.

Lots fronting Second-st., near Oakley.

Lots fronting North, Plover, and Dickey-avs., and Humboldt Park.

A. & L. S. PIERCE, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 98 DEARBORN-st.—We have in our hands some desirable property that must be sold within the next thirty days, below mar-ket price:

80x120 Wabash-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.

80x126 Calumet-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts.

100x120 Prairie-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.

146x165 fronting park, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

26x130 Drexel-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

100x132 corner Adams-av. and Fifty-first-st.

100x132 corner Lexington-av. and Walnut-st.

100x150 Madison-st., between Loomis and Ann.

100x132 Forty-eighth-st., near Woodlawn-av.

80x125 Forest-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

50x150 Adams-av., near Kenwood Station.

75x150 Wabash-av., east front, near Twenty-sixth-st.

60x140 Illinois-st., between Franklin and Market.

25x125 corner Harrison and Oakley-sts.

100x125 Sedgwick-av., near Cornell-av.

Also, a few bargains in houses and lots on South and West Sides.

Good, inside improved property to exchange for sea-sonable property.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THOMPSON'S SUB., NEAR Humboldt Park, $500.

Lot on Erie, near Lincoln, $1,050.

Lot on Erie, near Dearborn, $950.

Lots on Second, near Oakley, $800.

Lots on Western-av., $600.

Lot on Fulton, near Ada, $325.

Lot on Centre-av., near Tyler, $125.

Lot on Centre-av., near Huron, $300.

Lot on Van Buren, near Winchester, $95.

Lot on Adams, corner of Winchester, $140.

Corner lot on Van Buren, at Ada.

Lot on Monroe, near Wood, $113.

House and lot, No. 264 Tyler-st., near Centre-av., $6,000; only $1,500 cash; balance, 1 and 2 years.

G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.:

15 lots at Central Park, $400 to $500 each.

10 lots at Humboldt Park, $400 to $500 each.

10 lots at Weber Park, $650 to $700 each.

47 lots at Englewood, $250 to $500; all the above at one-fourth cash and four years' time to three months.

5 acres in Jefferson, $1,000.

Washington Heights—Two pieces of 20 acres and one of 40 acres.

Near Central Park and Humboldt Park we have some choice tracts of acre property.

Humboldt Boulevard—80 feet at a bargain.

FOR SALE—80x132, WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Leavitt.

Sec 12, 39, 13, Warren-av., near Lincoln.

80x132 (or less), West Adams, near Lincoln.

Shop, Parker-av., near Division.

15x110, corner West and Thirty-fourth-sts.

The above will be sold low to close out.

KERELER, PLATT & CO.,

147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS OUTSIDE THE FIRE limits; on easy terms, for mechanics.

Thirty-first-av., near Wabash, $500.

Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, $250 and $600.

Twenty-second-st., near Lincoln, $1,250.

Twenty-first-st., near Lincoln, $800.

Twenty-first-st. (or Hinman-st.) near Lincoln, $800.

Allport-st., near Twenty-second-st and Centre-av., $225.

Arnold-st., near Thirty-fifth, 25 feet, $300.

Centre-av., near Twenty-second-st., $1,500.

Centre-av., near Tyler, $125.

Ryan-av., near Western-av., $1,000.

Sourdiff-av., near Ryan, $700.

AYRES & KOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, BUTTER-field-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., $2,350; long time; $1250 down. Possession immediately. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—621 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEW BRICK house, 14 rooms. Octagonal and south front. All modern improvements. Also, houses in other parts of the city. A. F. WUBLE, Room 8, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—75 FEET ON IN-diana-av., near Forty-seventh-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH WESTERN-AV., LOTS at 50 DeKalb-st., 50 feet on Robey-st., for $1,200. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 25-FOOT LOTS, SOUTH front; on Congress-st., west of Centre-av. 120 feet on Vincennes-av., south of 39th limits. Cash payment to parties building immediately; will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. Apply to owner, 1 mile west to Oakwood. E. W. HAGERTY, Room 16, 128 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON INDIANA-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN CITY AND suburbs; also choice building lots on small monthly payments, and acre property for subdivision near city on C., B. & Q. R. R. for sale. WM. H. HAHN, Real Estate and General Insurance Agents, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO CASH DOWN IF PURCHASER builds. Warren-av., just outside fire limits. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING, with store front; 7 rooms; lot 22x80, with barn. No. 202 West Twelfth-st. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY R. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.

82x100 feet corner Van Buren and Jefferson-sts.

60 or 102x120 feet corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

100x125 feet corner Van Buren and Sangamon-sts.

125 feet corner Van Buren and Wood-sts.

2 lots, Southwestern-av., near Robey-st.

6 lots, Fairfield-av.

3 lots, Harrison-st., near Oakley.

3 lots, Flournoy-st., east of Leavitt.

40 or 10x132 feet, Jackson-st., near Oakley.

25x126 feet, corner Adams and Parsh-sts.

25x125 feet, corner Adams-st. and Campbell-av.

25x134 feet, corner Wentworth-av. and Adams-st.

25 feet, Hoberest., near Adams.

25 feet, corner Adams and Twenty-fifth-sts.

A large list of lots suitable for residences and manufactories.

FOR SALE—BY SEWELL CLARK, ROOM 13, OTIS Building, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.:

Nice cottage house and lot, corner Twenty-fifth and Butterfield-sts.; Price $1,100. Cottage house and lease, 368 Butterfield-street, $1,500. Cottage house and lot, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third-sts., east front; $1,450 each; easy terms. 30 feet on Forrest-av., north of Thirty-second-st., near Lincoln, $1,000. Cottage house and lot, 3 lots near Wicker Park, cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 224 PARK-AV., LOT 50 feet front. Inquire at 159 State-st., CHARLES W. STEVENS.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, NO. 589 Forquer-st., on leased ground; lease only $80 per year; price, $600, 1/4 cash, balance monthly payments. Good opportunity for a man to purchase property and rent. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING lots on Vincennes-av., near Normal Park, cheap for cash. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT COTTAGE (OWN your own house and save rent); monthly payments 6 per cent. Call soon. GARLICK, 54 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, with lot, at 152 North Oakley-st.; price $2,000, $1,000 cash; in hand.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PEIRCE & CO., 89 DEAR-born-st., Lot 29 sec. 16, T. 38, R. 14, adjoining the Fort Wayne Railway, and having a frontage of over 1,300 feet on the Boulevard.

Also 30 acre in E. 1/2 S. E. 1/4 Sec. 1, T. 38, R. 13. House and lot on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Stable and cottage on Thirty-second-st.

Water lot on South Branch, 215x200.

Northwest corner Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st., 82x176.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. DAVIS, 146 MADISON-ST.: New 2-story house, lot 76x126; also corner lot, 80x130 ft., but two blocks from depot in Jefferson; will make a nice home or good investment.

Cottage and lot, houses and lots, and choice lots four blocks from Lincoln Park, near cars.

Wentworth-av., 50 cheap.

50-ft. lots beyond fire-limits, Western-av.

Robey-st., house and lot, $3,000.

Fourteenth-st., houses and lots, $3,500.

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FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., 66x189 FEET, NEAR Forty-fourth-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 89 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CHEAP!—TWO HOUSES ON leased lot situated on Forquer- and Polk-sts., on a half block from street cars. Call on DURBLE & LA BELLE, Law and Real Estate, 253 South Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND HALF COTTAGE, finished, on DeKalb, between Southwestern-av. and Leavitt-st., near Taylor. Call Sunday p. m., or evening.

FOR SALE—120 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER of Van Buren-st. and Centre-av. CANFIELD & MAT-TESON, 89 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—171 FT., N. E. CORNER OF WABASH-av. and Fifty-fourth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY G. P. McKAY, 172 EAST MON-roe-st., 2 first-class dwellings, 7 stories and basement with French roof near Sixteenth-st. on Wabash-av.; 16 genuine marble front dwellings on Van Buren-st., one block west of Ashland-av.; 8 new dwellings on Park-av., stone fronts, 2-story and basement, first-class; one brick dwelling on Monroe-st., near Madison, furnished; one brick dwelling on the southeast corner of Randolph and Sheldon-sts.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ESSEX DIVISION 8 WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 143 LaSalle-st.:

Houses and lots on Centre-av., between Taylor and Ashland-av.

Lots on Harrison-st., between Aberdeen and Sholto. Also lots on Sholto and Aberdeen, near Robey-st.

Lots on Prairie, Michigan, and Indiana-avs., north of Thirty-third-st.

5 houses and lots on Groveland-court, near Vincennes-av.

4 first-class swell-front brick houses on Park-av., on monthly payments.

2 marble-front houses with modern improvements on In-diana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

2 marble-front dwellings, 2 stories, all modern improve-ments, on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY:

No. 100 feet, Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st.

66x80 feet on Fifth-av., south of Randolph-st.

127x100 feet on Canal-st., near Washington.

30 feet on Monroe-st., near Fifth-av.

30 feet on West Madison-st., between Paulina-st. and Ashland-av.

197 feet on Madison-st., corner Bishop-court.

80 acres, e. 1/2 s. e. 1/4 Sec. 11, 39, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.

40 acres, w. 1/2 s. e. 1/4 Sec. 13, 39, 13, Fifty-fifth-st.

40 acres, s. 1/2 n. e. 1/4 Sec. 13, 39, 13, Archer-av.

10 acres, Sec. 12, 39, 13, on C., B. & Q. Railroad, adjoin-ing the town of Clyde.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE DE LOYNES & SON, 152 LaSalle-st., in basement:

Michigan-av., corner of Twenty-eighth-st., 81x204, $170 per foot.

Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-eighth-st., 80x116, $225 per foot.

Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 80x118, with house, $22,500.

Third-av., near Polk-st., 80x116, $250 per foot.

Fourth-av., near Taylor, 80x116, $125 per foot.

State-st., near Thirtieth, 96x118, $130 per foot.

College-st., near Cottage Grove, 50x126, $125 per foot.

Wentworth-av., near Archer, 50x132, $75 per foot.

Thirtieth-st., near Wabash-av., 80x118, $160 per foot.

3 acres, corner of State and Fifty-seventh-sts., at $6,000 per acre.

160 acres N. W. 1/4 Sec. 24, 37, 13, $100 per acre.

80 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 13, $975 per acre.

New houses and lots, Thornton-av., near Thirty-first-st., $4,500.

Frame house, 12 rooms, marble mantels, Butterfield-st. near Thirty-first-st., $4,000.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED—STATE-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth-sts., 2-story frame store, east front, $6,500.

Prairie-st., No. 1603, 2-story frame house, 9 rooms; will be sold cheap.

Michigan-av., 2-story frame house, brick basement, east front, lot 80x180, $11,000.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO.,

88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.—80x125 feet on northwest corner Jackson-st. and West-ern-av. WILLIAM H. HAHN, Real Estate Agent, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST.—80 BY 165 FEET, SOUTH front, on Division-st., near Dearborn. H. G. GOOD-WILLIE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 31 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—297 FT., N. W. CORNER WABASH-av. and Forty-fourth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS, CORNER CALIFORNIA-AV. and Harrison-st., splendid property and a good investment for a man building. Corner lots, and lots on Harrison-st., Western-av., Oakley, and Idaho-sts. Parties desiring to purchase property for speculation or to use our lists. EDWIN J. RICE & CO., 161 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS ON Swan-st., near Wentworth-av. and Forty-seventh-st. Small payment down, balance monthly payments. Also for lease, on long time, lots on Brice-st., near Home. Apply to P. E. WILSON, 77 Clark-st., room 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, ON Washington-av., near Robey-st. Will be sold cheap; only $1,600. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madi-son-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT ON Twenty-fourth-st., near Halsted-st.; only $1,200 cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IF TAKEN THIS week, a fine residence, two-story and basement, Thirty-second-st., near Cottage Grove. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—LONG AND VALUABLE LEASES running 99 years without reappraisals.

Slate-st., 24x64, north of Randolph, east front.

Wabash-av., 24x110, north of Eldridge-court, east front.

Michigan-av., 24x110, adjoining Tremont House.

These are the only leases of the kind to be had.

J. ESALAS WARREN, 19 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—11 FEET ON HURON-st., west of Market; a rare bargain.

40 acres Sec. 11, 39, 13, Fifty-fifth-st.

40 acres Sec. 24, 39, 13; easy terms.

70 acres S

TO RENT--HOUSES.

Suburban--Continued.

TO RENT--AT WINNETKA--HOUSE 10 ROOMS, large barn, fruit trees, 5 acres of garden and grove, 5 blocks from depot; Rent reasonable. Call on or W. SHEPHERD, 42 Winnetka, or GEO. T. CLINE, 386 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS AT MAYWOOD, cheap. E. J. ARNOLD, 20 East Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

TO RENT--IN ENGLEWOOD--ON ARNOLD-AV., corner Fifty-ninth-st., part of a 2-story house, the ground floor with five rooms and closets; convenient to the cars. Apply to W. H. SMITH, 85 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT--A NICE, COZY COTTAGE OF SIX rooms at Washington Heights, near the main depot, forest trees, cellar and well; house has been papered, painted, and calcimined, and now ready for use; $15 per month. Rent to last of November, Sunday train to-day at 10 o'clock. Rock Island Railroad Depot on Harrison-st. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 Major Block.

TO RENT--A 12-ROOM COTTAGE ON LARGE LOT at Austin. Apply at 125 Washington-st., Room 66.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE, $25 PER MONTH, AT Barrington, a good house, 10 rooms, cellar, well, cistern, barn, 3 acres of ground, 100 fruit trees; convenient to depot. Address C. DUNN, Barrington, or 140 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED room, with or without board; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. 69 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; ALSO, single rooms; will furnish gas and keep rooms in order. 2031 Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

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TO RENT--4 FRONT ROOMS AND 4 CLOSETS, in third floor. No. 180 North Clark-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM--A MARRIED couple or two gentlemen can have a nice furnished parlor closet; also, sleeping room for two gentlemen, $6, at 154 Wendell-st.

TO RENT--ONE FURNISHED ROOM FOR $10, OR two for $20. No. 235 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without board, and two or three back rooms suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 734 West Lake-st.

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TO RENT--AT 1022 WABASH-AV., ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished, convienient to first-class day board.

TO RENT--44 SEYMOUR-ST., FOUR ROOMS, newly papered, painted, and calcimined. Apply at 61 North Peoria-st. Also furnished rooms.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND SMALL one, partly furnished, suitable for three or four gentlemen. Apply at 599 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, at 346 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--FROM JUNE 1, PART OF HOUSE NO. 173 West Jackson-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--FOR $15, THE LOWER STORY OF house 329 Twenty-sixth-st. Apply at 340 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite, for gentlemen; also good brick barn with all conveniences.

TO RENT--TWO PARLORS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at No. 12 Eldridge-court; also other rooms.

TO RENT--PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 7 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 140 South Clinton-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--A NICE PLEASANT UNFURNISHED front room, at 621 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--AT 238 BURON-ST., ONE FRONT SUITE, elegantly furnished; also, one large room, suitable for gentleman as wife and child, with board, in first-class modern improvements; within ten minutes' walk of Court-House.

TO RENT--TWO SUITES OF ROOMS (TWO EACH) in Dyers Block, 75 Building Association and Harrison-sts. J. H. KELLER, 185 Clark-st., corner Madison.

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TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT alcove room, to rent to gentleman only. Also a single one. References required. 627 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at 40 Walnut-st.

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TO RENT--FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms on suite or single, 659 State-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS AT 232 WEST Madison-st., corner Aberdeen; the pleasantest location on the West Side. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM, UNFURnished, and single room, furnished, without board, at 690 Fulton-st., near Lincoln.

TO RENT--SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH TWO closets, water, and gas, in marble-front building No. 58 West Lake-st. Apply on premises, Room 2.

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TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. 234 North Clark-st.

TO RENT--AN EAST FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed, for single gentleman or lady, only three blocks from State or Rush-st. bridge. Day board close at hand. Apply Monday, at Court.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 180 WEST Madison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT--TWO DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED rooms, for housekeeping or sleeping, with water and closets, third floor, 346 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for lodging rooms. 159 South Dearborn-st., Room 6.

TO RENT--ONE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman lodger. Call Monday. 88 South Sangamon-st.

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TO RENT--3 ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPing, to a small family, in a first-class house with all modern improvements. Inquire at 719 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room, two windows, suitable for two gents, at 234 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st. Apply to-day on premises, or Monday at store 216 South State-st.

TO RENT--209 WEST MADISON-ST., FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, suitable for four gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at Room 7, after 3 o'clock to-day or 10 to-morrow.

TO RENT--A NICE SUIT OF ROOMS, FURNISHed or unfurnished, brick house, water, gas, and closets, centrally located, with use of barn if required. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM, AT 337 WEST Adams-st., $10 per month.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE CLOSets, and gas; $12 to $25 per month. 645 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT--AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, with piano, furnace for heat; rent of rooms very cheap. Address T 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT--PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURnished rooms, with gas and closets, at 543 State-st.

TO RENT--TWO NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPing-rooms, with closets, at 339 West Polk-st.; rent $8 per month; use of parlor.

TO RENT--NEWLY FURNISHED SLEEPING apartments, centrally located. For particulars address P 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT--THE USE OF FURNISHED FRONT parlor through the day for music scholars or classes can be had at low rent, at 1262 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A WIDOW LADY DESIRES to rent a suite of rooms, furnished, on very reasonable terms. Apply on premises, 644 State-st.

TO RENT--FOUR SUITES OF 4 AND 5 ROOMS, suitable for families without children, centrally located, and will be painted to suit tenants; giving first-class references. Rent from $20 to $30. E. F. ADAMS & CO., corner Madison and State-sts.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED, VERY PLEASANT front room, with closet, in private family, to gentleman only. Rent $10 per month. Reference required. 271 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--451 MICHIGAN-AV., A PLEASANT front parlor, suitable for gentleman or couple; also other rooms, with board if desired, in private family. All modern improvements. Neighborhood fine; price moderate. 271 West Jackson-st.

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TO RENT--FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 3 ROOMS, TO gentleman and wife only. 67 West Jackson-st.; $12 per month.

TO RENT--TO SMALL FAMILY, 5 ROOMS AT 146 North Ada-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM, NO. 20 CONGRESS st., east of Wabash-av.

TO RENT--THREE ROOMS, WATER IN, AT $11 per month, or two at $10 per month. Apply between 1 and 5 p. m., to-day, at 26 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT--ONE LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 263 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT--41 WABASH-AV., CORNER PRICE court, 3 rooms on second floor, single or en suite, suitable for dentist rooms, families, or sleeping rooms; water and gas in each room on first floor; closet on each floor; possession June 1, or before. Apply at Room 4 between 10 and 12, a. m.

TO RENT--TWO SMALL ROOMS, FURNISHED, without board. Rent reasonable to good, steady, gilt-edge reference, will rent them low. Inquire at 118 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT--TWO OR THREE ROOMS, PARTLY furnished, with use of kitchen. Rent $8 per month. 1 Jenkinson-ct.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED TWO SPLENDID suites of rooms, and one single room, in Howe's Block, opposite Post-Office. Wabash-av., by R. M. DAVENPORT, 30 Major Block.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH closet, nicely and newly furnished, with or without board, in a private family, suitable for two gentlemen, one bookkeeper preferred. No. 203 Wabash-av. References exchanged. Call at or address 84 South Paulina-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED, TWO NICE SUITES OF front and back rooms. 124 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--FRONT SLEEPING ROOM FOR ONE OR two gents. 56 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS IN A BRICK HOUSE WITH hot and cold water and gas; good neighborhood; suite of two rooms, for two or more gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. 454 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM NEATLY furnished, for one or two gentlemen, at 103 North Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT--A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT sleeping room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in private English family. 21 Gold-st.

TO RENT--PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM WITH closet. 257 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT--ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. 54 and 56 Kinzie-st., near Wells.

TO RENT--THOSE DESIRING FIRST-CLASS AND elegantly furnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, can secure them at Williams Block, 86 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A furnished room, at 162 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT--A NICE COTTAGE-HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, West Side, to a small family who will board owner and wife; to the right party very liberal terms will be offered. Address L 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT--SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE CORNER First and Lincoln-sts. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 150 South Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT--A HANDSOME COTTAGE, FIVE ROOMS and closets, and barn if wanted, at 215 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT--THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 1,417 South Canal-st., consisting of seven rooms, two bedrooms, pantries, and closets, with gas and water. Inquire at the above number, up stairs.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT a reasonable rate. Apply to the janitor of brick building north side of Van Buren-st., second door west of Peoria.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON REASONable terms to respectable parties; references required. 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen and ladies, with or without board. Address V 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FOUR FRONT ROOMS IN THE LOWER story of 702 Hubbard-st. $20 per month.

TO RENT--AT 313 WEST MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Morgan and Aberdeen, a newly and nicely furnished room.

TO RENT--ROOMS EN SUITE OR SEPARATE; hot and cold water. 362 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--227 WEST LAKE-ST., PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with closets, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman very cheap.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 460 Michigan-av. Call on Monday.

TO RENT--AT 326 WEST LAKE-ST., FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT--A PRIVATE HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-second-st., a suite of very nicely furnished front rooms, with hot and cold water; rent cheap to suit a responsible party. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire at Room 61. Elevator in the building.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for single, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--PARLOR FLOOR; ALSO SUITE ON third floor; terms moderate to responsible parties. Apply at 148 Wabash-av., after 3 o'clock Sunday.

TO RENT--TWO WELL FURNISHED FRONT rooms and two small rooms to nonsmoking parties--with private family. 613 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--FRONT AND BACK PARLORS FURnished, with use of kitchen, or would be suitable for two ladies. Apply this day, or evenings after 7 p. m., at 80 Fulton-st.

TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED, DESIRABLE front parlors; also large front room up-stairs, with closet. References required. No. 703 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--3 ROOMS IN REAR OF 414 WEST MONroe-st., overlooking Jefferson Park. See owner at 13 Frank-st.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, with gas and use of room, suitable for 1 or more gentlemen.

TO RENT--ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room. 264 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPING ROOM, with or without board. 256 Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT--9 ROOMS 146 EAST MONROE-ST. Furniture at a bargain, as the present occupant is going to Minnesota. Inquire at Room 31.

TO RENT--THREE ROOMS IN THE REAR OF 634 West Madison-st., with water in each room. Also, GEO. DE WYCHOFF, 397 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LADIES OR gentlemen, at 126 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 128 and 140 West Washington-st.; terms reasonable; five minutes' walk from the tunnel.

TO RENT--FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping to a family without children or to gentleman for sleeping rooms; nice neighborhood; 223 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED ROOMS; ALL CONveniences. Inquire at 46 North May-st.

TO RENT -- FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen only, 170 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--3 FURNISHED ROOMS, $18, $18, $25 PER No. 40 East Harrison-st., next door to Polk-st.

TO RENT--THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of 56 West Madison-st., suitable for boarding-house. Will be rented cheap to a responsible party. Also, basement of said building to rent. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--6 NICE ROOMS, PANTRY AND CLOSets, with water; just established; two doors from street-cars. Apply on premises, 196 South Wood-st.

TO RENT--ROOM WITH POWER. INQUIRE AT H. DIBBERN & SONS, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT--LOWER HALF OF HOUSE 23 HUBbard-ave., near Elizabeth, by ELI A. PARKER, 154 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT--A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM TO single gentleman, at 221 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, for gentlemen only. Bath-room, with hot and cold water. 75 Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT -- AT 61 WABASH-AV., A SUITE OF rooms of front rooms. Breakfast day board next door.

TO RENT--FIRST FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, GAS AND water, 256 South Dearborn-st., corner Thirtieth.

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TO RENT--A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room, two windows, suitable for two gents, at 234 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st. Apply to-day on premises, or Monday at store 216 South State-st.

TO RENT--209 WEST MADISON-ST., FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, suitable for four gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at Room 7, after 3 o'clock to-day or 10 to-morrow.

TO RENT--A NICE SUIT OF ROOMS, FURNISHed or unfurnished, brick house, water, gas, and closets, centrally located, with use of barn if required. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM, AT 337 WEST Adams-st., $10 per month.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE CLOSets, and gas; $12 to $25 per month. 645 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT--AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, with piano, furnace for heat; rent of rooms very cheap. Address T 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT--PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURnished rooms, with gas and closets, at 543 State-st.

TO RENT--TWO NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPing-rooms, with closets, at 339 West Polk-st.; rent $8 per month; use of parlor.

TO RENT--NEWLY FURNISHED SLEEPING apartments, centrally located. For particulars address P 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT--THE USE OF FURNISHED FRONT parlor through the day for music scholars or classes can be had at low rent, at 1262 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A WIDOW LADY DESIRES to rent a suite of rooms, furnished, on very reasonable terms. Apply on premises, 644 State-st.

TO RENT--FOUR SUITES OF 4 AND 5 ROOMS, suitable for families without children, centrally located, and will be painted to suit tenants; giving first-class references. Rent from $20 to $30. E. F. ADAMS & CO., corner Madison and State-sts.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED, VERY PLEASANT front room, with closet, in private family, to gentleman only. Rent $10 per month. Reference required. 271 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--451 MICHIGAN-AV., A PLEASANT front parlor, suitable for gentleman or couple; also other rooms, with board if desired, in private family. All modern improvements. Neighborhood fine; price moderate. 271 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--AT 313 WEST MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Morgan and Aberdeen, a newly and nicely furnished room.

TO RENT--ROOMS EN SUITE OR SEPARATE; hot and cold water. 362 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--227 WEST LAKE-ST., PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with closets, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman very cheap.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 460 Michigan-av. Call on Monday.

TO RENT--AT 326 WEST LAKE-ST., FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT--A PRIVATE HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-second-st., a suite of very nicely furnished front rooms, with hot and cold water; rent cheap to suit a responsible party. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ELEGANT ROOMS, UNFURNISHED OR unfurnished, Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire at Room 61. Elevator in the building.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for single, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--PARLOR FLOOR; ALSO SUITE ON third floor; terms moderate to responsible parties. Apply at 148 Wabash-av., after 3 o'clock Sunday.

TO RENT--TWO WELL FURNISHED FRONT rooms and two small rooms to nonsmoking parties--with private family. 613 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--FRONT AND BACK PARLORS FURnished, with use of kitchen, or would be suitable for two ladies. Apply this day, or evenings after 7 p. m., at 80 Fulton-st.

TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED, DESIRABLE front parlors; also large front room up-stairs, with closet. References required. No. 703 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--3 ROOMS IN REAR OF 414 WEST MONroe-st., overlooking Jefferson Park. See owner at 13 Frank-st.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, with gas and use of room, suitable for 1 or more gentlemen.

TO RENT--ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room. 264 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPING ROOM, with or without board. 256 Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT--9 ROOMS 146 EAST MONROE-ST. Furniture at a bargain, as the present occupant is going to Minnesota. Inquire at Room 31.

TO RENT--THREE ROOMS IN THE REAR OF 634 West Madison-st., with water in each room. Also, GEO. DE WYCHOFF, 397 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LADIES OR gentlemen, at 126 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 128 and 140 West Washington-st.; terms reasonable; five minutes' walk from the tunnel.

TO RENT--FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping to a family without children or to gentleman for sleeping rooms; nice neighborhood; 223 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED ROOMS; ALL CONveniences. Inquire at 46 North May-st.

TO RENT -- FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen only, 170 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--3 FURNISHED ROOMS, $18, $18, $25 PER No. 40 East Harrison-st., next door to Polk-st.

TO RENT--THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of 56 West Madison-st., suitable for boarding-house. Will be rented cheap to a responsible party. Also, basement of said building to rent. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--6 NICE ROOMS, PANTRY AND CLOSets, with water; just established; two doors from street-cars. Apply on premises, 196 South Wood-st.

TO RENT--ROOM WITH POWER. INQUIRE AT H. DIBBERN & SONS, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT--LOWER HALF OF HOUSE 23 HUBbard-ave., near Elizabeth, by ELI A. PARKER, 154 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT--A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM TO single gentleman, at 221 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, for gentlemen only. Bath-room, with hot and cold water. 75 Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT -- AT 61 WABASH-AV., A SUITE OF rooms of front rooms. Breakfast day board next door.

TO RENT--FIRST FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, GAS AND water, 256 South Dearborn-st., corner Thirtieth.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, 232 HUBBARD-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--CHEAP -- THE BOARDING-HOUSE, now vacant, No. 101½ and 101 Stewart-av., corner of Barber-st., opposite engine and round house. Apply at C. C. ROSE'S Office, 240 Monroe-st., Chicago. Rent is desired; will paint and repair to suit tenant. Apply to C. McDONNELL, 101 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT--STORE 237 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Aberdeen, basement, with steam elevator, fitted up to suit, to rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Opp. Court-House.

TO RENT--FINE COVERED DOCK 100x150 AT THE Madison-st. bridge, in the rear of the Central Union Block. Rent moderate to good tenant. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Opp. Court-House.

TO RENT--STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 259, 261, 263, and 267 Dearborn-st., Printing-Office Block, to rent cheap to desirable tenant. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Opp. Court-House.

TO RENT--A LARGE, ELEGANT, LARGE STORE, GOOD & lights, suitable for any trade; very cheap rent. Apply on premises, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--BY H. C. MOREY, 71 CLARK-ST., A few first-class offices in Superior Block, partitioned to suit tenants; elevator, vaults, steaming-fixtures, &c.; also, one splendid banking office. 71 Clark-st.

TO RENT--A CHOICE BACK OFFICE, WITH grate, $12 per month; and all the modern improvements. Apply to ROBERT A. KELLY & CO., real estate dealers, 139 LaSalle-st., between Washington and Madison.

TO RENT--A LARGE BARN, 140 FOURTH-AV.

TO RENT--A NICE OFFICE, 20x20, FIRST FLOOR 1 front, brick building on

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED--A PRESCRIPTION CLERK WHO CAN speak both German and English, and can run a soda fountain; by H. HILLE & CO., Bridgeton, N. Verge. Ind. Reference required of ability and character; single man, age 20 to 25 years. Apply by mail or in person.

WANTED--BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE RAPID, accurate, of experienced. Address, stating age and references, O 91, Tribune office.

WANTED--CLERK; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN and have had some experience in office, and not less than 25 years old. ADLER & CO., Tribune office.

WANTED--BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GROCERY house in this city a salesman in the store; only experienced men need apply. Address L 73, Tribune office.

WANTED--2 SUPERIOR HONEST WORKING salesmen in wholesale groceries. Address O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED--A SMART, ACTIVE BOY TO LEARN the dry goods business; German preferred. Apply at 156 North Clark-st.

WANTED--A SMART RETAIL COUNTER HAND, by Chicago Tea Company, 39 Blue Island-av.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS RELIABLE BOOKkeeper. Address X 34, Tribune office.

WANTED--OFFICE BOY; ADDRESS, IN HANDwriting of applicants, stating age, &c., X 38, Tribune office.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY store to deliver goods and make himself useful. Apply at 240 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--A SALESMAN FOR THE COUNTRY. To one acquainted in the drug and grocery trade a liberal percentage will be paid. Reference required. Address P 74, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED CHICAGO salesman to represent us in Ohio and Indiana; trade mostly established. WHITLESEY & PETERS, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN FOR A LEATHER store, who has had some experience in the business. Reference required. Apply at 238 Lake-st., between 16 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED--A BOY IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, or a who lives with his parents, writes a good hand, and will assist mainly with the city. Address in own handwriting, giving age and reference, S 78, Tribune office.

WANTED--DRY GOODS SALESMEN. APPLY AT 267 State-st.

WANTED--A SALESMAN FOR A NEW YORK wholesale boot and shoe house, from July 1; one who can sell goods here during the trade season at our Western office, and will travel. L. R. MANTONYA & CO., 66 Market-st.

Trades.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOER, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given; railroad fare will also be paid to Rock Island, Ill. Apply by letter to WALTER DANBER, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY--TEN OR FIFTEEN good stone-cutters, and the same number of stonemasons; work guaranteed to last till the fall. To good mechanics, good wages. Apply personally to G. CHILSON, contractor, Leavenworth, Kansas.

WANTED--TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT the Orient Hotel Hair Dressing and Bathing Rooms. No. 267 South State-st.

WANTED--25 PAINTERS AT 719 STATE-ST. W. L. HERMAN.

WANTED--A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE grinding of new-made shears and scissors. High wages and permanent employment. CANDIMAN BROS., 87 South Canal-st.

WANTED--A FEW GOOD UPHOLSTERERS, mattress-makers, and finishers. Call at H. & M. BRUNGER'S, 239 State-st.

WANTED--THREE OR FOUR FIRST-CLASS frame-makers at COOMBS, PARK & CO.'S sash factory, immediately; corner of Twenty-second and Dearborn.

WANTED--A FLORIST, TO TAKE CHARGE OF greenhouses and flowers. No one who cannot bring first-class references, and show that he understands his business thoroughly, need apply. Wages liberal. Apply to P. PALMER.

WANTED--AN UPHOLSTERER, AT 244 RANdolph-st., corner Clay.

WANTED--A SPINNER. APPLY TO GALENA Woolen Mills, Galena, Ill.

WANTED--TWO A 1 COAT-MAKERS (MARRIED men preferred) to go in the country. Apply at PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO., 54 and 56 Fifth-av.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-TRIMMER; none need apply. Address Central Carriage Works, MAYES & LONG, Joliet.

WANTED--ONE GORDON AND ONE CYLINDER feeder. 244 and 246 Illinois-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS HARNESS MAKer, at 62 Blue Island-av. Steady work.

WANTED--AT SOUTH CHICAGO--FOUR OR FIVE good carpenters; steady employment and good wages. JOHNSON & DUNCOMB'S WORKS.

WANTED--30 PAINTERS; NO. 42 SANGER-ST., south of Archer-st. JAMES KELLY.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY--A BOOT TREER. Apply at 219 and 221 East Madison-st.

WANTED--A STRAW HAT AND BONNET presser. Apply Monday morning at J. C. STRAIN & CO.'S Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 220 State-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD CARRIAGE SMITHS AT 752 State-st. HAYDE & O'BRIEN.

WANTED--MATTRESS-MAKER. APPLY TO 9 a. m. or 6 p. m. at 1179 and 1181 State-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 443 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--GLOVE CUTTERS AND GLOVE makers, at SHARP & DEMING'S, 34 South Clark.

WANTED--SIX FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS. McGAFFREY & MOONEY, Lake View, at north city limits.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS HARNESS MAKER for light work. German preferred. Inquire at 363 West Madison-st., between morning of Tuesday.

WANTED--CARRIAGE PAINTER AT 175 WEST Adams-st.

WANTED--THREE GOOD PAINTERS, STEADY work and steady wages. Call at the job, 768 Michigan-av. Call after 3 a. m., Monday.

WANTED--PAPER-HANGERS AT SPENCER H. PECKS, 126 and 128 Wabash-av., corner of Adams.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS TINNER. ONE ACcustomed to soldering, at EDDY AND EMERSON'S Tower and Copper Works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS BRASS-FINISHER; also boy to learn the trade. 128 West Madison-st., rear.

WANTED--A GOOD WOOD ENGRAVER AND carver. Inquire at 241 Wabash-st.

WANTED--BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS FEEDing and tending a cot-cutter. Apply to HOWARD, WHITE & CROWELL, 120 Clark-st., basement, at 10 a. m.

WANTED--PAINTERS. CALL SUNDAY OR MONday morning. 275 Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GORDON PRESS FEEDER and a man who has some knowledge of job printing. 122 East Lake-st.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED SCALE BUILDERS. C. H. GILBERT & CO., 26 State-st.

WANTED--A GOOD PLOORMAN AND HORSEman at northeast corner of Blue Island-av. and Harrison-st.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED TINNER TO GO into the country. Apply at 79 Lake-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED--ONE OR TWO GOOD CARRIAGE painters; steady job; $3 per day. Apply to H. P. BARKER'S Factory, Palatine, Ill.

WANTED--TWO GOOD CARPENTERS TO TRIM and fit up stores. Apply at 656 Archer-av.

WANTED--6 CABINETMAKERS TO WORK ON chairs, etc.; 6 upholsterers for medium to good work. R. L. SCHAFER & CO., parlor furniture manufacturers, 151 and 156 Lake-st.

WANTED--A WAGONMAKER AND BLACKsmith helper at 245 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED--A GOOD PAPER HANGER, MONDAY morning. Call at 604 West Madison-st., near Wood.

WANTED--SIX GOOD FINISHERS ON TAHOES' work. No. 271 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED--COACHMAN; A MAN OF SUPERIOR qualifications, with first-class city references, may find a good situation and liberal salary. Apply by letter, with reference, to WALTER DANBER, Rock Island, Ill. Reference required of ability and character; single man, age 20 to 25 years. Apply by mail or in person.

WANTED--A STEADY COACHMAN (COLORED) who can milk and do chores; only those of good references. Call Monday evening at 502 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A COLORED BOY. MUST BE A GOOD driver, trusty, and not afraid to work. Apply at once. 194 State-st., Lake-av.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 22 YEARS old to drive a laundry delivery wagon, at DOREMUS, Gaines' Laundry, 228 South Paulina-st. Reference required.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing wine and liquor house, well and favorably known for many years, seek the services of an active young man, a native of the Northwest. With one who has a sober and well-established trade among druggists and grocers, a liberal arrangement will be made. The best of city references required. Address Box 4931, New York. Address IMPORTER, Post-Office Box 4931, New York.

WANTED--MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threader. Every agent buys one. The girls will save money and time by having direct of the manufacturers, at 66 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED--A FEW EXPERIENCED CANVASSers for the city and country to sell our new, safe, non-explosive kerosene oil powders. Liberal arrangements with first-class men. Apply to or address JOHNSON & CO., 87 Third-av. Call between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED--IN A WEST SIDE GROCERY, A BOY for young lady to write 3 or 3 hours daily. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

WANTED--FOUR OR FIVE COPYISTS WHO write a plain, bold, legal hand. Address X 79, Tribune office.

WANTED--TWO GOOD MEN AT SPRINGER'S Lumber Yard, 32 North Clinton-st. No Irish need apply.

WANTED--A FEW ENERGETIC MEN TO CANvass our rubber goods throughout the Western country. Good men can make $5 per day. Northwestern Novelty Rubber Press Company, 163 East Washington-st.

WANTED--AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMMIssion at 276 South State-st., Room 12.

WANTED--EVENING EMPLOYMENT FROM 6:30 until 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening, by a gentleman who understands business matters fully. First-class references given if required. Address L 21, Tribune office.

WANTED--A BOY THAT CAN TAKE CARE OF horse at 66 West Indiana-st., near Robey.

WANTED--MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that work the goods will make money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 66 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED--A SMART BOY FOR PRIVATE FAMily, for waiter. Apply on Monday, at 588 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, TO take care of horses and sow and garden, and do general work about premises; must be temperate and industrious. Call Monday morning at 9 o'clock, at 1 Ogden-av., corner of Washington-st., two blocks west of Old Rock Island Railroad. Address L 73, Tribune office.

WANTED--A STEADY BOY TO TAKE CARE OF horse; wages $10 a month. Call at 1 Sherman-st., room 2, P. F. Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

WANTED--A GERMAN BOY THAT UNDERstands the retail grocery business and the English language; must have references from last employer. Call for two days at 150 Wells-st.

WANTED--MEN THAT CAN MAKE $3 TO $5 for an easy business in city or country, that will pay $3 to $6 per day. Room 8, 35 West Lake-st.

WANTED--A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF VEGEtable and game market; must have good reference. P 11, Tribune office.

WANTED--MAN AND WIFE CAN BE FURnished with home, rent paid, including coal-store, dishes, furniture all complete, and $40 a month laundry work. 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS REBAD AND CAKE baker; none other need apply. 127 North Wells-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN OFfice and do outside work; must be a good penman, and willing to work cheap at first. Address X 48, Tribune office.

WANTED--WAITER AT BENNETT'S DINING-rooms, near 83 South Water-st.

WANTED--A MAN, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE to solicit work for job tin shop. 84 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL around a restaurant. Apply in rear of 241 South Clark-st.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor. M. C. BLAND & CO., 226 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN TO WASH WINDOWS at Continental Hotel, 479, 481, and 483 State-st., corner Eldridge-court.

WANTED--TWO LIVE MEN TO CANVASS THE city for staple goods. Address X 36, Tribune office.

WANTED--A COMPETENT PERSON, GENTLEman, or lady to superintend and manage the sale through agents of a sewing machine attachment of intrinsic merit. Address X 33, Tribune office.

WANTED--A CANVASSER FOR THE CITY, TO take a tea trade already formed; none but a man of good address, who understands the business, need apply. Apply to The Great American Tea Company, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED--A BOY TO TEND MEAT MARKET; one who understands the business and can come well recommended will find a good situation at No. 1002 West Madison-st.

WANTED--YOUNG MEN WITH MORE BRAINS than capital to suggest something that will pay. I will furnish the money. Address Box 4, Sycamore, Ill.

WANTED--A BOY FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS OF age, to tend a coal office; must reside in the West Side. Apply to No. 240 Blue Island-av. P. MCGEURIN.

WANTED--MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN for 20 articles that pay $5 to $20 a day. Address drawer 151, Chicago.

WANTED--BOY 10 TO 12 YEARS, FOR AN OFfice, must come well recommended. Room 20 Reaper Building, 77 Dearborn-st. Do not apply before 9½ a. m.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED SEWING MAchine attachment salesman, to travel throughout the Northwest. Apply to O. 150 Stager-st., 24 floor, Gen. Agent for the United States for the Perkins' Eureka Ruffler. Good salary to the right man.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN IN A GENTEEL business; must be steady and willing to work cheap to learn the business. Enquire at 84 Madison-st.

WANTED--MAN AND WIFE--HE AS GARDENER, she as housekeeper; must be first-class; best of city references required. Address L 73, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 103 Vincennes-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of three; no children; good references; a good Catholic desirable. Apply at 241 Michigan-av.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAIDS, FINE ironers, bundle washer, and scrub-girls; none but girls with good references need apply. Call Friday, Saturday, and Monday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, corner Clark and Jackson-sts., Room 113.

WANTED--A NO. 1 COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, for a family of four, in a pleasant suburban home. Will give $4 per week and a good home, and want a woman with first-class references, and no other need apply, at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor, from 9 to 12.

WANTED--AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, DININGroom and laundry girls, good pastry cook, and kitchen girl.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; permanent place and good wages to a girl well recommended. 19 Hanover-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL, German or Norwegian. Apply at 326 Wabash-av.

WANTED--AT 1232 MICHIGAN-AV., GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; good wages.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 647 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at 424 West Indiana-st.

WANTED--A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. Apply, with reference, at 252 North La Salle-st.

WANTED--GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call Sunday or Monday, from 3 to 5. H. WHITTIER, 657 State-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a private family. 58 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED--NURSE-GIRL. APPLY AT ONCE TO 1067 Prairie-av.

WANTED--IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A good girl to do general housework; must know how to cook. Apply to 329 Lincoln-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO NURSE A child, and do plain sewing; small family. Apply, immediately, at 1092 Indiana-av.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO THE work in a family of two. Call, Monday, at 956 West Madison-st.

WANTED--AT 54 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, at 252 South Sangamon-st. Also a girl 18 to 14 years of age; light work.

WANTED--A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at 264 West Harrison-st.

WANTED--A STEADY, RELIABLE SECOND-girl. Canadian, English, German or Scotch need be sent, willing, and active, and thoroughly understand her business; no others wanted. Good wages paid. Apply with reference at 42 Centre-av. Tuesday only Wednesday, between 2 and 6 p. m.

WANTED--A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO DO THE work of a small family. 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; also a girl to do second work, at 115 Calumet-av.

WANTED--A YOUNG GIRL TO TEND BABY, one that has had some experience preferred. Apply at 1130 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO DO housework; must understand washing and ironing. Address 1313 Prairie-av.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call this week at 165 South Wood-st.

WANTED--AT 1620 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD GIRL for general housework; must be good cook.

WANTED--A GOOD, COMPETENT AMERICAN or German girl, for general housework, at 1127 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. At 51 Cornelia-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR two in family. 675 West Lake-st., over furniture store. Swede or German preferred.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1104 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A NEAT AND CAPABLE GIRL AT 132 Marshfield-av., West Side. Apply in person within three days.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooking and laundry work in a small family at Hyde Park; work moderately light. Call before 10 o'clock a. m., Room 16 Ashland Block.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, at 47 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--AT 393 FULTON-ST., AN INTELLIgent girl to do general housework; small family.

WANTED--GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred; good wages. Apply at No. 7 Groveland-court, near Douglas House.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and sew; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 1183 State-st.

WANTED--A GOOD NURSE GIRL AT 9 SOUTH Clark-st. Reference required.

WANTED--TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE SUITABLE for washing, ironing, and kitchenwork, and the other to be a first-class dining-room girl in every respect, with reference, at 950 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; five in family; best of wages. 195 Calumet-av.

WANTED--AT 393 WABASH-AV. TWO FIRST-class dining-room girls. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED--A COMPETENT SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl for general housework. 9 Cedar-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at 204 West Indiana-st.

WANTED--A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL work. Call Sunday or Monday, from 3 to 5. H. WHITTIER, 657 State-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a private family. 58 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED--NURSE-GIRL. APPLY AT ONCE TO 1067 Prairie-av.

WANTED--IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A good girl to do general housework; must know how to cook. Apply to 329 Lincoln-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO NURSE A child, and do plain sewing; small family. Apply, immediately, at 1092 Indiana-av.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO THE work in a family of two. Call, Monday, at 956 West Madison-st.

WANTED--AT 54 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, at 252 South Sangamon-st. Also a girl 13 to 14 years of age; light work.

WANTED--A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at 264 West Harrison-st.

WANTED--A STEADY, RELIABLE SECOND-girl. Canadian, English, German or Scotch need be sent, willing, and active, and thoroughly understand her business; no others wanted. Good wages paid. Apply with reference at 42 Centre-av. Tuesday only Wednesday, between 2 and 6 p. m.

WANTED--A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO DO THE work of a small family. 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; also a girl to do second work, at 115 Calumet-av.

WANTED--A YOUNG GIRL TO TEND BABY, one that has had some experience preferred. Apply at 1130 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO DO housework; must understand washing and ironing. Address 1313 Prairie-av.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call this week at 165 South Wood-st.

WANTED--AT 1620 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD GIRL for general housework; must be good cook.

WANTED--A GOOD, COMPETENT AMERICAN or German girl, for general housework, at 1127 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. At 51 Cornelia-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR two in family. 675 West Lake-st., over furniture store. Swede or German preferred.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1104 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A NEAT AND CAPABLE GIRL AT 132 Marshfield-av., West Side. Apply in person within three days.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooking and laundry work in a small family at Hyde Park; work moderately light. Call before 10 o'clock a. m., Room 16 Ashland Block.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, at 47 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--AT 393 FULTON-ST., AN INTELLIgent girl to do general housework; small family.

WANTED--GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred; good wages. Apply at No. 7 Groveland-court, near Douglas House.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and sew; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 1183 State-st.

WANTED--A GOOD NURSE GIRL AT 9 SOUTH Clark-st. Reference required.

WANTED--TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE SUITABLE for washing, ironing, and kitchenwork, and the other to be a first-class dining-room girl in every respect, with reference, at 950 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; five in family; best of wages. 195 Calumet-av.

WANTED--AT 393 WABASH-AV. TWO FIRST-class dining-room girls. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED--A COMPETENT SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl for general housework. 9 Cedar-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at 424 West Indiana-st.

WANTED--A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. Apply, with reference, at 252 North La Salle-st.

WANTED--GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call Sunday or Monday, from 3 to 5. H. WHITTIER, 657 State-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a private family. 58 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED--NURSE-GIRL. APPLY AT ONCE TO 1067 Prairie-av.

WANTED--IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A good girl to do general housework; must know how to cook. Apply to 329 Lincoln-av.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO NURSE A child, and do plain sewing; small family. Apply, immediately, at 1092 Indiana-av.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO THE work in a family of two. Call, Monday, at 956 West Madison-st.

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WANTED--A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL work

OBITUARY.

Death of William Ellis, One of the Pioneers of Chicago—A Man of Strict Integrity and a Good Printer.

The announcement that William Ellis is dead will dim many an eye with a tear of regret. He passed away at an early hour on Friday morning last, in the 61st year of his age, and the 33d of his residence in Chicago. The disease which carried him off was a galloping consumption, superinduced by an internal injury sustained in a railroad accident about two years ago, while bringing the remains of his wife from Montana to this city. He was confined to the house for about two months previous to his death. The funeral will take place at noon to-day from his late residence, No. 55 Aberdeen street, proceeding thence in carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Ellis came to Chicago in 1840 from Montreal, where he had served a long and faithful apprenticeship at the printing business. He immediately obtained employment at the office of the original TRIBUNE, and worked there until 1841, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. Robert Fergus, who is at the present time one of the oldest, best, and most prominent printers in Chicago. Ellis & Fergus were the only really capable printers in the Northwest in those days, and their business soon corresponded with their merits. During the first year of their partnership they put in circulation the first penny paper published in Illinois, called the *Quid-Nunc*. In 1844 they started the *Democratic Advocate*, and were made the Corporation Printers by the Common Council. Previous to this time, John Wentworth, who was a member of Congress, and the editor of a paper advocating his peculiar political views, was one of the most powerful men in the State. His paper had a circulation of about 6,000 copies, and generally speaking had matters municipal arranged pretty much to its own satisfaction. When Ellis & Fergus entered the field with their *Democratic Advocate*, and their superior knowledge of the printing business and of the value of news, they made a large inroad upon John's patronage, and their journal rapidly became the favorite paper of the public. They showed the people of that early day what a good newspaper meant, though neither of them were professional journalists.

In the *Evening Journal*, the other day, there appeared a readable sketch of old times in Chicago, from the pen of Benjamin F. Taylor, who has been connected with that paper in one capacity or another for a great many years. With the exception of one or two unimportant portions, the article was purely imaginative; but, as it has reference to the time in which Mr. Ellis figured as publisher, it is proper to give its most imaginative portion a little attention. Mr. Taylor points with commendable pride to the fact that the *Journal* of that day published the President's Message in full; a feat in local journalism which had never before been accomplished, and claims that it gave the document to the public in advance of its contemporaries. The truth about the matter is, that the *Journal* was furnished with a copy of the message from the office of the *Democratic Advocate* which had gone to the unheard-of expense of sending couriers to Michigan in order to get the first copy of the newspaper. The *Journal* and another unimportant paper were supplied with copies, so that Wentworth might be made to feel his defeat all the more keenly. The securing of the message was but one of the many enterprises in Chicago journalism which Mr. Ellis set on foot.

After having been together for about eight years, Ellis & Fergus dissolved partnership, and the former went to California, the gold fever being then at its height. It does not appear that he worked in the gold mines, for good printers were scarce in that wild country, and commanded enormous wages. He secured the position of foreman in the leading office of one of the principal towns in the State, at a salary of $100 a week, and there remained there for some years. Being a thrifty man he experienced no difficulty in saving money, which he wisely invested in Chicago real estate. One of his many speculations was the purchase of the old city pasture lot, situated in the vicinity of what is now the corner of Douglas place and State street. The tract comprised ten acres, and Mr. Ellis risked $100 on the whole lot. Of course, all the wise men of the time said he was foolish, and would never get his money back, but he sold it not a great many years ago for about $88,000. He leaves a handsome fortune behind him.

Perhaps the best epitaph that could be written of him is, that he was a man of strict integrity and a good printer.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The County Clerk issued twenty-five marriage licenses yesterday, making a total of 135 for the week.

A regular meeting of the Brick Manufacturers' Association will be held to-morrow afternoon at Room 5, No. 202 LaSalle-st.

The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association will hold its nineteenth annual session May 20, 21, and 22, in the Council Chamber.

The Council Committee on Judiciary met yesterday afternoon, and determined to recommend the confirmation of John Amberg as Deputy Police-Court Clerk for the West Division.

The classes of the Chicago Christian Union will meet at No. 114 East Madison street at 7½ o'clock p. m., as follows: Monday, Dramatic; Tuesday, German; Wednesday, French; Thursday, Literary Club.

Policeman John Hogan was before the Board of Police, yesterday, for being intoxicated. He became drunk while on duty, and had to be locked up. There being no palliation, he was discharged.

The Atheneum Literary Society of the Chicago University will hold its anniversary meeting at the University Place Baptist Church, corner Rhodes avenue and Douglas place, on Thursday evening.

The Irish Literary Association will meet at the office of Justice Moore, corner Madison and Union streets, at 8 o'clock this afternoon for the transaction of business.

The first annual meeting of the Old People's Home will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at No. 1945 Indiana avenue, for the election of a Board of Managers and for other general business.

In the absence of more pleasing evidences of the return of spring, in the way of bursting buds and coy of birds, it is invigorating to watch the peripatetic directory canvassers, who are now making their annual round of inquiry.

It is hinted that the "old blind," who drags torturing dirges from the melancholy hurdy-gurdy at the funnel's western extremity, does so to revenge himself of that portion of humanity whom Providence has not deprived of their hearing.

Dr. Wesley Vincent, who has an office on the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, was arrested on a ca se yesterday afternoon, and locked up in the County Jail. The complainant is Henry T. Helm, who claims that the doctor owes him $261.85 for rent.

The congregation of the Church of the Ascension, North Division, will worship at No. 310 North Wells street during the rebuilding of the church on the old site. Morning and evening service will be held every Sunday.

In order to secure to each soldier and sailor buried in our cemeteries proper remembrance in the annual decoration, Col. S. D. Baldwin, Chief Marshal at Graceland, requests the friends of the dead to report as soon as possible names, regiment, rank, arm of service, and number of lot and section where buried.

Work was commenced yesterday on the viaduct over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks, at Sixteenth and Canal streets. The laying of the foundations for the abutments and piers will be begun on Monday. It is expected that the viaduct will be finished in ninety days.

Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, upon the body of Philip Murphy, who died from the effects of the accident at the Bessemer steel works. A verdict was rendered that the accident was the result of the lack of men to properly operate the hydraulic power, and the proprietors were censured.

A young man, named C. M. Welch, who has been employed as package-boy for Partridge & Co., No. 125 State street, was yesterday afternoon sent out to get a $20 bill changed. In vain the anxious owner of the money awaited the young man's return. He came not. Detective Flynn was put upon his track, and, at 8 o'clock last evening, arrested him on West Madison street. The money was almost all gone.

Determined to do what he can to lessen the number of railway accidents that are the result of wanton carelessness and mischief, Justice Bonyon, yesterday morning, fined William McArthur and Miller McKenzie $10 for jumping on the cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad while they were in motion.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Frank Grily, 2-story and basement brick, 26x36 feet, No. 1145 Indiana avenue; J. W. Stewart, 2-story and basement stone front, 62x44 feet, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Ellis park; W. C. Harrington, 2-story and basement stone front, 60x44 feet, Vernon avenue; H. B. Burroughs, 2-story and basement brick, 60x40 feet, Nos. 580, 582, and 584 West Washington street; Charles Harding, 2-story and basement brick, 60x40 feet, Nos. 85, 87, and 89 Chestnut-place; Fred. Fillman, 2-story and basement brick, 24x50 feet, No. 401 North Wells street.

A large number of saloon-keepers were before Justice Bonyon yesterday morning for violating the Sunday law. His Honor was not in the least lenient with them, and took the testimony of the officer who made the arrest as conclusive evidence of guilt in every case. The offenders were generally fined $25 and costs.

The Board of Public Works opened bids, yesterday, for filling and paving the intersections of Clark, State, and South Water streets, where wooden blocks are being laid by private contract; also bids for flooring and roofing the engine and hook and ladder houses on Chicago avenue and West Twelfth street. Neither contract was awarded.

At the West Side Briggs House: James Waldo, New York; Col. A. M. Black, Monmouth, Ill.; George B. Kirk, Philadelphia; James Bartlett, Minneapolis *Times*; H. A. Terrill, Boston; G. C. Warren, Boston; J. L. Lingle, Cairo, Ill.; J. C. Whittlesey, Fond du Lac; G. H. Harrington, Delevan, Ill.; W. F. Fitch, Madison; Robert L. Harris and family, Adrian, Mich.; Charles H. Norris and wife, Detroit; O. O. Comstock, Galesburg, and S. Ulney, New York.

Henry Wolf was yesterday morning before Bonyon on the charge of securing money under false pretences. It was shown in the examination that he has been representing himself as one of the firm of Reichel Bros., No. 78 West Randolph street, and has collected money in the capacity of collector for that firm. This man was once before sent to jail on the same charge, and was indicted, and by what procedure he procured his liberty, Sergt. Ellis would like to know. He was held for trial in the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds.

The Council Committee on Judiciary, at a meeting in the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon, agreed to report in favor of the passage of the ordinance requiring the inspection of rendering tanks. This ordinance, it is to be hoped, will prevent explosions similar to that which occurred at Schoenemann's slaughter-house two weeks ago. The Committee also had under consideration a petition praying that one James Shaw be allowed to erect a bathing-house on the lake shore, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. They decided to recommend that permission be accorded him for one season, if he conducted the bathing house in an unobjectionable manner.

Mr. Reynolds, Superintendent of the construction of the Inter-State Industrial Palace, called on the Board of Public Works yesterday, to consult them in reference to the leveling of the Lake Park, where the building is to be located. The Board gave him an order to the man in charge of the grounds, instructing him to assist the workmen all in his power. Commissioners Prindiville and Thompson examined the plans of the structure during the afternoon. They found that wood was to be freely used, but not in such a quantity as to conflict with the provisions of the fire ordinance. The Committee seemed disposed to do everything possible to make it fire-proof, and hence no objections could be made. The Commissioners admired the building, and thought it would be an ornament of the city.

Miss Annie H. T. Gibbons, who has lived with another young lady in apartments on the South Side, made complaint, in writing, to the Board of Police yesterday against several police officers. She and her companion are actresses, and lived in rooms rented of one Nick Milligan, for which they were to pay in advance. Neglecting to do so last month, four policeman entered their bedchamber one night, and took them to the armory. They were arraigned before old Bonyon and fined $65. Miss Gibbons paid her fine, but the other one appealed. The former complained that she was ill-used, and especially denounced officer No. 96 (one of the four), asserting that she has seen him drunk many times. After announcing that she has sued Milligan for $5,000, she asks Commissioner Sheridan, to whom the letter was addressed, to afford her redress. The communication was referred to the Superintendent of Police. Policemen have no right to arrest persons for debt, and, if the lady proves what she charges,—that they were called in by Milligan—the four officers will probably be discharged.

Yesterday the case of the City of Chicago versus the Chicago Turngemeinde Society of the North Side, for selling liquor without a license, came up before Justice Scully. William Vocke represented the Society, and Mr. Lewis was present for the city. It was shown in evidence that beer and wine were sold by the Society on Sunday. On week-days, when the hall and bar were open, it was the rule of the managers to rent the place to other parties. Mr. Vocke defended these actions, on the ground that the Society were not responsible for the actions of those persons to whom the bar was rented on week days, and, as regarded Sunday, since the city laws prohibited absolutely the sale of intoxicating drinks, the city could not, therefore, grant a license for that day; and, therefore, it followed that the city could not punish for selling liquor without license on a day when it had not the power to grant one. Mr. Lewis ably prosecuted the case, presenting about the same arguments that have been advanced before in similar cases. Justice Scully reserved his decision.

Yesterday afternoon William Allen and nine others were arraigned before Justice Scully on the charge of gambling. Mike McDonald was permitted to defend them, which he did in a manner most creditable. He was less tricky than Trude, more loquacious than O'Callaghan, and more appealing that Myers. But all these attributes did not serve to change the mind of Justice Scully from the views which have animated his past decisions, and the gang were fined in the aggregate $168. As Mike drew the money from his pocket, his face became so pale that a sheet would have looked dark beside it, and, with much emphasis of manner, he remarked that he would never pay another fine in that court. Justice Scully quietly responded by saying that he hoped Mike meant to reform. Of course, at this everybody laughed. In paying the fines, Mike gave Mr. Amberg $200, and received back, of course, $32. He had not gone outside the bar when a bailiff tapped him on the shoulder, and told him there was an execution standing against him for $27. Of course the amount was paid from the change which he held in his hand, and thus $200 was the profit of one night's raid. Let the work go on.

Caledonian Club.

At the last meeting of the Chicago Caledonian Club the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, God has removed from his labors our friend and fellow-countryman, Alexander Raffen; and

WHEREAS, Although he has passed from us to his reward, he has left behind him here a memory fragrant with good deeds, which we do well to copy; therefore,

Resolved, That to his family (some of whom are our brothers in the Caledonian Club) we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this bereavement, and especially do we mourn with his widow, who has journeyed with him in this world for over forty years, and we hope that the hand which has afflicted in his demise will console and comfort in the hope of reunion in Heaven.

Knabe Pianos.

The following letter to Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co., Nos. 390 and 392 Wabash avenue, general agents for these pianos, speaks for itself:

GARDNER HOUSE, CHICAGO, May 10, 1873.

Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co.:

DEAR SIRS: Having often during my connection with the Haines pianos tested the Knabe piano, I take great pleasure in stating that they are fully equal to the high reputation they have attained, both in this country and in Europe. I am pleased to know of their success, and cheerfully add my testimony to that of many others. Very truly yours,

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Family Wines.

The old and reliable wine house of Benj. Bruce, Jr., & Co., successors to Perkins, Stern & Co., in this city, late of No. 611 Wabash avenue, have removed to their new and elegant store No. 119 Clark street, where they are opening one of the choicest collections of native and foreign wines and liquors selected with great care especially for family and medicinal use. All those seeking a pure, reliable article will consult their own interest by calling at Messrs. Bruce & Co.'s and examine for themselves, where they are sold by the bottle, dozen, or gallon.

Board for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Several fine, large, pleasant rooms, furnished in elegant style or unfurnished, with first-class board, can be secured by gentlemen and their families at No. 384 Wabash avenue, by immediate application. A number of ladies and gentlemen can also be accommodated with excellent day-board. Connected with the house is a roomy and well-ventilated barn, where two or three horses can receive good care; and seldom secure that gentlemen who own horses can find a place where themselves and their animals will meet with every attention, and the opportunity presented should not be overlooked.

Sight is Priceless—Removal.

L. Manasse, the West Side optician, is now in his new store, No. 33 West Madison street. His stock of pebble spectacles (his great specialty), opera and field-glasses, mathematical instruments, etc., is larger than ever.

Headquarters for Watches.

Potter Brothers, No. 80 Madison street, Tribune Building, have just received a large invoice of elegant watches, among which are minute repeaters, Fusee and chain chronometers with cylindrical balance springs, full ruby-jewelled lever watches, with stem-winding and hand-winding; also a large variety of ladies' watches, all of which they offer at prices considerably below any other house in this city, although they do not claim to sell at cost.

The Great Chicago Jubilee.

[*Chorus Circular No. 1.*]

JUBILEE HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, May 17, 1873.—Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, the business managers of the mammoth Musical Festival, announce the engagement of the world-renowned Musical Director, Mr. P. S. Gilmore, who will conduct the Jubilee Concerts, commencing June 5. His orchestra will be composed of 300 performers, selected from the best Eastern and Western bands, including Mr. Gilmore's own band. The performances will be held in the magnificent new passenger depot of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads. This commodious building will be opened on this occasion for the first time. It will have a capacity for 40,000 persons.

The railroads have generously given excursion rates to Chicago and return for one fare. It now remains to organize and discipline the large number of singers that wish to take part in these concerts, and for this purpose Mr. J. A. Butterfield has been asked to assume the position of Chorus Superintendent, who will have charge of all details relating to the organization and discipline of the chorus forces. The chorus will be composed of Chicago singers, and other musical societies from abroad who wish to join them. Applications for position in chorus are being received daily. It is confidently expected that a chorus of 5,000 singers can be had for the occasion, as there seems a general disposition on the part of all musical people to add by their co-operation to the general success of this mammoth enterprise.

The choral music performed will be selected from the Boston Jubilee music, and the selections made known at an early day.

Rehearsals will be inaugurated in different parts of the city, under various directors, as soon as the books are received for practice, notices of which will be given through the columns of the daily papers. Every singer will be entitled to a copy of the music, and will have free admission to the Jubilee Concerts.

Choirs, musical societies, and clubs joining as such, will be reported under their society name, with the names of their officers. In all cases the Musical Directors of regular societies will be responsible for the musical ability of the singers composing the organization.

The spirit of energy and enterprise that has characterized our citizens in the work of rebuilding our beautiful city is the theme and astonishment of the whole world. Should this spirit be caught by the singers, what a glorious burst of welcome will the thousands of visitors receive who come to this Festival! Let them carry home with rebuilding thought that, amid the incessant work of rebuilding, the divine art of music has not been entirely neglected. Let us say to them that "New Chicago" will yet write a musical record equal to the architectural one she is to-day so proud of.

It is earnestly hoped that all who wish to take part in the Jubilee will respond to this invitation without delay.

Singers can register their names at the following music stores: Messrs. Lyon & Healy, Messrs. Geo. F. Root & Sons, Messrs. Root & Lewis, and Messrs. Theo. Elmore & Co., in the South Division, and at John Mollen's, and J. W. Ellsworth's in the West Division.

For further information apply each day at these headquarters from 10 to 2, United States Express Building, Rooms 10 and 11. All correspondence must be addressed to A. Burrington, Jubilee Headquarters, Rooms 10 and 11, United States Express Building, Chicago.

Real Estate at Auction.

We call special attention to the sale at auction by Elson & Foster, of house and lot with elegant grounds, situate No. 581 Hubbard street, corner Noble Wood. This is one of the finest pieces of residence property in the city. The grounds are beautifully and artistically laid out, and no pains have been spared to bring them to the highest state of perfection. Parties seeking first-class property should not fail to attend this sale, which will take place on the premises, Saturday morning next, May 24, at 10 o'clock.

Bubbling Springs and Spouting Springs.

Seven different mineral spring waters are now drawn by Buck & Rayner, at the Wells. Of these, one is the far-famed Geyser, or spouting spring of Saratoga, and the other natural waters, and the Magnetic, of Spring Lake, Mich., the Blue Lick, of Ky., and the Deep Rock from N. Y. Soda water, sarsaparilla, ginger, other alkaline, and all are fresh and sparkling. Any taste may be gratified at either of Buck & Rayner's elegant stores.

The Empire Parlor Bedstead

Surpasses all. Seven styles. All sizes. New and improved designs. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. Prices, $25, $35, $45, $50, $65, $75, $85, $100, $150. Sold on installments if desired. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., No. 382 West Madison street. Wholesale warerooms, No. 370 and 372 West Madison street.

Fresh Arrival of New Linen Goods.

We are in receipt of some choice novelties in towels, white and colored borders, knotted and plain fringes, tray cloths, doylies, napkins, lunch cloths, white, Turkey red, and buff napkins to match; Turkish bath towels and white cotton terry by the yard. Also a direct importation of suiting linens in natural shades, plain and striped, to be had only from us. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

An Elegant Hat Store.

C. Smith, proprietor of the Pacific hat store, has moved his large and complete stock of hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods from No. 135 Twenty-second street to No. 150 on the same thoroughfare. The new store is fitted up in fine style, and is much better sited in every way for the accommodation of Mr. Smith's constantly increasing business. A continuance of the same liberal patronage is earnestly desired.

Works of Art.

An extraordinary sale of really fine oil paintings, by American and foreign artists of acknowledged reputation, will take place at the salesroom of William A. Butters & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 21 and 22. The collection will number nearly 300 gems, and are from the celebrated American Art Gallery of New York.

Those Invitations.

Should any of the numerous friends of Letourneux (formerly 117 Madison street), be overlooked in the issue of Letourneux & Page's invitations, they are hereby notified that they are most cordially invited to call, at any time, as they will be "at home," night and day, in their elegant new dry goods establishment corner of Clark and Monroe streets, and further, that they have all the old prescriptions.

Secure a Home.

Persons looking for investment in cheap property that will pay largely, if it does not double within the year, should call on A. B. McChesney & Co., No. 133 East Madison street, Room 7, who will sell this week a large number of lots at Hyde Park, near depot and Grand South Park. Also at Hawthorn depot, one mile west of Lawndale. Price, $200 to $350, monthly payments of $10. Secure a home at once.

Real Estate Sale.

On Monday, May 26, W. A. Butters & Co. will hold a sale of lots at Clyde, on a new choice spot, two miles west of the city limits, on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Mr. Clarke, the proprietor, has expended a large amount to make Clyde one of the best residence points between Chicago and the west. See particulars of the sale per the advertisement of the auctioneers.

Call and Inspect.

Now that the season has arrived when our citizens pride themselves on having their houses, rooms, and windows decorated with choice flowers, they should call on the Central Flower Company, No. 41 Aberdeen street, and supply themselves with geraniums, fuchsias, verbenas, etc. You will find them unsurpassed for elegance and beauty.

One of Our Institutions.

For TRIBUNE readers have any idea of the amount of ice cream made here in a season. Brazleton made over 26,000 gallons last season. He now has double the facilities, and already is sure of supplying hotels, restaurants, church festivals, and private families with over 60,000 gallons this year.

It Is a Fact

that Potter, King & Co. are selling a complete black walnut marble top chamber suit for sixty dollars, and other furniture at corresponding prices. The extraordinary inducements they have been offering their patrons the past week will be continued for a few days at Nos. 284, 286 and 288 Wabash avenue.

A Remarkable Occasion.

The opening of the Great Exposition Bazar, corner of West Madison and Halsted streets, last Thursday evening, was an immense success. The large and continued arrival of goods throughout the past week, together with the grand rush for bargains there, seems like old times again.

How it Came About.

An ingenious physician in Paris—Renaudot by name—more than 200 years ago, began circulating a sheet for the amusement of his patients. From this newspapers grew, and soon became advertising mediums for all classes of goods, including the Elmwood and Warwick collars.

H. Graham,

formerly of No. 479 Wabash avenue, has removed to No. 119 Clark street. Look at these prices: Scotch tweed suits, $20; Diagonals, $25; Dress suits, $40. The above goods will be made up in first-class style, and a fit guaranteed.

Old and Reliable.

After the war, in 1804, E. E. Ryan & Co. established an insurance agency in this city, and since that time they have paid $5,000,000 in losses to the citizens of Chicago. They represent the same old companies that passed safely through Chicago and Boston. Their new office, No. 210 LaSalle-st., is a model.

Barstow's Opening.

Passers-by on the east side of Clark, between Madison and Washington streets, have all noticed Barstow's elegant new hat store, just opened at No. 125 of that thoroughfare. His friends have all congratulated him in his new location. This opening stock is particularly attractive in new styles.

The C. O. D. Laundry,

No. 479 Wabash avenue. Family washing a specialty. A lady to receive and deliver ladies' washing.

Fine Spectacles.

Persons who are compelled to use spectacles should procure none but the best and most perfect kind.

Messrs. Rosebery & Falch, at No. 68 Madison and No. 134 State streets, have one of the largest and most complete assortments of spectacles, eye-glasses, gold and opera-glasses in the city

Horsemen.

And others will find a most elegant display of harnesses, saddles, horse-clothing, and all kinds of turf goods, at No. 113 East Madison street. We shall aim to keep always the very best goods to be found anywhere. S. TAYLOR & Co.

Condon's

New and elegant dining-rooms, No. 87 LaSalle street, between Lake and Randolph, will be open hereafter from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Ladies and gentlemen, give him a call.

Removal.

E. E. Ryan & Co., insurance agents, have removed to their fine new office, No. 210 LaSalle street, corner of Adams. They represent the same old companies that passed through Chicago and Boston.

Forty Thousand Dollars

worth of clothing and gents' furnishing goods must be turned into cash within 30 days, at E. W. Bate's, Nos. 234 and 236 State street. Don't buy until you look.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

DRESS GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,

328 & 330 West Madison-st.,

CORNER ABERDEEN,

Successors to Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s Retail.

We will open Monday, May 19, ten cases

DRESS GOODS,

From Auction, at the following sweeping prices:

Wash Poplins, 27 inches wide, 12 1-2 cts., former price 20 cts.

Striped Poplins, 27 inches wide, 12 cents, former price 25 cts.

Corded Alpacas, new shades, 25 cts., former price 35 cts.

Cocoa Striped Poplin 50 cts., former price 75 cts.

Plain Mohairs 37 1-2 cts., former price 50 cts.

Mixed Mohairs 30 cts., former price 45 cts.

Satin Striped Mohairs, Mignonette Shades, 40 cts., former price 75 cts.

50 pieces Gray and Black Striped Silks 85 cts., former price $1.00.

$20,000 worth in Hosiery and Underwear, all styles, and of the best makes. Some decided bargains will be offered in these goods.

Ladies' and Gents' Silk Underwear at half price to close out.

We call special attention to our immense stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

LINEN AND LAWN SUITS.

We have already received upward of 3,000 costumes, and have at least 5,000 more on order in our Eastern Manufactory. For variety and cheapness we will not be excelled.

We have many customers daily from the South Side, a distance of four to five miles, and they are unanimous in their expressions that our prices are lower than they can buy the same goods for elsewhere.

1,000 Parasols will be opened on Monday, all new and popular styles, at popular prices.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY

HATS! HATS! HATS!

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received 100 CASES, comprising all the LATEST STYLES, many of which have not before been offered in this city. Call and examine our

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets!

FRENCH FLOWERS!

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS!

Ribbons! Ribbons! Notions!

A full variety of MILLINERY GOODS of every description, at the LOWEST PRICES!

Our West Side patrons can easily reach us by taking the buses or the Madison and State-st. cars to Van Buren-st.

We have NO STORE on the WEST SIDE.

D. WEBSTER & CO.,

Successors to WEBSTER BROS.,

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

SODA WATER.

We have on hand, ready for use,

$10,000

Worth of DOW'S SODA APPARATUS. Generators, Fountains, Ice Shavers, Tumbler Holders, Tumblers, &c.

BLISS & TORREY,

Importers Druggists' Sundries,

171 Randolph-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BARSTOW'S BRICK SET RANGES, RICHMOND DOUBLE AND SINGLE OVEN PALACE RANGES, ARLINGTON PORTABLE RANGES, REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES, REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

BANGS BROS.,

COR. STATE & VAN BUREN-STS.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVES, RICHMOND PALACE RANGES, BARSTOW'S UNION RANGES, THE FISHER REFRIGERATORS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

HATCH & BREESE,

503 West Madison-st.,

Union Park and Twenty-second-st. cars and buses pass the door. It will pay you to call.

DON'T BUY

A common Hanger, but go to C. B. GIVAUDAN & TRESTED, Jr., 249 State-st. Wrought Iron French Ranges and Broilers, for families, hotels, etc.

HOTELS.

CARD.

Continental Hotel,

479, 481 & 483 STATE-ST.,

Cor. Hubbard-ct., Opposite Sherman House.

MRS. F. ANDERSON.

A few rooms, single or en suite, suitable for permanent boarders, at reduced rates.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CREDIT SALE,

May 20, 21 and 22.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE

TREMONT HOUSE,

AT AUCTION.

By WM. A BUTTERS & CO., on the premises, corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., the sale commencing TUESDAY MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock, in the LADIES' PARLOR, disposing of the fine Rosewood Inlaid Suite, in Green and Crimson Plush; Marble-top Tables, massive Hand-mirror, Fine Lace and Gold Cornices, Lace Curtains, Lambequins, Piano Forte, Velvet Carpet, Rich Gilt Chandeliers; all the furniture of the GENTS' PARLOR; thence to the

SLEEPING ROOMS,

Rich Black Walnut and Gold and Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Ladies' Dressing Cases, M. T. Tables, C. S. Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Lace Curtains, Lambequins and Cornices, Hair Mattresses and Feather Pillows of best quality, Bed Springs, Sheets, Blankets, Spreads, English Body and Tapestry Carpets, Gilt Mantel and other Mirrors, Gas, Mantel and Bracket Lamps, Pipes, etc. Thence to the

DINING ROOM.

All the French China, Cut Glass, Goblets, Wines, Knives, Silver-Plated Table Cutlery, Castors, Spoons, Forks, Butter Dishes, Table Linen, B. W. Dining-Tables, Chairs, etc.

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Tables, Copper Saucepans, Broilers, Boilers, Range and all the utensils for cooking.

LAUNDRY.

Steam Boiler, latest improved machinery for washing, wringing and mangling.

BILLIARD ROOM.

4 Billiard Tables, complete; Chairs, Settees, Chandeliers, Bar, Bar Fixtures, etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Table, Desks, Arm-Chairs, Settees, Safes, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Regulator, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.

$1,000 and under, cash; over $1,000, and under $3,000, 4 months; over $3,000, and under $5,000, 4 and 8 months; over $5,000, 12 and 18 months. All notes bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, with approved security.

DEPOSITS.

A sufficient amount to secure the prompt settlement of bills will be required from EVERY PURCHASER.

FOR INSPECTION.

The House will be open on Saturday and Monday before the sale.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Michigan-av. park with 75 rooms, and Congress Hall with 50 rooms, will be rented separately or together, at a low rent.

JOHN B. DRAKE, Proprietor.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22,

FINE NEW TOP BUGGIES,

OPEN WAGONS,

Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION.

At 9 and 11 West Washington-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WORKS OF ART

BY AUCTION.

Extraordinary Sale of Superb Modern

OIL PAINTINGS!

Belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, numbering nearly 300 Gems of transcendental excellence and marked originality, introducing the latest works of our most favorite American and Foreign artists. The Paintings are appropriately framed in the richest of fine gold leaf frames. To be sold together, without reserve, on

Wednesday & Thursday Mornings, May 21 & 22,

Commencing at 10½ o'clock a. m.,

At the Salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

On free exhibition on and after Monday, May 19.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 23,

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Straw Goods, Carpeting, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 22, at 9½ o'clock, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF

ONE HUNDRED LOTS,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On Monday, May 26, 1873,

AT CLYDE,

Two miles west of the City Limits, on the line of the C., R. & Q. R. R., and C. & G. W. R. R.

This is one of the most desirable suburbs about Chicago. The streets are well graded, sidewalks laid, and trees planted. There is a good school, and during the present season the town of Cicero intends erecting a fine school building. The advantages of Clyde over all other suburbs are that it lies on the line of the most accommodating railroad running out of Chicago; is accessible by trains at all hours of the day and night, and the fare only 15 cents; the ground is high and dry and is well drained. The lots are all 50x150. A delightful Park will be laid out near the centre of the town. A Church is now being built at a cost of $7,000. Sale to be positive and without reserve.

The title is perfect and property free of incumbrance. TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required on the day of sale.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

Will leave the Depot of C., R. & Q. R. R. at 11 a. m. on day of sale, and a splendid Lunch will be provided for all.

Free passes will be furnished to those desiring to attend the sale, by W. H. CLARKE, Proprietor, Room 2 Chamber of Commerce, or WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Etc.,

Tuesday, May 20, at 9:30 a. m.

Splendid line of Hamburg Edgings, Gents', Ladies', and Children's Underwear, Ladies' Spring Style Trimmed Hats, Ladies' Spring Shawls, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Carpets by the piece at 11 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GREAT SALE, BY CATALOGUE, OF

1,200 CASES

Boots, Shoes, & Slippers

On Wednesday, May 21, at 9 1-2 a. m.

This will be the largest and finest sale of the season. In the assortment will be found fine lines of New York, Philadelphia city made goods in Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

Special Sale of W. G. Crockery,

On THURSDAY, May 22, at 9½ o'clock, 20 crates of W. G. Crockery; 10 casks of W. G. Crockery.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & CARPETS.

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Chamber Sets, with Bureaus and Dressing Cases in the white.

Side Boards in the white, Extension Tables in the white, Show Cases, Office and Parlor Desks, Black Walnut Wardrobes,

10 crates W. G. Crockery.

On SATURDAY, May 24, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Splendid Assortment of Dry Goods,

WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 9½ o'clock, at auction.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,

21 and 23 South Canal-st.

ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.,

NEXT SATURDAY MORNING, May 24, at 9, at 234 & 236 South Canal-st.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

BEAUTIFUL

FRENCH BRONZES,

ELEGANT

BRONZE CLOCKS,

Superb Carrara Marble Figures, Fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases, and Urns, Rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, French 21-Day Clocks, &c., &c. Will take place in a few days. Due notice of time and place will be given. This is the largest and choicest selection of these goods ever offered in the city of Chicago.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

NEW FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, May 23, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 87 Market-st., consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Pillows, Comforters, &c., &c.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HOUSE AND LOT,

With Elegant Grounds,

NO. 581 HUBBARD-ST.,

At Auction,

On Saturday Morning, May 24, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES.

House two-story frame, with brick basement; lot 102 feet front on Hubbard-st., by 217 feet deep on Wood-st. Grounds fitted up in splendid style. This property has been occupied for several years past by Francis Arnold, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. TITLE PERFECT.

For information regarding the property apply to WILLIAM ANDREWS, Room No. 15, 125 LaSalle-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE

At Auction,

120 Choice Residence Lots

Fronting on Logan Square, Humboldt Boulevard, and Milwaukee-av.,

On TUESDAY, June 3, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The property to be offered will prove one of the best investments ever put on the Chicago market. See future advertisements. C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and